AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

CLASS III.

FINANCE.

VOLUME IV.

U. S. Congress.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 3, 1822, AND ENDING MARCH 22, 1824.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY

ASBURY DICKINS, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

AND

JAMES C. ALLEN, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ON FINANCE.

VOLUME IV.

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

FINANCE.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 652. [2D SESSION.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS DECEMBER 3, 1822, WITH ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Comptroller's Office, November* 26, 1822.

SIR: I had heretofore the honor to inform you that your letter, dated the 20th of September last, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, had been referred to me.

In your letter you request "that the proper officers might be directed to prepare and furnish a statement of the accounts unsettled on the 4th of March, 1817; the amount since settled, and the amount then remaining unsettled; distinguishing the several departments, civil, military, and naval, &c., from each other, with the proper classification in reference to the several appropriations."

In order to carry into effect the object contemplated in your letter, I addressed letters to the Register of the Treasury, and to the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, being the officers from whom the information you requested was to be obtained, and have recently received reports from each of them, which I herewith transmit, together with a general or consolidated statement of the whole of the accounts contained in the several reports, which you will perceive comprehends not only the accounts unsettled on the 4th of March, 1817, the amount since settled, and the amount now remaining unsettled, but also the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th of March, 1817, and the 30th of September, 1822; the amount of those moneys settled for between those days, and the amount remaining unsettled on the last mentioned day; and I have annexed to the general report explanatory remarks.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Explanatory Remarks respecting the situation of the accounts unsettled on the 30th of September, 1822; *of the balance which remained unsettled on the 3d of March,* 1817.

(1.) *Register of the Treasury,* $836,917 80. This consists of nearly three hundred personal accounts, which have been accumulating since the commencement of the government; partly of advances, in relation to which no accounts and vouchers have been rendered; and partly of balances, found due on settlements; authenticated transcripts of which advances and balances have, in nearly all those cases, been furnished, and suits instituted. The particular situation of each of those accounts, composing the above sum, will appear in the list which is in a state of preparation for the purpose of being laid before Congress at the approaching session, conformably to law; except in those cases where the parties have been heretofore reported as insolvent, so as no longer to be required to be reported in those lists.

(2.) *Second Auditor,* $321,598 74. This arises from advances made to officers and contractors, between the 8th May, 1816, and 3d March, 1817, nearly all whose accounts have been reported to the Agent of the Treasury for suit. The particular state of each case will appear in the list required by law to be laid before Congress annually, which list is in a state of preparation.

(3.) *Third Auditor,* $4,367,694 21. This sum is composed of more than two thousand personal accounts, and includes charges on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, from the time of its establishment in 1792. The principal part of it, however, consists of advances made during, and shortly antecedent to, the late war, which are generally of the following description, viz:

1st. Of accounts settled, on which balances appear to be due to the United States.

2d. Of debits for money advanced, for which no accounts or vouchers have been rendered.

3d. Of debits for moneys advanced, for which irregular accounts, or accounts only in part, have been exhibited; in some cases requiring legislative interference, and in others additional vouchers and explanations.

As to the two first mentioned cases, it is to be stated that suits generally have been instituted; and as to the last, that every exertion has been made, and is making, to effect settlements. The list of accounts unsettled more than three years, required by law to be laid before Congress annually, and which is in a state of preparation, will show the particulars in each individual case.

(4.) *Fourth Auditor,* $4,367,694 21. This consists of balances which have been accumulating since the first establishment of the Navy Department, in 1798, and which are due from persons not now in service, and of whose place of residence, or of whose solvency or insolvency, nothing is known. In some cases, confused and informal accounts have been rendered by persons indebted to a very large amount; in others, the parties have been either lost at sea, or killed in action, and no accounts whatever rendered. A considerable part, also, consists of sums advanced to prize agents, who have rendered no accounts for

settlement. Transcripts to a large amount have been made out, and placed in the hands of the Agent of the Treasury, for the purpose of instituting suits; and further transcripts, in those cases requiring suits to be instituted, will be made out as early as practicable, and continued until the whole be completed.

Explanatory Remarks respecting the situation of the accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th of September, 1822; of the moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th of March, 1817, and the said 30th of September, 1822.

(5.) *Register of the Treasury*, $8,809,186 76. This is composed of advances on account of appropriations drawn out of the Treasury, under requisitions of the Department of State; and of advances to the several officers and agents of the government, whose accounts, generally, are settled quarter yearly, and includes the advances to the presidents of banks, acting as Commissioners of Loans, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt; which advances, alone, constitute about $6,100,000 of the above sum.

Of this sum of $6,100,000, it has been ascertained that payments were actually made on account of the public debt (exclusive of the payments made at the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington) anterior to the 30th of September, 1822, on the dividends for the quarters ending the 31st December, 1821; 31st March, and 30th June, 1822, to the amount of the following sum: credits for which could not, according to the regular course of settlements, be given until after the 30th September, 1822..... $4,441,499 35

That it includes advances to the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington, for paying Treasury dividends; and the dividends returned to the Treasury as unclaimed, by the several Loan Offices, to the amount of..... 120,789 13

That it includes advances to the several loan officers, in the month of September, to meet the dividends for the quarter ending on that day; the payments on which commenced on the 1st of October, and will continue at the Loan Offices until the 30th of June, 1823, to the amount of..... 1,389,220 19

And that the balance consists of moneys in the hands of the different loan officers to meet the dividends for the quarters ending the 31st March and 30th of June, 1822, remaining unpaid, and still demandable at their offices..... 148,491 33

6,100,000 00

(6.) *Second Auditor*, $2,169,877 69. The greater part of this consists of accounts in regular course of settlement, and of advances made to paymasters, and others of the Army. The residue consists of balances found due on settlements, for the recovery of which suits have been ordered, and other measures taken.

(7.) *Third Auditor*, $4,120,232 91. The greater part of this is composed of accounts in regular course of settlement, and which may be classed under the following heads, viz:

1st. Accounts for advances to regular disbursing officers of the War Department (including those to the agents for paying pensions, which alone constitute more than two millions of this balance) whose vouchers are rendered quarter yearly.

2d. Accounts for advances to States on account of disbursements during the late war, the vouchers for which have generally been rendered and examined; but the final settlements have been delayed for the production of further documents and explanations.

3d. Balances ascertained on actual settlements, and advances for which no accounts have been rendered; for the recovery of which balances and advances, suits have generally been instituted, or measures taken.

(8.) *Fourth Auditor*, $4,598,632 48. For the greater part of this, accounts and vouchers have been rendered, and are in a train of settlement. A part of it consists of advances on account of contracts for supplies, which contracts are not yet completed; and of advances to pursers and other officers, who are now, and have been, at sea for several years, and, consequently, have not rendered their accounts for settlement.

Statement exhibiting the amount of accounts in the several departments, say Treasury, War, and Navy, arising out of appropriations made by acts of Congress, unsettled on the 3d of March, 1817; the amount of those accounts settled between the 4th of March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822; the amount of the unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817, remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822; the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822; the amount of those moneys accounted for or settled between those days; the amount of those moneys remaining unaccounted for or unsettled on the 30th September, 1822; the total amount of accounts unsettled on the last mentioned day.

On what books.	Amount of accounts unsettled on the 3d March, 1817.	Amount of unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817; settled between that day and the 30th of September, 1822.	Amount of unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817; remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th of March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822; accounted for or settled between those days.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822; remaining unsettled on the last mentioned day.	Total amount of accounts unsettled on the 30th of September, 1822.
Treasury.....	$43,549,950 90	$42,713,033 10	(1) $836,917 80	$96,437,818 74	$87,628,631 98	(5) $8,809,186 76	$9,646,104 56
War.. Second Auditor.	5,928,478 39	4,906,879 65	(2) 321,598 74	(b) 18,893,377 30	16,723,499 61	(6) 2,169,877 69	2,491,476 43
War.. Third Auditor..	(a) 40,079,927 62	35,712,233 41	(3) 4,367,694 21	21,994,395 53	17,874,162 62	(7) 4,120,232 91	8,487,927 12
Navy.....	14,210,519 50	9,843,250 40	(4)(c) 4,367,269 10	19,873,789 39	15,275,156 91	(8) 4,598,632 48	8,965,901 58
	103,068,876 41	93,175,396 56	9,893,479 85	157,199,380 96	137,501,451 12	19,697,929 84	29,591,409 69

(a) This includes the sum of $197,283, transferred from the books of the Register of the Treasury.
(b) This includes the sum of $411,129 69, transferred from the books of the Register of the Treasury.
(c) This includes nearly $200,000, transferred from the books of the Register of the Treasury.

NOTE.—These balances were originally brought on the books of the Register of the Treasury, from the books of the War and Navy Departments, for the purpose of instituting suit, at a time when, by law, only the certificate of the Register, verified by the Secretary of the Treasury, could be received in court as evidence of the debt; but as the act of 3d of March, 1817, for the prompt settlement of public accounts, made the certificate of the several Auditors of the same validity with those of the Register, it was concluded to retransfer those balances to the departments, respectively, from which they were originally transferred, more particularly as some of the parties were still in service, and had further accounts to settle in those departments.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 653. [2D SESSION.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 23, 1822.

To the honorable the Senate and the honorable the House of Representatives:

The memorial of the merchants and others interested in the commerce of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists are all either practically engaged in the foreign and coasting trade of this country, or otherwise highly interested in its commercial resources and revenues; that they have all either personally felt or witnessed the great evils and inconveniences resulting, both to government and to individuals, from the oppressive operation of certain parts of the present system of the collection and revenue laws of the United States. Your memorialists are well convinced that these injurious effects are such as could not have been contemplated or foreseen by the wise legislators who have given them a code so admirably adapted, in a general view, to secure the rights of individuals and the prosperity of the nation. They therefore feel it incumbent upon them, as citizens able to estimate and worthy to enjoy the manifold blessings of a free government wisely administered, to lay before their representatives in Congress assembled a brief outline of these partial evils, for which their accustomed wisdom and discretion will doubtless find a speedy and appropriate remedy.

That they may not fatigue your honorable body with a minute enumeration of the inconveniences or defects which have been perceived in the present state of the laws relating to trade, which would oblige them to go somewhat at length into the details of the custom-house, your memorialists beg leave to present a classification of the supposed subjects of reform, and to give, under each head, a concise illustration of the causes of complaint.

The topics to which they would call the attention of this honorable body are—

1. The unnecessary multiplication of oaths in the proceedings of the custom-house.

2. The requiring of bonds in cases where no additional security is thereby afforded to the United States.

3. The exacting a compliance with certain formalities in impossible cases, and punishing the non-compliance as a projected fraud upon the revenues.

4. The delays, losses, and vexations occasioned by the unnecessary detention of goods in the public warehouses of the United States.

5. The oppressive operation of the existing appraisement system.

Upon the first of these topics your memorialists would only remark, that the solemnity of an oath is greatly diminished, and the danger of perjury proportionally enhanced, by the frequency of repetition upon trivial occasions. Every oath unnecessarily administered is so much detracted from the security which the United States derives from that sanction, and contributes so much to the destruction of that good faith which is the strong bond of civil society. For these reasons, an oath ought never to be exacted, in the opinion of your memorialists, where it is not relied upon as the best evidence of the fact which it is intended to establish. Among other instances in which this is *not* the case, your memorialists would mention, as a striking illustration, the provisions of the seventh section of the act of April 20, 1818, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed March 2, 1799, by which it is enacted that where imported goods, subject to *ad valorem* duties, are unshipped and transported coastwise in the original packages, *a copy of the invoice, verified by the oath of the importer and certified by the collector*, shall be produced at the final port of arrival, and then, that the *same inspection* shall take place as of a first importation. In this case the original invoice must already have been authenticated by the oath of the party, by the provisions of the fifth section of the same act and other acts yet continuing in force. The oath, therefore, required at the custom-house on such reshipment for coastwise transportation, is merely to support the fact that the invoice there produced is a *true copy* of the original invoice, which fact is also to be *certified by* the collector, who for that purpose always requires the *original invoice* to be produced, that he may personally compare it with the copy. It is manifest, therefore, that the required oath is merely nugatory, the certificate of the collector being ample evidence of the fact. Besides all which, the goods, having already undergone one inspection, are to undergo, at the port of arrival, another inspection, which is to be conducted as if there had been neither oath nor certificate in the case, or, in other words, as if the goods were then for the first time imported into the United States. Upon this section it may further be remarked that the utmost facility is afforded to evasions by slight alterations in the form of package, since its provisions are applicable only to the case of reshipment of goods packed as *imported*, and it is only necessary to take a single piece of goods from a box to evade the requisition.

Under the second head, it would little become your memorialists to urge the hardship and oppression of exacting bonds where no additional security is afforded thereby to the United States; and they will only mention, as an exemplification of the fact, the bonds required on re-exportation of goods, by the 32d section of the above mentioned act of March 2, 1799, and the 2d section of an act supplementary thereto, passed February 22, 1805, conditioned to produce, within a limited term, certain certificates that such goods were landed *without* the limits of the United States, or that they should not be landed *within* such limits, *unless on due entry* and payment, or security of the duties accruing thereon. Now, the other numerous provisions of the law are, as your memorialists conceive, perfectly sufficient to secure the United States against the landing of said goods, *without due entry*, within her jurisdiction; and they cannot be so entered *unless* the duties are first paid or secured. There can be no necessity, therefore, for any *certificate* that such goods were landed *without* the United States, and, consequently, none for the *bond* requiring such certificate, or the payment of *duties*, which cannot but be paid whether such bond be given or not.

With regard to the exacting a compliance with formalities in *impossible cases*, and punishing the non-compliance as a *fraud*, your memorialists will not affront this honorable body by arguing that such an operation of their laws could not have been intended by the wise framers thereof, but proceed to an exposition of facts on which this part of the complaint is founded. The 8th section of the act of April 20, 1818, above mentioned, provides that the invoice of goods imported by persons residing, and, at the time

of such importation, being, out of the United States, shall not only be verified in the manner required by the 5th section of said act, before the United States consul in the port or country of shipment, but shall likewise be authenticated by the certificate of said consul, or other magistrate there duly qualified to administer oaths, that the owner or owners did, before him, make oath that he or they are not concerned in the manufacture of the goods so shipped; and the 13th section provides that the want of such verification shall subject the owner to the penalties provided by the 11th section in the case of fraudulent invoices. This oath, it will be perceived, is required to be made by *the owner himself*, and *at the port or country of shipment;* consequently, in all cases where the owner does not reside in the port or country whence a shipment, by his order, is made, a compliance with the law is either physically impossible or so difficult and expensive as to render it practically unattainable; and yet, by non-compliance, he brings himself within the penalties of the act. Now, it not unfrequently happens that persons associated together in trade, with the view of securing to themselves earlier and better information and conducting their business in a manner more profitable to themselves, and, of course, more advantageous to their country, than they otherwise could do, agree that one of their number shall reside in Europe, vibrating from Italy to Ireland, for instance, and ordering shipments to the United States on account of his house in Boston, from Leghorn when he is himself in Dublin, and from Bordeaux when he is in London, as the exigencies of the times and opportunity of markets may require. It is impossible for this foreign resident to authenticate the invoices of such shipments in the manner required, without passing over such distances of land and sea as, from the necessary delay and expense of these movements, would completely frustrate the design of his importation; and yet, if any *one* of several *joint owners* be resident abroad, the custom-house officers insist that the penalty of the act has accrued. Cases yet stronger have come to the knowledge of your memorialists, where orders, for example, were given by American citizens residing in China to their correspondents in different parts of Europe to purchase and ship to them merchandise to a large amount, on account of themselves and their partners residing within the United States; but for want of a direct opportunity, the merchandise is brought to the United States *in transitu* merely, and to be thence re-exported to China. The consignees, who are also part owners, finding a favorable home market for the merchandise, wish to dispose of the whole or a part in their own country, (by which they would enrich the revenue and augment the commercial resources of the nation, as well as consult their own private benefit,) instead of forwarding them according to their original destination; but they are denied permission to enter such goods for *sale*, unless the forfeiture of the 11th and 13th sections of the act is secured to be paid. This they consider tantamount to a prohibition; and thus, in the particular case which your memorialists have in their mind, upwards of eighteen thousand dollars of duties have been lost to the government, (besides the loss and inconvenience to the owner and the country at large,) because a merchant in Canton did not, at the time he was in Canton, make oath, in London and Amsterdam, that he is not a manufacturer. Many other instances might be enumerated of the unjust operation of this law, where goods have been imported in American vessels, and are in part owned by American citizens residing within the United States, because other owners, residing neither within the United States nor in the country whence the shipment is made, have not made attestations in places where they have never been, notwithstanding the partners here are able to furnish the fullest evidence of the fact that no one of the owners abroad is a manufacturer. Your memorialists will only add that the provisions of this section are an absolute prohibition of the introduction of all foreign capital into the country, (greatly as it tends to the increase of the revenues and manifest advantage of the nation,) in all cases except only where the foreign merchant is also himself the shipper. Another illustration under this head is afforded by the 5th section of the same act, providing that the owner, in addition to the other verifications required by law, shall make oath that the invoice by him produced exhibits the *true value* of the goods at the place whence imported.

But it often happens that goods bought at a favorable moment, by a judicious agent, do actually cost less than the current market value at the time of shipment. In this case the importer must, by the operation of the 1st section, produce the original invoice, exhibiting the actual cost; and must, by the operation of the 5th section, swear that this invoice exhibits the true value. But when, perceiving the fact to be otherwise, he declines taking such oath, he brings himself within the mischief of fraudulent invoices, according to the 11th section, if the appraisers shall find the said goods to have been invoiced more than twenty-five per cent. below their true value. He is thus not only subjected to the payment of excessive duty, but stands without all power of defence, under the imputation of attempting a fraud upon the revenues; and he so stands because he could not conscientiously take an oath which he knew to be false. This is a case, therefore, somewhat stronger than those before noticed under the first head, since the oath required in this case is not merely unnecessary, but plainly repugnant, and the direct operation of the law is to hold out a reward to perjury in cases where detection would frequently be difficult and sometimes impossible. And in this connexion it should be remarked that the very same difficulty occurs in cases where the true value, at the time of shipment, was *less* than the actual cost. The necessary effect of the provision is, that a judicious merchant, who, at a great expense of time and money, has established an agency abroad, which enables him, at certain seasons and under circumstances which his experience has taught him to foresee and provide for, to purchase at favorable prices, loses all the advantages which he has thus lawfully acquired, and is placed in a far worse situation than if he had not taken these very measures, on the successful conduct of which his prosperity mainly depends.

The delays and vexations occasioned by the provisions concerning detention of goods in the public warehouses is strongly illustrated by the case contemplated in the 1st section of the very same act, where the original invoice is, by any accident, missing. The act then authorizes detention of the goods imported, at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice be produced; while the 2d section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, authorize the collector to enter such goods, after appraisement thereof, on bond being given for such invoice within a certain time, and the payment of all duties which shall be found due thereon. Your memorialists are most happy to state that the evils naturally attending this and similar provisions have been greatly alleviated by the manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised the discretion thus reposed in him by the law; but still, much delay, and consequent loss, is unavoidable, from the very necessity of bringing the case before the Secretary at Washington, and waiting for the return of his decision thereon, protracted, as it must sometimes be, from the pressure of public business. It not unfrequently happens that the articles themselves are of a perishable nature and require an immediate sale; yet, before one can possibly be effected under this law, they must either wholly be lost, or become greatly deteriorated in value. And, after all, when leave of entry has been at length obtained, a bond is required, which, if required in the first instance, would

have afforded perfect security to the United States, and avoided all delay and difficulty in the case. Besides, by way of hypothesis, at least, it may be considered how it would be if the Secretary of the Treasury should, from any motive, refuse permission to enter such goods, notwithstanding the failure to produce the invoice was, clearly, not the effect of fraudulent design, (which, under the present administration, indeed, never has, and, we are confident, never will occur.) It is manifest that the fair merchant would thereby be exposed to such enormous losses and embarrassments in his operations as might terminate in irretrievable ruin.

The oppressive operation of the existing appraisement system will easily be perceived by adverting to the several provisions above mentioned, taken in connexion with the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th sections of the said act. These sections provide, substantially, that whenever the collector shall suspect goods subject to *ad valorem* duty to be invoiced below the true value, he shall order an appraisement, and if the appraised value exceed by 25 per cent. the invoice price, then the duties are to be laid on the aggregate sum found by adding 50 per cent., besides the ordinary 10 or 20 per cent., to the appraised value; but if the appraised value shall exceed the invoice price by less than 25 per cent., then the duties shall be estimated on such appraised value, with the addition of 10 or 20 per cent. only; and where it falls short of the invoice price, the duties are still to be estimated according to the invoice. The want of the certificate required by the 8th section subjects the importation to a similar appraisement and similar penalties, as in the case of fraudulent invoices. One-half the penalty exacted in all cases is divided among the custom-house officers, and the expenses of appraisement are, in all cases, to be borne by the owner, except when the invoice exceeds the appraised value. This whole system your memorialists cannot but consider injurious and oppressive in the extreme, since it subjects the most fair and honorable merchant to all the delay, expense, and vexation, and in some cases, as already intimated, to the very penalties provided for the fraudulent. A mere suspicion, on the part of the collector, that the invoice (although he may have no doubt that it accords with the *actual cost* and that no fraud is intended) does not exhibit the *true value*, imperatively requires of him to cause an appraisement. This suspicion must necessarily be excited, and of course the appraisement must necessarily take place, in every case where the invoice price is, in fact, either below or above the current market value, from the refusal of the importer to take the oath that such invoice does exhibit that which it never was intended to exhibit, namely, the ordinary rates of cost, instead of the cost in the particular instance. In the same way the appraisement must necessarily take place whenever any one owner resides without the United States, and the invoice is not authenticated by the certificate required in the 8th section, although it were impossible for him, from any one of many reasons, to furnish such authentication. When the appraisement takes place it is necessarily productive of great delay and considerable expense, always falling upon the party who, without fault, has been put, by mere operation of law and the integrity of his own conscience, in this embarrassing situation. The appraisers are bound by their oaths to find a fact which is often extremely difficult for them to arrive at, with any tolerable accuracy, namely, the true value of goods, not as they have them before their eyes, at the time and place of appraisement, but that value which they had in a foreign country and at a distant time, namely, the moment of shipment. Now, a very slight error in judgment in the estimate of their officers brings the importer most unjustly within the penalty of the statute, and holds him up to the world as a defrauder of the revenues, and, to add to the aggravation of his doom, he stands in this light without hope of redress; since it has been very recently decided by the circuit court of the United States, sitting in this district, that the judgment of the appraisers on the matter before them is final and conclusive. The arbitrary discretion thus vested in subordinate officers of the revenue is, in the opinion of your memorialists, of a most alarming tendency; erecting a petty tyranny over the property and good fame of men, which is wholly adverse to the general spirit of our laws and institutions, and which may be productive of most serious consequences to some of the dearest rights of native Americans.

Your memorialists are, indeed, proud of the opportunity to bear public testimony, in the most unequivocal terms, to the uniformly upright and honorable deportment of the collector of this district, and the good conduct of the inferior officers of the customs in general. It is to this fortunate circumstance, rather than the construction of the laws in relation to this subject, that your memorialists feel themselves bound to attribute much of their exemption from the oppression to which they might be otherwise subjected. This testimony is the more honorable to these men because of the great inducements which the facility of the laws holds out to a profitable collusion between the government appraisers and the other officers of this department; a species of collusion which it would be almost impossible to punish, because almost impossible to establish by legal proof. It is the *collector*, let it be remembered, whose *suspicion* authorizes an appraisement. It is the *subordinate officers* whose *information* may afford at least a plausible pretext for suspicions. It is the regular appraisers on *the part of the Government* who, being two out of three, of course, govern the appraisement. It is in the power of the appraisers on the part of the Government to affix their *own value* to every article which has thus been brought before them. It is a power unlimited, and they are a tribunal without appeal! Finally, that motive may not be wanting to the abuse of this despotic sway, it is *among the officers of the customs* that one-half of every penalty accruing under the statute is *distributed by law;* and surely it would not be very surprising (should those offices be filled by men of a different stamp from those who now fill them) if some portion of this bounty for corruption should find its way into the pockets of the *appraisers themselves.*

Your memorialists have already extended their illustration beyond their proposed limits; they will not trespass further on the indulgence of this honorable body, but conclude by expressing their earnest desire that such measures may be taken for the amendment of the revenue laws, in the above mentioned and other obvious particulars, as the supreme councils of the nation shall in their wisdom direct. As in duty bound will ever pray.

T. H. PERKINS, and 200 others.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 654. [2D SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 24, 1822.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 23, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1821 AND 1822.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1821 amounted (see statement A) to		$15,898,434 42
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1821, including the loan of $5,000,000, amounted to		19,573,703 72
Viz:		
Customs (see statement A)	$13,004,447 15	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock (see statement D)	1,212,966 46	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States, and other incidental receipts (see statement E)	356,290 11	
Loan authorized by act of the 3d of March, 1821, including a premium of $264,703 70, gained on the same (see statement E)	5,000,000 00	
Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, of		1,198,461 21
An aggregate of		20,772,164 93
The expenditures during the year 1821 amounted to (see statement F)		19,090,572 69
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,241,871 54	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages, prior to the 1st January, 1817	5,162,364 47	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	3,319,243 06	
Public debt	8,367,093 62	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, of		1,681,592 24
The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the year 1822, are estimated to have amounted to	14,745,408 75	
Viz:		
Customs	$12,648,933 15	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, (see statement G)	1,298,484 56	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States, and other incidental receipts, (see statement H)	391,871 76	
Balances of appropriations for the War and Navy Departments, returned to the Treasury and carried to the surplus fund	406,119 28	
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter are estimated at	5,000,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822		19,745,408 75
And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, forming an aggregate of		21,427,000 99
The expenditures during the first three quarters of the year 1822 are estimated to have amounted to (see statement I)	$12,278,653 32	
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	$1,536,434 24	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817	4,930,210 68	

Brought forward.....		$12,278,653 32	$21,427,000 99
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....	1,538,952 88		
Public debt.....	4,273,055 52		
The expenditures during the fourth quarter, including the redemption of the $2,000,000 of six per cent. stock of 1820, are estimated at		6,000,000 00	
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1822.....			18,278,653 32
And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1823, an estimated balance of...			3,148,347 67

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $1,232,212 11, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of $1,916,135 56 remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1823, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1821, amounted (see statement No. 1) to.....		$17,833,746 84
And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821, amounted (see statement No. 1) to.....		75,852,458 18
Making the total amount of funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1821.....		93,686,205 02
In the fourth quarter of that year there was issued Treasury note six per cent. stock to the amount of.....		390 40
Making an aggregate of.....		93,686,595 42
In the same quarter there was paid the sum of.....		262,738 75
Viz:		
Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock.....	$257,180 60	
Redemption of Louisiana stock.....	5,558 15	
Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st January, 1822, (see statement No. 2,) to.....		93,423,856 67
From that day to the 1st of October last there was issued three per cent. stock to the amount of.....		143 02
Making an aggregate of.....		93,423,999 69
During the same period there was paid the sum of.....		380,980 02
Viz:		
Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock.....	$300,980 02	
Redemption of the six per cent. stock of 1796.....	80,000 00	
Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1822, (see estimate No. 3,) to.....		93,043,019 67
It is estimated that in the fourth quarter of the present year there will be paid.....		2,265,588 07
Viz:		
Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock.....	$265,588 07	
Redemption of the six per cent. stock of 1820.....	2,000,000 00	
Which will reduce the funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1823, to.....		90,777,431 60
The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1822, is estimated (see No. 4) at.....		27,437 00
And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day (see No. 5) at.....		26,735 94

3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1823.

The gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, both days included, is estimated at $19,500,000, and that of the whole year at $23,000,000.

It is estimated that the amount of debentures issued during the same period exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1821 by $86,000; and that the amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823, is $234,000 more than was, on the same day in 1821, chargeable upon the revenue of 1822.

It is estimated that the value of domestic articles exported from the United States in the year ending on the 30th of September last has amounted to $49,874,079; and that foreign articles exported during the same period have amounted to $22,286,202.

As the receipts from the customs in the year 1823 depend, 1st, upon the amount of duty bonds which become due within that year, after deducting the expenses of collection and the amount of debentures chargeable upon them, and 2d, upon such portion of the duties secured in the first and second quarters of that year as are payable within the year, it is manifest that an increase in the amount of debentures chargeable upon the revenue of the year 1823, or a diminution of the importations of foreign merchandise during the first two quarters of that year, must necessarily diminish the receipts into the Treasury. As debentures can be issued at any time within twelve months after importation, chargeable upon bonds given for the duties upon such importation, it is impossible to foresee the amount which may be chargeable upon the bonds that are payable during the year 1823. The facts, however, which have been stated, justify the conclusion that the amount of debentures which will be issued and

charged upon the revenue of 1823 will considerably exceed the amount which was chargeable upon that of 1822. From the same facts, it is also presumed that the importations of the first two quarters of the year 1823 will be less than the corresponding quarters of the present year.

Giving due weight to all the facts connected with the subject, the receipts for the year 1823 may be estimated at		$21,100,000 00
Viz:		
Customs	$19,000,000 00	
Public lands	1,600,000 00	
Bank dividends	350,000 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts	150,000 00	
To which is to be added the sum of		1,916,135 56
Remaining in the Treasury, after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822, which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to		23,016,135 56
The expenditure of the year 1823 is estimated at $15,059,597 22.		
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	$1,599,317 35	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817	5,134,292 75	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	2,723,987 12	
Public debt	5,602,000 00	
		15,059,597 22
Which, being deducted from the above sum, will leave in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1823, a sum estimated at		7,956,538 34

Although the facts already disclosed justify the conclusion that the importations of the present year exceed the value of domestic articles exported during the year, yet there is no means of ascertaining the extent of that excess. If the custom-house documents were to be considered conclusive evidence upon this subject, it would be apparent that the nation has, through the whole period of its existence, imported more in value than it has exported. But the fact is incontestable, that the United States have enjoyed a more uninterrupted prosperity, and have increased their capital to a greater relative extent, than any of the nations with whom they have maintained commercial intercourse. To show that the custom-house documents cannot be considered conclusive evidence in this case, it is proper to observe, first, that the value of articles paying duties ad valorem, imported into the United States, is ascertained by adding to the invoice value twenty per cent. if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per cent. from all other places; whilst the value of domestic articles exported is ascertained at the port of shipment without any such addition. Second, the greatest portion of the importations and exportations are made in vessels of the United States. Third, the capital employed in the trade of the Northwest Coast, and of the Pacific Ocean, consists, almost exclusively, of the labor and enterprise of those engaged in it; foreign articles, the proceeds of those enterprises, imported into the United States, are, therefore, only equivalent to the labor and enterprise by which they were procured. Fourth, the value of domestic articles exported is more imperfectly ascertained than of foreign articles imported, because it has not been considered necessary to resort to the same sanctions to enforce a compliance with the regulations which have been prescribed for that purpose. To ascertain the relative value of imports and exports, it is necessary, first, that the same additions should be made to the invoice value of the latter as are required by law to be made to the former. Second, the freight of domestic articles exported in American vessels should be added to their value, after deducting from it the freight of foreign articles imported in foreign vessels. Third, the value of foreign articles imported in vessels engaged in the trade of the Northwest Coast and Pacific Ocean, the proceeds of the labor and enterprise of those by whom they are navigated, should be added to the domestic exports. Fourth, it is impossible to ascertain what addition should be made to the value of the domestic exports, on account of the omission of the exporters to state correctly the quantity or value of articles exported by them; but, after making a liberal allowance for foreign articles illicitly introduced or inaccurately invoiced, it is believed that a considerable addition should be made.

If, then, to the amount of domestic articles exported during the year ending on the 30th September last, already estimated at $49,874,079, the additions should be made which the preceding facts and considerations appear to authorize, the value of our domestic exports during that period may be estimated at nearly $60,000,000.

Although no calculation has been completed showing the average rate of duty upon the value of foreign articles imported into the United States, it is presumed that an importation of $60,000,000 of foreign merchandise will not produce a less revenue than $17,000,000. As the receipts from the customs during the year 1823 have been estimated at $19,000,000, it is probable that the receipts from the same source in 1824, which will depend upon the importations of 1823, will not exceed $15,000,000. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, it is believed that the receipts of that year will be sufficient to discharge all demands upon the Treasury which may be authorized by law.

If the current appropriations for the year 1825 shall be equal to those required by the estimates of the ensuing year, the expenditure of that year may be estimated at $28,253,597 22

Viz:	
Current appropriations	8,578,722 22
Permanent appropiation for arming the militia, and Indian annuities	378,875 00
Gradual increase of the Navy	500,000 00
Public debt, including balances unapplied in 1823 and 1824, amounting to $8,796,000	18,796,000 00

The means of the Treasury to meet this extraordinary expenditure consist:

1st. Of the balance which may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January of that year, estimated at		$8,000,000 00
And, 2d, of the receipts of that year, estimated at		19,000,000 00
Viz:		
Customs	$17,000,000	
Public lands	1,600,000	
Bank dividends	350,000	
Incidental receipts	50,000	
Making together an aggregate of		27,000,000 00
And leaving a deficit of about		1,250,000 00

In this estimate the receipts and expenditures of the year 1824 are estimated to be nearly equal. It is probable, however, that the receipts may exceed, to a small extent, the expenditures; but there is at least an equal probability that the receipts for the year 1825 are estimated too high. In the year 1826, the expenditure, assuming the current appropriations to be the same as in the year 1823, may be estimated at $19,457,000, and the receipts at $19,000,000. As the appropriation of $500,000 for the gradual increase of the Navy expires in that year, the annual expenditure may, for subsequent years, be estimated at $19,000,000, unless it shall be considered expedient to make further provision for the increase of that essential means of national defence.

It is probable that the annual revenue will be equal to that sum. To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demands upon the Treasury which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased. This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff, which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present, articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, pay different rates of duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various material shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any one of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. The duties upon glass and paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view to the augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except articles composed of silk, it is probable that the effect of the proposed augmentation of duties will gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactories. It is, however, presumed that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff, until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure in time of peace will be diminished to the extent of the Sinking Fund, which is at present $10,000,000. But if, contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not a greater, augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. This supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction that foreign articles nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports will be imported and consumed, and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

The duties upon various other articles, not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise, be increased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the Treasury at present authorized by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition for the promotion of the public welfare as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

Under the act of the 20th of April last, authorizing the exchange of certain portions of the public debt for five per cent. stock, $56,704 77 only have been exchanged. The increased demand for capital for the prosecution of commercial enterprises during the present year, and the rise in the rate of interest consequent upon that demand, which were not anticipated at the time that the measure was proposed, have prevented its execution. Existing circumstances do not authorize the conclusion that a measure of this nature will be more successful during the next year. If the price of the public debt in 1825 should be as high as it is at present, any portion of it, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, which should be unredeemed in that and subsequent years, after the application of the Sinking Fund to that object, may be advantageously exchanged for stock redeemable at such periods as to give full operation to the Sinking Fund. This may be effected, either directly by an exchange of stock, or indirectly by authorizing a loan to the amount of the stock annually redeemable beyond the amount of the Sinking Fund applicable to that object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 23, 1822.

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances; of expenses of collection, and of payments made into the Treasury from the same sources, during the year ending 31*st December*, 1821.

Duties on merchandise	$18,848,622 87
Duties on tonnage, &c	98,177 60
Duties on passports, &c	9,858 00

Debentures issued	$2,183,896 21
Bounties and allowances	181,160 71
Gross revenue	16,591,601 55
Expenses of collection	693,167 13
Net revenue	15,898,434 42
Payments made into the Treasury	13,004,447 15

Statement exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1821.

American tonnage in foreign trade	tons	769,084
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	tons	83,181
Total tonnage employed in foreign trade	tons	852,265
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States		9.7 to 100

Statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1821, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the net revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

840,613 dollars at 7½ per cent	$63,045 98		
13,036,191 dollars at 15 per cent	1,955,428 65		
4,473,993 dollars at 20 per cent	894,798 60		
16,605,525 dollars at 25 per cent	4,151,381 25		
1,604,368 dollars at 30 per cent	481,310 40		
36,560,690		$7,545,964 88	
1. Wines—3,154,111 gallons, at 24.86 cents average	784,126 65		
2. Spirits—3,847,003 gallons, at 43.65 cents average	1,679,319 49		
Molasses—9,459,898 gallons, at 5 cents average	472,994 90		
3. Teas—4,603,855 pounds, at 31.45 cents average	1,447,921 09		
4. Coffee—15,965,237 pounds, at 5 cents average	798,446 90		
5. Sugar—43,084,819 pounds, at 3.05 cents average	1,315,143 40		
6. Salt—3,121,847 bushels, at 20 cents	624,369 40		
7. Other articles	1,590,385 62		
		8,712,707 45	
		16,258,672 33	
To which add—			
Duties collected on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, after deducting therefrom duties refunded, and difference in calculation		115,483 02	
		16,374,155 35	
Two and one-half per cent. retained on drawback	$61,674 69		
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	21,010 70		
Interest and storage	26,725 21		
		109,410 60	
Duties on merchandise		16,483,565 95	
Duties on tonnage	89,848 61		
Light money	8,328 99		
		98,177 60	
Passports and clearances		9,858 00	
		16,591,601 55	
Deduct expenses of collection		693,167 13	
Net revenue, per statement A		15,898,434 42	

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES.

1. WINES.

Madeira	93,480 gallons at 100 cents		$93,480 00
Burgundy, &c.	3,761 gallons at 100 cents		3,761 00
Sherry and St. Lucar	18,858 gallons at 60 cents		11,314 80
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	285,740 gallons at 50 cents		142,870 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	445,818 gallons at 40 cents		178,327 20
Claret, &c., bottled	56,037 gallons at 30 cents		16,811 10
All other	2,250,417 gallons at 15 cents		337,562 55
	3,154,111 gallons		784,126 65

2. SPIRITS.

From grain,	1st proof	442,139 gallons at 42 cents	$185,698 38
	2d proof	30,362 gallons at 45 cents	13,662 90
	3d proof	2,471 gallons at 48 cents	1,186 08
	4th proof	10,450 gallons at 52 cents	5,434 00
	5th proof	5,799 gallons at 60 cents	3,479 40
	Above 5th proof	638 gallons at 75 cents	478 50
Other,	1st and 2d proof	555,670 gallons at 38 cents	211,154 60
	3d proof	1,457,617 gallons at 42 cents	612,199 14
	4th proof	1,323,048 gallons at 48 cents	635,063 04
	5th proof	16,945 gallons at 57 cents	9,658 65
	Above 5th proof	1,864 gallons at 70 cents	1,304 80
		3,847,003 gallons	1,679,319 49

3. TEAS.

Bohea	175,328 pounds at 12 cents	$21,039 36
Souchong, &c	1,053,758 pounds at 25 cents	263,439 50
Hyson skin, &c	1,728,913 pounds at 28 cents	484,095 64
Hyson and young hyson	1,437,189 pounds at 40 cents	574,875 60
Imperial	208,667 pounds at 50 cents	104,333 50
	4,603,855 pounds	1,447,783 60
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China		137 49
	4,603,885 pounds	1,447,921 09

4. COFFEE.

Coffee	15,961,536 pounds at 5 cents	$798,076 80
Coffee imported in 1814	3,701 pounds at 10 cents	370 10
	15,965,237 pounds	798,446 90

5. SUGAR.

Brown, &c	40,578,166 pounds at 3 cents	$1,214,344 98
Brown imported in 1814	53,230 pounds at 5 cents	2,661 50
White, clayed, &c	2,453,423 pounds at 4 cents	98,136 92
	43,084,819 pounds	1,315,143 40

6. SALT.

Imported, bushels		4,061,422 at 20 cents	$812,284 40
Exported	33,772		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels	905,803		
		939,575	187,915 00
		3,121,847	624,369 40

7. OTHER ARTICLES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia ..... pieces	28,797	200	$57,594 00
Ravens ..... do	26,468	125	33,085 00
Holland ..... do	1,416	250	3,540 00
Sheetings, brown, Russia ..... do	16,946	160	27,113 60
white ..... do	997	250	2,492 50
Beer, ale, and porter, bottled ..... gallons	71,343	15	10,701 45
in casks ..... do	11,563	10	1,156 30
Oil, spermaceti ..... do	4,462	25	1,115 50
whale and other fish ..... do	578	15	86 70
olive, in casks ..... do	64,676	25	16,169 00
Cocoa ..... pounds	414,725	2	8,294 50
Chocolate ..... do	948	3	28 44
Sugar candy ..... do	2,665	12	319 80
other refined, &c ..... do	465	10	46 50
Fruits, almonds ..... do	218,801	3	6,564 03
currants ..... do	30,326	3	909 78
prunes and plums ..... do	79,058	3	2,371 74
figs ..... do	385,803	3	11,574 09
raisins, Muscatel, &c ..... do	2,102,416	3	63,072 48
other ..... do	2,251,500	2	45,030 00

7. OTHER ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Candles, tallow ..... pounds..	$4,071	3	$122 13
wax and spermaceti ..... do....	172	6	10 32
Cheese ..... do....	53,724	9	4,835 16
Soap ..... do....	235,515	3	7,065 45
Tallow ..... do....	5,613,646	1	56,136 46
Spices, nutmegs ..... do....	27,875	60	16,725 00
cinnamon ..... do....	2,917	25	729 25
cloves ..... do....	2,306	25	576 50
pepper ..... do....	2,034,605	8	162,768 40
pimento ..... do....	349,927	6	20,995 62
cassia ..... do....	44,753	6	2,685 18
Tobacco, manufactured, &c. ..... do....	573	10	57 30
Snuff ..... do....	5,798	12	687 36
Indigo ..... do....	405,962	15	53,394 30
Gunpowder ..... do....	70,673	8	5,653 84
Bristles ..... do....	139,432	3	4,182 96
Glue ..... do....	70,211	5	3,510 55
Paints, ochre, dry ..... do....	488,188	1	4,881 88
in oil ..... do....	75,659	1½	1,134 88
white and red lead ..... do....	3,787,069	3	113,612 07
whiting and Paris white ..... do....	28,118	1	281 18
Lead, bar, pig, and sheet ..... do	3,524,427	1	35,244 27
Shot ..... do....	2,374,842	2	47,496 84
Cordage, cables, and tarred ..... do....	157,212	3	4,716 36
untarred ..... do....	367,719	4	14,708 76
twine ..... do....	282,304	4	11,292 16
Copper rods and bolts ..... do....	26,244	4	1,049 76
nails and spikes ..... do....	3,390	4	135 60
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18 ..... do....	267,283	5	13,364 15
above No. 18 ..... do....	103,215	9	9,289 35
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 ounces ..... per M..	46,466	5	2,323 30
above 16 ounces ..... do....	1,250	4	50 00
Nails ..... pounds..	705,572	4	28,222 88
Spikes ..... do....	83,731	3	2,511 93
Anchors ..... do....	64,540	2	1,290 80
Iron, pig ..... cwt...	14,633	50	7,316 50
castings ..... do....	8,822	75	6,616 50
bar, rolled ..... do.. .	33,431	150	50,146 50
hammered ..... do....	306,960	75	230,220 00
sheet, rod, and hoop ..... do....	26,452	250	66,130 00
Steel ..... do.. .	11,699	100	11,699 00
Hemp ..... do....	119,927	150	179,890 50
Alum ..... do....	1,899	200	3,798 00
Copperas ..... do ...	2,895	100	2,895 00
Coal ..... bushels..	774,247	5	38,712 35
Fish, foreign caught, dried, &c. ..... quintal..	308	100	303 00
salmon, pickled ..... barrels..	1,282	200	2,564 00
mackerel ..... do ...	199	150	298 50
other ..... do....	146	100	146 00
Glass bottles, black, quart ..... gross..	11,110	144	15,998 40
window, not above 8 by 10 ..... 100 sq. feet.	2,306	250	5,765 00
10 by 12 ..... do....	910	275	2,502 50
above 10 by 12 ..... do....	2,756	325	8,957 00
Boots ..... pair...	104	150	156 00
Shoes, &c., silk ..... do....	790	30	237 00
leather, men's ..... do....	7,012	25	1,753 00
children's ..... do....	2,271	15	340 65
Cigars ..... per 1,000..	12,478	250	31,195 00
Cards, playing ..... per pack..	1,300	30	390 00
			1,591,042 76
From which deduct excess of exportations over importations, viz:			
Loaf sugar, 437 pounds, at 12 cents	52 44		
Mace, 536 pounds, at 100 cents	536 00		
Cotton, 2,290 pounds, at 3 cents	68 70		
			657 14
			1,590,385 62

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 7, 1822.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.—*Statement of land sold, and of moneys received on account of public lands, during the year* 1821.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD IN 1821.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			EXPENSES.		PAYMENTS MADE INTO THE TREASURY.
		Gross am't received for lands sold in 1821.	Gross am't received in 1821 for lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Total am't received in 1821.	Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold.	
	Acres.						
Marietta	1,090.34	$1,362 91	$4,393 13	$5,756 04	$1,257 85	$74 61	$5,435 95
Zanesville	10,439.88	13,049 89	22,129 24	35,179 13	1,791 21	241 45	22,911 47
Steubenville	15,176.88	18,975 02	13,375 42	32,350 44	2,053 32	.....	31,488 96
Chillicothe	4,956.59	6,195 66	13,584 97	19,780 63	1,617 79	.....	19,216 23
Cincinnati	5,911.72	7,389 65	59,270 71	66,660 36	2,904 11	212 72	69,224 42
Wooster	13,009.23	17,084 09	18,667 27	35,751 36	2,364 02	.....	36,840 62
Piqua	3,487.05	4,358 83	.....	4,358 83	1,369 33	.....	2,400 95
Delaware	60,874.86	81,776 85	.....	81,776 85	3,432 49	.....	69,676 57
Jeffersonville	22,972.49	28,716 41	34,208 83	62,925 24	2,852 72	200 00	17,464 98
Vincennes	23,045.92	29,234 05	32,486 45	61,720 50	5,167 13	280 00	61,395 81
Brookville	200,913.64	282,189 43	.....	282,189 43	6,558 67	.....	235,524 78
Terre Haute	17,646.33	22,057 97	.....	22,057 97	1,643 48	.....	27,758 47
Kaskaskia	1,627.50	2,034 71	5,980 30	8,015 01	1,253 59	79 20	9,284 58
Shawneetown	3,329.61	4,161 46	12,733 88	16,895 34	1,991 91	19 84	14,539 14
Edwardsville	35,243.66	44,263 97	6,514 61	50,778 58	2,666 48	.....	42,408 31
Vandalia	9,227.37	11,916 19	.....	11,916 19	2,433 78	.....	9,363 16
Palestine	954.01	1,192 51	.....	1,192 51	874 59	.....	.....
Detroit	7,444.39	9,305 53	3,918 46	13,223 99	3,564 21	.....	7,494 19
St. Louis	30,026.88	37,533 84	14,968 22	52,502 06	3,877 66	.....	31,049 14
Franklin	36,649.10	47,388 55	15,880 93	63,269 48	3,219 42	188 35	68,278 04
Cape Girardeau	33,011.80	41,508 82	.....	41,508 82	2,163 40	.....	.....
Lawrence county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Arkansas	560.00	700 00	.....	700 00	3,488 14	.....	.....
Ouachita	516.82	646 02	.....	646 02	.....	.....	.....
Opelousas	.....	.....	693 65	693 65	263 86	.....	.....
New Orleans	33 town lots,	48,200 00	.....	48,200 00	733 46	.....	46,733 20
St. Helena Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Jackson Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,178 46	.....	.....
Washington	23,765.47	31,968 52	44,313 32	76,281 84	6,935 58	959 67	68,379 70
St. Stephens	5,417.20	9,547 99	19,805 40	29,353 39	2,263 97	48 41	33,285 90
Cahaba	32,716.16	41,081 60	4,791 57	45,873 17	3,777 33	183 00	76,403 44
Huntsville	29,679.65	41,291 97	2,399 35	43,691 32	3,113 98	.....	82,908 45
Tuscaloosa and 507 town lots	150,878.27	284,092 54	.....	284,092 54	7,712 09	100 28	113,500 00
Connecuh Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Acres, (town lots, 540)	780,572.82	1,169,224 98	330,115 71	1,499,340 69	86,824 04	2,587 53	1,212,966 46

Amount of moneys received in 1821		$1,499,340 69
Incidental expenses, including commissions and salaries	$86,824 04	
Repayments made to individuals	2,587 53	
		89,411 57
Net proceeds of public lands in 1821		1,409,929 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November* 29, 1822. JOHN McLEAN.

E.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands during the year 1821.

From arrears of old internal revenue		
direct tax of 1798		$3,661 25
new internal revenue		69,027 63
new direct tax		25,687 80
From dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States		105,000 00
From fees on letters patent		4,770 00
From postage of letters		516 91
From cents coined at the Mint		14,440 00
From prizes captured by public armed vessels		634 20
From sales of public lots in the city of Washington		9,372 75
From return passage money of an American seaman		10 00
From damages recovered in an action of ejectment in the District Court of Vermont		233 33
From vessels, &c., condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade		8,923 28
From interest on balances due by banks to the United States		310 35
From moneys previously advanced on account of the Third Census	$231 18	
From moneys previously advanced on account of building custom-houses	716 62	
From balances of advances made to the War Department	112,430 81	
		113,378 61
From small Treasury notes, for which certificates of 7 per cent. stock have been issued		324 00
From loan authorized by act of 3d March, 1821	$4,735,296 30	
From premium on the same	264,703 70	
		5,000,000 00
		5,356,290 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 12, 1822. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1821.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	$359,900 04	
Executive Departments	506,024 19	
Officers of the Mint	9,600 00	
Surveying Department	16,837 32	
Commissioner Public Buildings	1,000 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	14,101 68	
Judiciary	204,829 41	
		$1,112,292 64
Annuities and grants	1,300 00	
Mint establishment	45,850 00	
Unclaimed merchandise	3,736 92	
Light-house estabiishment	146,584 84	
Surveys of public lands	173,941 95	
Privateer pension fund	1,961 54	
Trading houses with the Indians	18,750 00	
Roads within the State of Ohio	9,802 85	
Roads within the State of Alabama	950 00	
Road from Cumberland to Ohio	65,320 11	
Road from Wheeling, Virginia, to the Mississippi river	5,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment	66,845 48	
Public buildings in Washington	110,136 00	
Florida claims	413 60	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c	134 50	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	2,567 05	
Payment of balances to certain collectors of old internal revenue	266 98	
Payment of outstanding debentures for internal duties	7,074 16	
Prohibition of the slave trade	7,502 67	
Prisoners of war	2,684 57	
Fourth Census	212,000 00	
Refunding surplus proceeds of property sold for payment of direct tax	134 58	
Votes for President and Vice President of the United States	3,195 50	
Miscellaneous claims	33,314 85	
Surveying certain parts of coast of North Carolina	3,000 00	
		922,468 15
Diplomatic department	45,524 91	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	21,662 77	
Relief and protection of American seamen	33,504 26	
Treaty of Ghent	29,522 66	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	13,896 15	
Treaty with Spain	63,000 00	
		207,110 75

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Army	1,154,555 86	
Subsistence	354,654 67	
Forage	31,540 00	
Clothing	276,565 25	
Medical and hospital department	12,505 00	
Contingent expenses	40,000 00	
Ordnance	805,250 00	
Fortifications	602,000 00	
Quartermaster's Department	456,380 50	
Military Academy at West Point	59,286 79	
Arrearages of outstanding claims	30,000 00	
Survey of the water courses west of the Mississippi	4,500 00	
Survey of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, &c	5,000 00	
Pay of disbanded officers and soldiers	60,000 00	
Balances due to certain States	350,000 00	
Boundary line of Indian cessions	15,000 00	
Indian Department	330,205 44	
Civilization of Indian tribes	10,000 00	
Road through the Creek Nation, between Georgia and Alabama	3,300 00	
Relief of John Harding and others	180 00	
Relief of Joseph Bruce	65 00	
Relief of Thomas C. Withers	370 00	
Relief of Dan. Converse and George Miller	35 00	
Military pensions	212,817 25	
Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans	30,000 00	
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00	
Treaties with Indian tribes	118,050 00	
Survey of the coast of the United States	103 71	
		5,162,364 47
Carried forward		7,404,236 01

NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:		
Brought forward		$7,404,236 01
Pay and subsistence of officers and pay of seamen	$983,325 25	
Provisions	337,831 00	
Medicines	32,000 00	
Repairs of vessels	475,000 00	
Ordnance	25,000 00	
Contingent expenses	200,000 00	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps	169,393 00	
Clothing of the Marine Corps	30,686 31	
Fuel of the Marine Corps	6,857 50	
Quartermasters and contingencies, Marine Corps	14,000 00	
Gradual increase of the Navy	950,000 00	
Navy yards	85,000 00	
Building small vessels of war	10,000 00	
Removing obstructions in the river Thames	150 00	
		3,319,243 06
PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:		
Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	5,623,321 38	
Interest on Louisiana stock	36,560 88	
Redemption of Louisiana stock	2,071,360 00	
Payment of certain parts of domestic debt	54 45	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	634,022 53	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	1,774 38	
		8,367,093 62
		19,090,572 69

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 14, 1822. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

Statement of land sold, and of moneys received on account of public lands, from January 1, 1822, *to June* 30, 1822.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD IN THE FIRST TWO QUARTERS OF 1822.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			EXPENSES.		PAYMENTS MADE INTO THE TREASURY.
		Gross am't received for lands sold in the first two quarters 1822.	Gross am't received in the first two quarters 1822 for lands sold prior to the 1st July, 1820.	Total am't received in the first two quarters of 1822.	Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold.	
	Acres.						
Marietta	1,449.07	$1,811 30	$2,513 79	$4,325 09	$604 43	.....	$3,052 52
Zanesville	7,080.58	8,850 71	9,386 62	18,237 33	1,009 24	$100 00	9,332 09
Steubenville	11,200.73	14,000 90	5,418 34	19,419 24	1,410 72	.....	18,340 63
Chillicothe	4,964.08	6,205 03	6,046 30	12,251 33	894 25	.....	11,400 01
Cincinnati	3,313.32	4,141 65	22,118 58	26,260 23	1,180 20	20 64	20,297 74
Wooster	6,305.24	7,881 54	8,093 20	15,974 74	846 20	.....	15,753 58
Piqua	1,762.35	2,202 95	.....	2,202 95	531 85	.....	.....
Delaware	39,953.39	49,941 81	.....	49,941 81	1,598 69	.....	57,440 70
Jeffersonville	7,632.01	9,540 03	14,716 35	24,256 38	1,237 23	.....	58,140 47
Vincennes	6,666.24	8,332 88	12,311 82	20,644 70	1,356 35	.....	17,140 52
Brookville	51,033.78	63,809 13	.....	63,809 13	3,449 74	.....	98,069 69
Terre Haute	9,931.11	12,413 93	.....	12,413 93	381 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskia	1,341.41	1,676 76	3,401 73	5,078 49	664 20	.....	5,783 50
Shawneetown	1,349.31	1,686 64	7,393 27	9,079 91	789 75	.....	9,590 20
Edwardsville	4,169.89	5,212 35	2,230 93	7,443 28	1,128 45	.....	7,690 00
Vandalia	1,120.00	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	574 41	.....	500 00
Palestine	1,859.52	2,622 25	.....	2,622 25	650 08	.....	.....
Detroit	6,860.27	8,575 73	566 29	9,142 02	651 66	.....	5,800 00
St. Louis	7,394.01	9,359 86	7,015 59	16,375 45	654 57	.....	17,219 56
Franklin	5,910.05	7,387 57	5,795 13	13,182 70	1,676 44	.....	18,368 75
Cape Girardeau	5,643.54	7,164 41	.....	7,164 41	2,613 51	.....	40,094 77
Lawrence county	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Arkansas	258.25	322 81	.....	322 81	599 95	.....	2,819 00
Ouachita	2,272.85	2,841 06	.....	2,841 06	560 62	.....	.....
Opelousas	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
New Orleans	79,741.22	99,694 53	.....	99,694 53	2,900 08	.....	.....
St. Helena Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Jackson Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	861 55	.....	9,940 34
Washington	6,389.44	7,986 72	19,774 12	27,760 84	1,526 32	2,126 76	24,775 00
St. Stephens	3,452.82	4,316 05	4,620 48	8,936 53	1,445 22	.....	11,720 83
Cahaba	27,471.41	34,339 23	70,002 42	104,341 65	14 25	.....	3,315 59
Huntsville	12,438.77	15,548 50	1,422 00	16,970 50	1,760 48	.....	38,966 69
Tuscaloosa	64,894.97	81,088 69	.....	81,088 69	964 09	199 96	200,680 34
Connecuh Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
	383,859.63	480,355 02	202,826 96	683,181 98	36,535 53	2,447 36	705,532 52

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of moneys received from the 1st January, 1822, to the 30th June, 1822		$683,181 98
Incidental expenses, including commissions and salaries	$36,535 53	
Repayments made to individuals	2,447 36	
		38,982 89
Net proceeds of lands in the first two quarters of 1822		644,199 09
The payments made into the Treasury from the 1st of January, 1822, to the 30th June, 1822, amount to		$705,532 52
Those made from the 1st July, 1822, to the 30th September, 1822		592,952 04
Total from the 1st January, 1822, to the 30th September, 1822		1,298,484 56

JOHN McLEAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November* 29, 1822.

H.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from January 1 *to September* 30, 1822.

From arrears of old internal revenue		$121 11
direct tax of 1798		863 22
new internal revenue		55,863 97
new direct tax		15,265 92
From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States		297,500 00
From fees on letters patent		4,950 00
From postage of letters		602 04
From cents coined at the Mint		9,594 00
From vessels, &c., condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade		1,507 86
From interest on balances due by banks to the United States		543 72
From net proceeds of gun boats, sold by act of February 27, 1817		2,381 58
From moneys previously advanced on account of the Third Census	$12 84	
From moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions	2,087 29	
From moneys previously advanced on roads under the treaty of Brownstown	578 21	
From moneys previously advanced on balances of advances made to War Department under third section	54,667 82	
From moneys previously advanced on balances of appropriations for the War Department, returned to the Treasury, and carried to the surplus fund under the act of May 1, 1820	84,282 16	
From moneys previously advanced on balances of appropriations for the Navy Department, returned to the Treasury, and carried to the surplus fund under the act of May 1, 1820	267,169 30	
		408,797 62
		797,991 04

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 12, 1822.

I.

Statement of expenditures of the United States, from January 1 *to September* 30, 1822.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	$369,790 51	
Executive departments	346,390 94	
Officers of the Mint	7,200 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	1,178 08	
Surveying Department	6,882 50	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	9,200 00	
Judiciary	160,143 69	
		$900,785 72
Annuities and grants	1,657 13	
Mint establishment	8,000 00	
Unclaimed merchandise	598 49	
Light-house establishment	128,197 27	
Surveys of public lands	66,735 00	
Privateer pension fund	1,221 62	
Appropriation of prize money	634 20	
Trading houses with the Indians	9,570 60	
Roads within the State of Ohio	3,257 54	
Roads within the State of Alabama	800 00	
Roads within the State of Indiana	32,629 46	
Marine hospital establishment	33,959 21	
Public buildings in Washington	97,751 53	
Building custom-houses	1,319 26	
Florida claims	141 17	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	517 93	
		386,990 41
Carried forward		1,287,776 13

Brought forward.....	.....	$1,287,776 13
Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax..	$3,234 82	
Prohibition of the slave trade.....	22,820 42	
Prisoners of war.....	2,089 87	
Payment of certain certificates.....	2,029 43	
Printing the journal of the convention.....	542 56	
Payment of claims for property lost.....	55 00	
Survey of the coast of Florida.....	150 00	
Refunding duties on distilled spirits.....	95 62	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	87,210 60	
		118,228 32
Diplomatic Department.....	86,023 30	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	7,250 00	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	7,543 39	
Treaty of Ghent.....	13,492 24	
Treaty with Spain.....	14,277 86	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers.....	1,843 00	
		130,429 79
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:		
Pay of the Army.....	865,050 68	
Subsistence.....	183,275 61	
Forage.....	12,633 96	
Clothing.....	131,435 33	
Medical and hospital department.....	13,409 83	
Contingent expenses of War Department.....	4,017 33	
Ordnance Department.....	263,539 28	
Fortifications.....	111,108 87	
Quartermaster's Department.....	318,201 98	
Military Academy at West Point.....	2,492 43	
Brigade of militia.....	10,693 28	
Surveys of ports and harbors.....	3 50	
Medals for officers of the Army.....	4,080 00	
New roofs for the barracks at Carlisle.....	3,500 00	
Arrearages of outstanding claims.....	108,652 10	
Maps, plans, &c., War Office.....	140 22	
Completing the road through Georgia.....	321 01	
Relief of General James Wilkinson.....	2,926 59	
Relief of Joshua Newsom and others.....	647 80	
Relief of Elias Parks.....	2,284 00	
Relief of John Anderson.....	1,300 00	
Relief of William Gwynn.....	47 50	
Relief of William E. Meek.....	1,279 87	
Relief of Cornelius Huson.....	250 00	
Relief of William Henderson.....	2,765 00	
Relief of James Peirce.....	430 00	
Relief of Greenberry H. Murphey.....	1,490 30	
Militia courts-martial, Colonel Wood, president.....	762 84	
Militia courts-martial, Thomas C. Miller, president.....	1,494 65	
Militia courts-martial, T. More and D. Fore, president.....	606 59	
Militia courts-martial, General Steddiford, president.....	17,839 24	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	3,192 32	
Fort Delaware.....	8,400 00	
Fort Monroe.....	27,592 32	
Fort Washington.....	12,585 56	
Fort Calhoun.....	17,400 00	
Fort The Rigolets.....	48,006 84	
Barracks at Baton Rouge.....	8,108 16	
Mobile Point.....	1,993 16	
Survey of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.....	276 00	
Arsenal at Baton Rouge.....	3,000 00	
Materials for a fort opposite Fort St. Philip.....	800 00	
Balance due to the State of Maryland.....	527 00	
Relief of William Dooley.....	305 80	
Relief of the Planters' Bank, New Orleans.....	8,495 70	
Bounties and premiums.....	3,718 90	
Preservation of arms.....	2,200 00	
Army supplies.....	820 00	
Expenses of arsenals.....	585 50	
Repairing arms.....	2,841 05	
Repairs of arsenals.....	89 81	
Preservation of ammunition.....	1,550 00	
Arming and equipping the militia.....	332,466 44	
Gratuities, &c.....	392 28	
Armories.....	94,000 00	
Cannon, shot, &c.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....	2,647,026 63	1,536,434 24

Brought forward		$2,647,026 63	$1,536,434 24
Expenses of recruiting		21 33	
Revolutionary pensions		1,642,590 94	
Military and half-pay pensions		300,935 90	
Indian Department		152,984 67	
Civilization of the Indians		1,373 80	
Annuities to Indians per act May 6, 1796		14,505 54	
Annuities to Indians per act February 25, 1799		15,322 19	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1805		1,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act April 21, 1806		31,167 17	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1807		661 11	
Annuities to Indians per act February 19, 1808		10,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 1, 1810		4,200 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1811		2,235 07	
Annuities to Indians per act April 26, 1816		50 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1817		38,716 44	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1821		29,454 01	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1819		117,050 00	
Annuities to Indians per act January 8, 1821		60,760 47	
Annuities to Indians per act May 15, 1820		6,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 7, 1822		15,100 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 7, 1822		18,107 10	
Treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees		25,010 43	
Treaties with the Creeks		8,331 27	
Pay of Indian agents		7,000 00	
Pay of sub-agents		3,750 00	
Presents to Indians		4,935 59	
		5,158,289 66	
From which deduct the following repayments, viz:			
Expenses of recruiting	$12,246 69		
Balances due to certain States	120,433 26		
Bounties and premiums	29,006 58		
Mobile Point	12,550 00		
Gratuities	15,469 15		
Cannon, shells, &c	8,478 95		
Arsenal at Baton Rouge	4,690 29		
Powder magazine at Frankfort, Pennsylvania	17 50		
Survey of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	1,251 60		
Survey of water courses, Mississippi	184 46		
Relief of T. C. Withers	187 00		
Relief of J. Harding	180 00		
Boundary line between the United States and the Creeks	865 38		
Boundary lines of several cessions	15,000 00		
Claims against the Osages	3,582 50		
Arsenal at Watervliet	324 69		
Treaty with the Indians in Mississippi	3,610 93		
		228,078 98	
			4,930,210 68
NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:			
Pay of the Navy		533,071 56	
Provisions		113,649 99	
Medicines		10,476 42	
Repairs of vessels		217,279 59	
Ordnance		822 81	
Freight and contingent expenses		141,062 54	
Navy yards		34,663 75	
Superintendents, &c		19,225 71	
Laborers, &c		9,703 01	
Gradual increase		425,483 09	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps		48,192 43	
Clothing of the Marine Corps		26,277 50	
Fuel of the Marine Corps		724 95	
Quartermaster's stores and contingencies of the Marine Corps		15,990 13	
		1,596,623 48	
From which deduct the following repayments, viz: Heads to which they apply—			
Purchase of timber	$11,584 67		
Repairs of vessels damaged in action	984 00		
Shot, shells, and military stores	25,910 70		
Repairs of the Constellation	450 00		
Seventy-fours and frigates	4 00		
Survey of coast of North Carolina	430 38		
Widows and orphans of persons on board Epervier	7,481 70		
Military stores, Marine Corps	10,825 15		
		57,670 60	
			1,538,952 88
Carried forward			8,005,597 80

PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:

Brought forward		$8,005,597 80
Interest, &c., domestic debt	$4,163,656 47	
Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,294 12	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	23,388 94	
Certain parts domestic debt	438 99	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	277 00	
		4,273,055 52
		12,278,653 32

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 14, 1822. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 1.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States, October 1, 1821.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount)	$1,783,257 66	
Three per cent. stock	13,295,956 04	
Six per cent. of 1796	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	2,668,974 99	
Louisiana six per cent. stock, (amount unapplied for)	5,558 15	
		$17,833,746 84
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,464,895 07	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
		75,852,458 18
		93,686,205 02

NOTE.—The estimated amount per No. 1, of the Secretary's report of last year, was.... $93,686,095 74
To which add this sum, then over estimated as reimbursement of deferred stock..... 109 28

Making as above..... 93,686,205 02

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 2, 1822. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States, January 1, 1822.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount)	$1,526,077 06	
Three per cent. stock	13,295,956 04	
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812	2,668,974 99	
		$17,571,008 09
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,465,285 47	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
		75,852,848 58
		93,423,856 67
Amount of the debt (per statement No. 1) on the 1st October, 1821		93,686,205 02
Add Treasury note six per cent. stock, issued in the fourth quarter 1821		390 40
		93,686,595 42
Deduct reimbursement of the deferred stock, on the 31st December, 1821	257,180 60	
And payment of Louisiana stock, which, on the 1st October, 1821, had not been applied for	5,558 15	
		262,738 75
Amount, as above, on 1st January, 1822		93,423,856 67

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 2, 1822. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, October 1, 1822, and January 1, 1823.

On October 1, 1822.		
Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount)	$1,225,097 04	
Three per cent. stock	13,296,099 06	
Exchanged six per cent. stock	2,668,974 99	
		$17,190,171 09
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,465,285 47	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
		75,852,848 58
Amount		93,043,019 67
Amount, as stated January 1, 1822		93,423,856 67
Add three per cent. stock, issued since		143 02
		93,423,999 69
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock	300,980 02	
Deduct payment of the six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00	
		380,980 02
As above, October 1, 1822		93,043,019 67
Estimated amount of payments in the fourth quarter 1822:		
Reimbursement of the deferred stock	265,588 07	
Payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
		2,265,588 07
Estimated amount of the debt January 1, 1823		90,777,431 60

NOTE.—The following sums, included in the above statement, were surrendered October 1, and exchanged five per cent. stock issued in lieu thereof, under the act of April 20, 1822, viz:

Six per cent. stock of 1813	$46,704 77
Six per cent. stock of 1814	10,000 00
	56,704 77

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 2, 1822.*

No. 4.

Estimate of the amount of Treasury notes outstanding October 1, 1822.

Total amount issued (as per No. 4 of last report)	$36,680,794
Cancelled, and reported on by the First Auditor	36,653,357
Outstanding	27,437
Of which there appears to be in small notes	2,917
Notes bearing interest	24,520
	27,437

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 2, 1822.*

No. 5.

Statement of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed March 3, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded per statement (No. 5) of last report	$4,282,151 12½

Whereof there was paid in for lands, per statement (No. 5) of last report	$2,442,535 39	
Paid in since	5,000 00	
		$2,447,535 39
Payments at the Treasury to September 30, 1821, per said statement..	1,734,490 85	
Payments at the Treasury from October 1, 1821, to September 30, 1822..	73,388 94	
		1,807,879 79
Balance, October 1, 1822, consisting of certificates outstanding	23,949 00	
Awards not applied for	2,786 94½	
		26,735 94½
		4,282,151 12½

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 2, 1822.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 655. [2D SESSION.

MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 24, 1822.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to an act of Congress, with the result of assays of foreign gold coins.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 23, 1822.

SIR: In pursuance of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

UNITED STATES MINT, *December* 18, 1822.

SIR: Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign coins still current, by law, in the United States.

The assayer's report is as follows:

	oz.	*dwt.*	*gr.*	
No. 1, made of equal parts of 5 crowns of France	10	18	6	fine in 12 ounces.
No. 2.....do.....of 5 five franc pieces	10	16	6	.....do.....
No. 3.....do.....of 5 Spanish dollars	10	16	0	.....do.....

The above assays were made from coins of the latest dates that could be procured, and corresponding so nearly in quality with those assayed on former occasions, it may be safely presumed that no alterations have taken place in the quality of these coins. From the above assay, their value, per ounce, in money of the United States, will be as follows:

French crowns	117.57 cents.
Five franc pieces	116.49 "
Spanish dollars	116.36 "

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

Honorable WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 656. [2D SESSION.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 27, 1822.

Mr. MCLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate entitled "An act for the relief of Samuel H. Walley and Henry G. Foster," reported:

That the act authorizes the issuing of debentures for the amount of drawbacks on pepper, shipped by Walley & Foster, of Boston, on board the brig Garland and ship Tartar, which were refused them, in

consequence of their not having taken the oath prescribed by law, within ten days after the clearance of the vessels, which is one of the requisites necessary to entitle the exporter to the benefit of drawback.

It appears by the documents submitted to the committee that Messrs. Walley & Foster are merchants of fair character in Boston; that they shipped on board the Garland, bound to St. Petersburg, 300 bags of pepper, and on board the Tartar, 400 bags of pepper, for Havre de Grace; which two parcels of pepper were regularly cleared for drawback, and all the requisites of the law complied with except that the oath required was not taken within the period of *ten days*, prescribed by the act of Congress.

In consequence of this neglect, the collector was not authorized to issue the debentures, and, upon application to him made, did refuse to issue them as it was his duty to do.

It also appears by the petition that Mr. Foster, the junior partner, had always transacted the business of the concern at the custom-house; that, having been taken sick before either of the parcels of pepper had been shipped, this duty, in this instance, devolved upon Mr. Walley, who, being little conversant with the proceedings in the custom-house, and greatly pressed, in consequence of the accumulated business of the copartnership, and entertaining an impression that it would be sufficient to take the oath within ten days from the *sailing* and not the *clearance* of the vessels, neglected to take the oath within the ten days from the latter period; and that no oath has been since taken.

The committee are persuaded that the conduct of the petitioners was perfectly fair, and that the grounds set forth in their petition are the real causes of the neglect to take the oath within the time required by law. But, upon an examination of the journals of the House, and the reports of its several committees, to whom cases of this nature have been usually referred, the committee discover that the law allowing a drawback of duties on goods exported from the United States has been always rigidly enforced, as essential to the general system of import of which it is an important part.

The policy of the law, and of the practice under it, appears to have been, not so much to inquire into the fraud of any particular case as to establish a general rule by which evasions of the revenue should be prevented in all cases; and as, in the law itself, no provision has been made for ignorance of its terms or the inattention of those acting under them, it would seem to be improper for Congress to legislate in every particular instance of supposed hardship arising from those causes.

The instances in which relief has been sought, in cases similar to the present, have been numerous, and the rule invariably adopted by the committees and sanctioned by the House has been to grant relief in those cases only where the omission to comply with the usual formalities was attributable to sickness or other unavoidable necessity; it has never been granted on the ground of misapprehension of the law or inattention of the party.

Among the more recent instances of this character was the case of *Jacob Ritter*, of Philadelphia, whose petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, at the *first* session of the *Fifteenth* Congress. In that case the petitioner tendered himself ready to take the oath on the *twelfth* day, and excused the delay on the ground of a long absence from the country, which had rendered him unacquainted with the practice of the custom-house, and his impression that he was within the time; his conduct, in all respects, was admitted to be fair, and every other formality had been complied with. The committee, however, adhering to the rule which had been established in previous cases, rejected the petition, and the House concurred in the report.

However disposed the committee might be to relax the general principles and policy of the law, in behalf of a case presenting no suspicion of fraud, if the subject were now for the first time to be considered, they do not feel authorized to change the rule by which the practice and decisions of the House have been so long governed, and thus encourage the renewal of the multitude of other claims, which have been either rejected or not brought forward, under the impression that the rule has been unalterably established.

They therefore recommend that the bill be rejected.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 657. [2D SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 6, 1823.

Mr. McLANE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of P. A. Guestier, of the city of Baltimore, acting on behalf of the former owners of the French ship Blaireau and her cargo, reported:

That the petitioner states that the French ship "Blaireau" was owned by the house of Peltetreau, Bellamy & Co., of Bordeaux, and sailed in March, 1803, from St. Pierre, in the Island of Martinique, on a voyage to Bordeaux, with a cargo consisting principally of coffee and sugar; that on the voyage she was run foul of in the night by a large Spanish ship-of-war, by which she was supposed to be irreparably injured, and after a consultation she was abandoned by the captain and all the crew, excepting one man who was left in her by accident, who went on board the Spanish ship-of-war and were landed in Spain; that the day following the Blaireau was discovered by an English ship called the Firm, commanded by William Mason, who repaired to the Blaireau and conducted her in safety to Baltimore, whither the English ship was bound; that she arrived in Baltimore in the month of May, where she was libelled by the salvors and the sum of $21,400 decreed for salvage.

That the said ship Blaireau and cargo were sold by the marshal of the district for the sum of $62,816 43, under an order of court, for the payment of the salvage money and charges, out of which he paid to the collector of Baltimore, for duties and tonnage claimed by him in behalf of the United

States, the sum of *twelve thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-eight cents;* that of this sum a drawback of $5,058 53 was allowed on the exportation of a part of the said cargo, and the balance of $7,054 05 was paid into the Treasury of the United States.

That in a suit subsequently instituted on behalf of the United States against the captain of the said ship Firm, for not reporting to the custom-house certain merchandise taken from the Blaireau, on board the Firm, it was decided by the court that goods taken from a ship at sea and brought into the United States under such circumstances were not subject to the revenue laws and not liable to duties; that thereupon application was made to the Comptroller of the Treasury, to have the amount of duties which had been paid refunded, who declined interfering, on the ground that he had no authority to direct any expenditure of money which had been paid into the Treasury.

Upon this case the petitioner prays to have refunded the said sum of *seven thousand and fifty-four dollars and five cents,* being the amount of duties actually paid into the Treasury.

The petitioner's claim to relief depends entirely upon the assumption that the cargo of the *Blaireau* was not liable to duties. If this principle be wrong, there is an end of the case.

In the opinion of the committee the assumption is erroneous and inconsistent with the practice in all the districts in the United States.

They believe the general principle to be to charge duties on all foreign merchandise, the importation whereof is not expressly prohibited, brought into the United States and consumed in the country, without regard to the manner of the importation.

They are aware that wrecked goods have been exempted from many of the formalities of the impost system, but this was from the necessity of the case, where their observance was impracticable, and the duties could be otherwise paid.

It is true that, in a suit growing out of the case of the *Blaireau,* his honor Judge Winchester decided that wrecked goods were not liable to duties; but it was a decision in no degree involved in the case before him, and, in the opinion of the committee, not entitled to much weight.

That was a suit against the captain of the *English ship,* for the penalty under the act of Congress, for not reporting a few articles of merchandise taken out of the *Blaireau* at sea and put on board the *Firm.* The court decided that the captain, under such circumstances, was not liable to the penalty.

The petitioner also refers, in the documents accompanying his petition, to the case of "*Piesh and others* vs. *Ware and others,* and *The United States* vs. *The cargo of the ship Favorite,*" contained in the 4th volume of Cranch's Reports, page 347. But if that case prove anything, it is that wrecked goods are liable to duties.

In that case the ship had been taken up adrift in the Delaware bay. She was boarded by the salvors, who landed the goods without permit, and afterwards removed them before they paid the duties, and without the certificates usual in cases of regular importation. They tendered the duties, however, which the collector of the district would not receive, but which were *finally received and paid.*

Afterwards, in a libel by the United States for a forfeiture of the goods, the court decided merely that a forfeiture was not incurred by landing the goods without permit or removing them to a place of safety; predicating their decision upon the necessity of the case and the fact that there could have been no intention to defraud the revenue, *the duties having been tendered and subsequently paid.*

The committee can see no good reason why goods thus brought in and consumed in the country should not pay duties; and they believe, as far as the liability of goods involuntarily brought into the United States to duty can affect the case, the principle has been subsequently recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in subjecting prize goods to duties. Upon the whole case, the committee, believing the right to charge duties upon such merchandise to be clear, deem it only safe and expedient to adhere to the uniform practice of the Government, at least until it be overruled by some express judicial determination. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 658. [2D SESSION.

DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MR. TODD, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, JANUARY 20, 1823.

Comparative statement of present duties and those proposed in the bill before the House of Representatives, No. 222.

Articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.	Rate of additional duty.
Manufactures of wool	25 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad val., and minimum price of 80 cents per square yard	One-fifth
cotton	25 p. ct., and min. of 25 cts. p. sq. yd.	25 per cent. and additional minimum of 35 cents per square yard	
silk	15 per cent	25 per cent	Two-thirds
flax	do	15 per cent. and minimum of 25 cents per square yard	do
hemp	20 per cent	25 per cent. and same minimum	One-fourth
Printing types, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, moulds, japanned wares, fire-arms, &c., and all manufactures, not specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin	do	25 per cent	do

DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.	Rate of additional duty.
Leghorn and silk hats	30 per cent.	40 per cent. and minimum price of $1 each	One-third.
Lead in pigs, bars, and sheets per pound.	1 cent.	2 cents	Double.
shot do.	2 cents	3 cents	One-half.
red and white do.	3 cents	4 cents	One-third.
Hemp do.	1½ cents	2½ cents	One-half.
Tarred cables and cordage do.	3 cents	4 cents	One-third.
Untarred cordage, yarns, twine, packthread, and seines do.	4 cents	5 cents	One-fourth.
Oil, linseed, and hempseed	15 per cent. ad valorem.	25 cents per gallon	
Wool	do.		
Copperas per cwt.	100 cents	200 cents	Double.
Iron, in bars or bolts, not rolled do.	75 cents	100 cents	One-third.
round, or brazier's rods of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths inch diameter do.	150 cents	300 cents	Double.
slit, in nail or spike rods do.	250 cents	do.	One-fifth
sheets or hoops do.	do.	do.	do.
spikes per pound.	3 cents	3 cents	
nails do.	4 cents	5 cents	One-fourth
or steel wire, not exceeding No. 18 do.	5 cents	5 cents	
exceeding No. 18 do.	9 cents	9 cents	
Plough plates and share moulds do.	20 per cent. ad valorem.	1¼ cent.	
Anvils	do.	2 cents	
Spades and shovels per dozen.	do.	250 cents	
Screws, of iron or brass, exceeding 25 lbs. per pound.	do.	15 cents	
Wood screws, not exceeding 1 inch per gross.	do.	8 cents	
2 inches do.	do.	14 cents	
exceeding 2 inches do.	do.	20 cents	
Glass, flint, cut	30 cents	6 cents per pound and 20 p. ct. ad val.	
uncut	20 cents	do. do.	
window, above 8 by 10 per 100 sq. ft.	250 cents	300 cents	One-fifth
10 by 12 do.	275 cents	325 cents	Ten fifty-fifths.
above 10 by 12 do.	325 cents	375 cents	Ten sixty-fifths
black bottles per gross.	144 cents	200 cents	Three-eighths
all other articles per pound.	20 per cent. ad valorem.	5 cents	
Duck, Russia per piece.	200 cents	200 cents	
Ravens do.	125 cents	125 cents	
Holland do.	250 cents	250 cents	
Paper, printing per pound.	30 per cent. ad valorem.	8 cents	
wrapping and colored do.	do.	6 cents	
writing do.	do.	12 cents	
sugar loaf do.	do.	4 cents	
letter or folio post do.	do.	15 cents	
bookbinders', bandbox, and sheathing do	3 per cent. ad valorem	3 cents	
hangings, printed do.	do.	15 cents	
all other do.	do.	6 cents	

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 659. [2D SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 22, 1823.

Mr. LOWRIE, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Stephen T. Northam and others, of Newport, Rhode Island, reported:

The petitioners state that, on the 19th day of June, 1815, they took out a license for a distillery in said Newport, for the distilling from molasses, for one year, which distillery they worked until the 23d September, in the same year, when, in the violent gale of wind and flood of tide of that day, the said distillery was inundated, the cisterns filled with salt water, and the liquor expelled or greatly injured; that at the time of the calamity the quantity of liquor under the floor of the distillery was eight thousand gallons of molasses, of their own importing, to which the injury was at least 80 per cent. of its value; that, owing to the injury, the operation of the distillery was necessarily suspended for six months, and the amount paid for the license for the year was $2,659 50.

The facts stated in the petition are supported, in the opinion of the committee, by satisfactory evidence, and the petitioners pray that so much of the price paid for the license as appertains to the time the operation of the distillery was suspended be returned to them.

The committee would observe that, although the case is one of extreme hardship, yet to grant the relief prayed for would introduce a new principle and be going further than Congress have gone at any time heretofore. The committee believe it would be injurious to the public interest to extend this principle, and therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 660. [2D SESSION.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 27, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 24, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1819, 1820, and 1821, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1819, 1820, and 1821, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

Species of merchandise.	1819.		1820.		1821.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
At 7½ per cent	$141,466	$13,822	$38,642	$3,068	$66,818	$3,570
At 15 per cent	2,413,517	304,206	1,710,425	289,718	2,160,556	198,393
At 20 per cent	1,241,186	42,496	503,699	22,516	921,552	25,669
At 25 per cent	4,932,201	816,925	2,965,288	701,287	4,522,016	359,947
At 30 per cent	634,803	61,433	279,790	28,186	497,926	14,568
Duck, Russia	34,046	2,900	59,118	4,807	61,730	4,024
ravens	18,779	2,392	24,671	4,108	36,963	3,780
Holland	3,901	.....	4,535	.....	3,540	.....
Sheeting, brown Russia	23,618	17,004	49,526	25,064	64,704	36,651
white Russia	665	219	1,948	332	2,568	73
Wines, Madeira	195,608	7,070	137,135	39,089	120,190	26,024
Burgundy, &c	6,006	.....	8,040	49	3,810	.....
sherry and St. Lucar	12,957	.....	100,407	1,147	11,316	.....
Lisbon, Oporto, &c	66,052	1,723	103,779	2,994	150,593	7,526
claret, &c., bottled	27,698	4,650	5,275	1,302	18,697	1,583
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c	111,827	479	12,231	3,376	186,554	8,012
all other	171,216	64,469	201,287	22,803	372,795	28,952
Spirits, from grain	254,746	24,154	200,462	20,535	223,599	12,377
other materials	1,865,766	119,494	1,679,018	110,326	1,566,468	88,130
Molasses	597,973	935	543,673	3,558	474,339	1,199
Beer, ale, and porter	23,160	1,065	8,341	343	12,502	627
Oil, spermaceti	1	.....	1,975	.....	1,520	395
whale, and other fish	166	.....	71	.....	87	.....
olive, in casks	5,075	838	4,283	2,400	17,117	914
Teas, bohea	34,183	2,709	19,587	.....	21,102	61
souchong	426,666	78,944	418,351	102,748	286,577	22,548
hyson skin	565,428	101,849	451,690	35,154	493,012	8,685
hyson and young hyson	1,065,695	276,951	864,953	157,073	658,391	81,309
imperial	190,664	71,094	143,465	26,415	135,527	29,438
Coffee	1,340,406	288,939	1,187,418	508,824	1,246,583	435,926
Cocoa	20,866	7,456	50,549	34,097	23,232	14,564
Chocolate	122	.....	61	.....	28	.....
Sugar, brown	2,373,805	302,923	2,224,068	739,639	1,649,275	419,680
white, clayed, &c	171,018	42,014	239,471	117,937	264,664	162,195
candy and loaf	2,718	2,031	514	4	354	83
other refined	96	.....	56	.....	46	.....
Almonds	20,235	931	11,927	2,771	7,716	1,097
Currants	5,037	.....	7,331	3,637	910	.....
Prunes and plums	10,117	328	3,667	157	2,600	197
Figs	14,150	4,445	8,808	437	11,725	145
Raisins, jar and muscatel	33,173	5,552	30,412	2,211	64,531	1,417
other	36,957	4,337	26,477	5,728	45,184	39
Candles, tallow	874	691	3,011	1,635	5,699	5,436
wax and spermaceti	26	.....	63	.....	11	.....
Cheese	8,584	1,199	9,914	3,139	6,263	1,221
Soap	10,229	5,654	4,168	2,882	10,319	3,073
Tallow	3,806	130	19,153	258	56,889	551
Spices, mace	9,966	2,666	1,325	970	104	624
nutmegs	18,902	577	766	961	16,963	233
cinnamon	4,619	3,446	11,021	12,288	5,338	4,493
cloves	7,100	1,583	8,934	3,856	2,318	1,697
pepper	220,635	168,987	94,747	77,227	212,459	48,449
pimento	16,522	1,691	18,073	2,119	21,389	384

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	1819.		1820.		1821.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Spices, cassia	$36,837	$11,490	$14,019	$8,509	$20,718	$17,582
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	30,998	27,174	50	.....	57	.....
Snuff	7,442	151	542	6,347	1,068	371
Indigo	89,601	41,204	101,099	80,106	90,889	36,448
Cotton	201,871	324,858	20,302	27,011	17,390	16,950
Gunpowder	6,218	5,201	8,663	3,762	6,287	609
Bristles	1,273	.....	1,330	.....	4,905	1
Glue	2,299	.....	2,732	.....	3,511	.....
Paints, ochre, dry	3,898	57	1,776	140	4,882	.....
in oil	776	.....	513	.....	1,135	.....
white and red lead	50,217	1,454	94,413	3,193	116,299	2,620
whiting and Paris white	1,395	.....	723	.....	281	.....
Lead, sheet, bar, and pig	11,980	4,161	24,630	2,536	35,685	429
manufactured into shot	22,924	622	42,160	1,022	47,971	455
Cordage, tarred, and cables	4,179	3,595	11,684	3,560	15,966	10,849
untarred	2,227	213	9,951	71	14,816	.....
twine, seines, &c	15,341	219	9,138	158	11,598	239
Copper, rods and bolts	2,874	.....	870	.....	1,050	.....
nails and spikes	767	.....	598	.....	225	87
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18	14,852	.....	6,689	658	13,364	.....
above No. 18	1,120	.....	682	.....	9,289	.....
Iron tacks, &c., not above 16 ounces per M.	970	.....	1,100	.....	2,323	.....
above 16 ounces per M.	70	.....	60	.....	50	.....
nails	16,443	1,822	8,904	66	29,328	1,076
spikes	5,413	438	1,159	.....	2,972	448
anchors	4,173	31	1,832	226	1,565	267
pig	3,317	.....	3,310	.....	7,317	.....
castings	14,348	.....	4,660	7	6,620	.....
sheet, rod, and hoop	46,434	629	32,129	809	70,650	4,407
bar, rolled	82,413	5,341	94,350	5,136	60,810	10,395
hammered	245,825	1,431	298,161	5,284	234,565	4,152
Steel	9,234	728	8,535	705	12,784	1,058
Hemp	77,706	.....	140,886	.....	181,064	.....
Alum	5,124	2	2,566	.....	3,798	.....
Copperas	21	.....	540	.....	2,895	.....
Salt	765,537	2,349	1,017,567	3,340	814,277	6,586
Coal	39,521	100	33,886	196	39,090	369
Fish, dried or smoked	568	.....	558	.....	308	.....
salmon, pickled	3,212	.....	2,746	.....	2,564	.....
mackerel, pickled	1,753	.....	26	.....	299	.....
other, pickled	283	.....	220	.....	146	.....
Glass, bottles, black, quart	20,246	1,002	13,997	295	16,658	581
window	35,553	203	17,708	.....	17,305	71
Boots	2,501	95	500	1,082	267	105
Shoes, silk	1,462	39	397	237	275	36
all other	10,663	1,282	2,548	1,288	2,178	.....
Cigars	31,473	2,520	15,531	2,056	33,028	1,746
Cards, playing	1,650	.....	657	.....	426	.....
Total	21,320,034	3,301,812	16,560,626	3,286,965	18,706,417	2,183,896

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January* 24, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 661. [2D SESSION.

DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MR. CAMBRELLING, JANUARY 29, 1823.

An estimate of duties on certain articles, as proposed in the bill reported by the Committee of Manufactures, and a comparison with existing duties.

Manufactures of wool 30 per cent.—minimum valuation of 80 cents per square yard.

This would operate heavily on plains and other coarse woolens, of about 24 inches in width, and which cost 8*d.* to 18*d.* sterling per running yard. Take, for example, the most inferior, cost 8*d.*, equal to 12*d.* per square yard, or cents	22 22-100
Add shipping charges	1 11-100
	23 33-100
Custom-house addition of 10 per cent	2 33-100
	25 66-100
It is proposed to estimate this square yard at 80 cents, and to charge a duty of 30 per cent. on that valuation; making 24 cents on 25⅔, or, per cent	93 53-00
The existing duty is 25 per cent. on 25⅔ cents; making 6 41-100 cents, instead of 24 cents, as proposed.	
The proposed duty on plains, of the best quality, which cost 18*d.* per running yard, would be, according to the same calculation, per cent	41 56-100
While fine cloths, &c., would pay but, per cent	30
Colored printed calicoes cost from 15*s.* to 20*s.* sterling per piece of 28 running yards.	
Take the inferior, cost 15*s.*; off drawback of excise, 4*s.* 10*d.*; leaves 10*s.* 2*d.* for 28 yards, or 4*s.* 3*d.* per running yard; being 7 22-100*d.* per square yard, or, cents	13 37-100
Add charges	63
	14
Custom-house, 10 per cent	1 40
	15 40-100
It is proposed to estimate this square yard at 35 cents, and to charge a duty of 25 per cent.; making 8¾ cents, or, per cent	56 82-100
The existing duty is 25 per cent. on a valuation of 25 cents, making 6¼ cents, or, per cent.	40 58-100
Calicoes which cost 20*s.* sterling, now pay, per cent	27 6-100
The same, at the proposed valuation of 35 cents the square yard, would pay, per cent	37 89-100

Fine cotton goods would pay but 25 per cent. The existing minimum valuation of 25 cents the square yard on cotton goods makes the duty on inferior white goods prohibitory.

On silks various bounties are allowed in England, which it is now proposed to add to the duty of 25 per cent.

On manufactures of flax and hemp: Osnaburgs, of inferior quality, cost, per running yard of 25 to 26 inches width	6*d.*
Deduct bounty	1½*d.*
	4½*d.*
Equal to 6*d.* 35-100 per square yard, or, cents	11 75-100
Charges	60
	12 35-100
Custom-house, 10 per cent	1 25-100
	13 60-100
It is proposed to value this square yard at 25 cents, and to charge a duty thereon of 25 per cent., making, cents	6 25-100
It is also proposed to add the amount of the bounty, 1½*d.* sterling, the running yard, or 2*d.* 12-100 per square yard	3 93-100
	10 18-100
Making 10 18-100 cents duty on 13 60-100 cents, or ad valorem	74 85-100
Should the section adding the bounty to the duty be stricken out of the bill, the ad valorem duty proposed would still be	45 96-100

This article now pays 15 per centum ad valorem, or about two cents per square yard, instead of 10 18-100 cents, as is proposed.

Brown linens, or Hollands, bed tickings, twilled sackings, Silesian linens, &c., without adding the bounty, would pay 35 to 42 per cent.

Fine linens would pay but 25 per centum.

Linseed oil pays a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem, equal to 10 cents per gallon. It is proposed to increase the duty to 25 cents the gallon.

Glassware, plain, now pays 20 per centum ad valorem; 4 common tumblers, weighing one pound, cost, after deducting drawback, bounty, and discount, 8 88-100 cents, including charges, and 10 per cent. custom-house addition.

It is proposed to charge 20 per centum ad valorem on this 8 88-100 cents, making	1 78
And a specific duty of	6
	7 78-100
Making 7 78-100 cents on 8 88-100, or ad valorem	*87 61-100
Inferior cut tumblers, weighing 37 pounds to the hundred, cost, after deducting drawback of excise, &c., and adding charges, and 10 per centum custom-house addition, per 100.	$6 44
It is proposed to charge an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent	1 29
And a specific duty of 6 cents per pound on 37 pounds	2 22
	3 51

Making $3 51 duty on $6 44, or 54½ per cent.

Cut glass now pays 30 per centum ad valorem. 100 elegant cut glass tumblers, weighing 50 pounds, deducting drawback of excise, &c., and adding charges and custom-house 10 per centum, cost	42 93
Proposed duty of 20 per centum	8 59
Proposed specific, 6 cents per pound on 50 pounds	3 00
	11 59

Making a fraction less than 27 per centum. The existing duty is 30 per centum ad valorem.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 662. [2D SESSION.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 30, 1823.

[See No. 675 for supplementary return.]

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, informing the Senate that in pursuance of the joint resolution of the 30th March, 1822, a Digest of manufacturing establishments in the United States, and of their manufactures, collected in obedience to the act to provide for taking the Fourth Census, has been made and printed, under the direction of that Department, and that fifteen hundred copies of it, conformably with that resolution, are at the disposal of Congess. The letter was read and, on motion, ordered that it lie on the table.

RESOLUTION

Directing the classification and printing of the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, collected in obedience to the tenth section of the act to provide for taking the Fourth Census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be classified, and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, taken in pursuance of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Fourth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and that he cause fifteen hundred copies of the Digest, so to be made, to be printed, subject to the disposition of Congress.

Approved March 30, 1822.

* Should the bounty, as proposed, be added to the duty, the bounty being about five cents per pound, the duty on plain tumblers per pound would be 12 78-100 cents on 8 88-100, or 143 92-100 per centum.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
YORK.													
Cloth, woolen	$375	Wool	300 pounds	$150	1 day 30	3 days 30	2 days 30	75 spindles, 1 loom, 1 carding machine.	The whole	Small.	$142	$12	Sale quick.
Hoops, plates, rods, and nails.	30,000 to 41,000	Imported iron	About 400 tons	3,600	9	.....	.....	2 pair of rollers, 5 nail machines	All	$50,000	.....	.....	Large quantities manufactured; slow sales, owing to the large quantities made.
Plains, narrow	.....	Wool	1,500 pounds	600	2	2	1	1 billy, 1 jenny, 4 looms, 2 shearing, and 2 carding machines.	1 billy, 1 jenny, 2 looms, 1 shearing, and 1 carding machine.	2,000	200	250	Demand very small.
Potter's or earthen ware.	600	Clay and lead	500 bush. clay, 7½ cwt. lead	78	2	.....	.....	Tubs, wheels, and horse	.....	.....	278	20	Sales dull; balance in favor of the manufacture, $234.
Yarns and cloth, cotton.	.....	Cotton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644 spindles	.....	22,000	.....	.....	Past condition prosperous; but now stops for want of demand, or market for yarns, &c.
CUMBERLAND.													
Cables	85,000	Hemp and tar	310 tons hemp, 930 bbls. tar	64,150	36	.....	13	Common and patent machinery	.....	81,400	10,200	1,800	
Cloth, cotton	20,000	Cotton	45,000 pounds	900	5	31	8	960 cotton and 240 woolen spindles, 2 carding machines, 2 saws, 2 wheels.	Not now in operation	100,000	6,000	1,000	None of the machinery in operation for want of encouragement.
Dressing cloth and carding wool.	.....	Dye stuffs	From 3 to 14 tons	2,500	5	2	.....	3 carding machines, machines to dye, shear, and press cloth.	The whole at times	4,000	337	200	The machinery is worth $1,705. In this county also, at Bridgeton, there is a clothing machine or mill, stated to dress 4,000 yards, and employing two men and two boys, without any further particulars.
Rum	163,700	Molasses	529,000 gallons	136,600	32	.....	.....	15 coppers, 11 worms, 12 pumps, 110 cisterns, 25 butts.	The whole	41,000	6,220	7,475	The article, generally speaking, in good demand.
Tin ware	17,700	Tin plates and sheet iron.	300 boxes	6,600	32	5	9	Machinery for tin plate work	.....	3,800	4,100	1,100	The returns, in this case, are imperfect as it respects the raw material consumed, machinery, capital invested, and contingent expenses.
LINCOLN.													
Boards and scantling	1,925	Mill logs	2,300	1,800	5	.....	.....	5 saws and gear	All	2,800	700	560	The demand and sales fall off one-half.
Boards, white pine	(*)	White pine logs	3,000	400	2	.....	2	2 saws and 2 wheels	All	12,000	800	300	The operation full and constant.
Cloths, broad and forest.	1,300	Wool	1,000 pounds	500	3	.....	3	3 warping, 1 picking, 1 roping, 2 spinning, and 1 fulling machine, 110 spindles, 5 looms.	2 carding, 1 picking, 1 roping, 1 spinning, 1 fulling machine, 2 looms.	7,350	700	150	
Cordage	19,800	Hemp and tar	64 tons hemp, 100 barrels tar.	13,000	12	.....	4	Usual machinery of a ropewalk.	4 spinning wheels, 1 horizontal and 1 tarring machine, and copper.	18,000	3,600	750	Owing to the depressed state of business, one of the ropewalks has closed.

* $8 per 1,000 feet merchantable boards.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MAINE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HANCOCK.													
Hats, fur and felt	$1,000	Fur and wool	Unknown	$500	2	1	.....	.....	.....	$1,200	$400	$50	The hats are sold in the neighborhood.
Leather, sole, & calfskins	1,300	Hides and skins	350	700	1	.....	1	A rolling machine and bark mill	All	3,150	450	50	Its manufactures in great demand.
Leather, sole and upper.	20,598	.....do	1,813	10,288	21	.....	3	5 bark mills and 41 vats	The whole	16,258	2,145	3,153	With respect to this article, the number of hides and skins does not correspond with the cost expressed of the raw materials employed, there being no number of hides specified for Belfast, Brooks, Swanville, Prospect, and Knox.
Ship and country work	5,000	Iron	20 tons	2,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	2,000	400	In a flourishing condition.
KENNEBEC.													
Broadcloths and satinets	.....	Wool	4,000 pounds	2,400	5	.....	2	2 carding, 1 pressing, and 3 shearing machines, 1 picker, 90 spindles, 3 looms, fulling mill, 1 cloth press.	All	6,000	1,800	800	This establishment was burnt down January 6, 1821.
Cloths, broad and narrow woolen.	6,000	Wool	2,000 pounds	2,000	6	2	1	3 carding, 2 spinning, 1 picking, 2 roping, and 4 shearing machines, 1 billy, and 7 looms.	Half in operation	14,350	1,000	1,400	Demand and sale rather dull.
Leather, upper & sole, &c.	Unknown.	Hides, bark, oil, &c	1,050 hides, 1,300 cords bark, &c.	40,000	19	.....	2	Bark and rolling mills	All	Unknown.	4,000	1,400	Profits small and declining.
Machinery for mills	2,500	Pigs and old iron castings	24 tons	4,800	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	675	400	In a flourishing condition.
Paper of various kinds	14,000	Rags, &c	46½ tons	4,440	10	12	2	2 vats and necessary machinery for the same.	The whole	20,000	5,564	1,600	Profits declined since the commencement of 1812.
Sheetings, coarse	13,500	Cotton	5,500 pounds	7,000	3 to 5	.....	27	890 spindles, 12 looms, 1 warper, 1 dresser, by water.	488 spindles, 12 looms, warper and dresser.	22,000	.....	500	
Yarn, warp, filling, &c.	2,250	Cotton	6,000 pounds	1,500	2 men 4 mos.	4 4 mos.	12 4 mos.	576 spindles, carding and roping machines.	4 frames for four months.	1,600	676	150	Sales slow, owing to the low price of cotton cloths from other establishments. Profits hardly sufficient to induce the owners to pursue the business.
WASHINGTON.													
Hats, fur and wool	2,500	Furs and wool	Fur and wool of 528 skins, and 30 pounds wool.	750	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	200	Demand good.
Leather, upper and sole	5,600	Raw hides, skins, lime, and bark.	1,407 hides and skins	3,300	5	.....	2	3 grainers and 3 bark mills	All	4,400	1,170	174	In demand, which is increasing.
OXFORD.*													

* From Hebron, in this county, there is an imperfect return of a woolen factory, with two carding machines, one billy, one jenny, and three looms. It does not appear to be in operation. From Turner, also, there is an imperfect return of an oil mill, which annually consumes 400 bushels of flaxseed, that cost $400; employs one man, has an invested capital of $500, and the value of whose oil is 91 cents per gallon.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROCKINGHAM.													
Boots and shoes	$50,000												
Bricks	175,000												
Broadcloth, cassimere, satinets, and flannels.	Uncertain.	Wool	6,000 pounds	$3,000	8	6	4	1 picker, 4 engines, 1 jack, 2 jennies, and 12 looms.	None	$6,000	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	The establishment has been in existence about 20 years; has been rented to different persons, all of whom failed before they left it. A manufacturer from England was about putting it in full operation.
Clocks	3,000												
Coaches and chaises	3,500												
Cotton cloths	Uncertain.	Cotton	50,000 pounds		3	22		2 mules, 204 408; 2 water frames, 6 throstles, 528 spindles.		42,500	$1,264	$1,075	The demand is very considerable, but the price had been reduced so far below the labor that the machinery in this establishment is not in operation.
Furniture, cabinet	50,000												
Harness	3,000												
Hats	17,000												
Hats, caps, and bonnets	5,500	Wool and furs		2,000	3	2	2	Tools sufficient for eight men.	Tools for three men	4,000	1,500	150	The demand 50 per cent. less than in the year 1814.
Leather	15,600												
Oil, 5,000 gallons	5,000												
Paper	8,000 25,000	Rags and ropes	25 tons rags, 30 tons ropes.	3,450	7	3	6	2 engines, 3 vats	2 engines, 2 vats	8,000	1,100	3,500	Business rather improving; more ready sale for the manufacture.
Rum	43,250	Molasses	130,000 gallons	33,000	8			8 copper stills	5 stills	48,000	2,600	1,700	Demand steady, and, in one instance, rather increasing.
Saddles and bridles	4,000												
Wagons	15,000												
Yarn, from No. 7 to 25	34 cts. pr. lb.	Cotton	14,000 pounds	4,264	3	9		4 throstles, 384 spindles.	None	15,000	2,000	500	Stopped July, 1820; now about adding machinery for shearing, to be put in operation April, 1821. When the establishment was first built, May, 1814, it afforded some profit, which has since been dwindling down, until it has become a bill of cost. Sales very dull and limited.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROCKINGHAM—Contin'd.													
Yarn and cloth	$10,237	Cotton	6,000 dollars	.....	16	21	8	700 spindles; 7 carding, 3 roping, 1 picking, 1 warping, and 1 dressing machine; 11 looms.	All	$45,600	$2,600	$1,800	The first of these factories was erected in 1806. No dividend has ever been made. The establishment is probably now worth one-third of the original cost. It has been in operation steadily, except from 1815 to 1818. The limited scale on which business has been done, with the continual alterations rendered necessary by the improvements made in machinery, have rendered it a bill of cost.
Do.	Uncertain.	Cotton						4 carding and 4 shearing machines, 2 roping billies, 2 pickers, 2 jennies, 4 narrow looms, 2 spooling stocks, 4 dyeing kettles.					
STRAFFORD.													
Cassimere, satinets, and plain woolens.	3,735	Wool	2,000 pounds wool, 3,300 yards satinet warp.	$1,464	3	4	2	3 carding and 1 picking machine, 122 spindles, 7 looms.	3 carding and 1 picking machine, 70 spindles, 3 looms.	3,000	1,342	300	
Hats	1,000	Wool and furs	300 lbs. wool, 20 lbs. fur.	300	1	1	.....	1 copper and iron kettle.		315	30	30	Demand good.
Paper, writing and wrapping.	3,500	Rags	15 tons	450	5	2	4	3 vats, 1 water-wheel, and rag-dissecter.		1,000	300	20	Do.
Rolls and yarn, cotton and woolen.	4,240	Cotton and wool	40 cwt. of cotton, 40 cwt. of wool.	2,720	1	4	2	4 carding machines and 120 spindles.	All	4,500	454	50	The establishment has been in operation eight years; in good repair. The demand for the articles manufactured was good, and sales readily effected until 1819, since which time sales have been quite dull.
Shirting and sheeting	(*)	Cotton	From three to four bales per week.	17 cts. pr. lb.	15	30	80	2,000 spindles and 50 power looms.	2,000 spindles and 40 power looms.	85,000	7,000	Uncertain.	In good repair.
Shirting, sheeting, satinet, cotton, and woolen cloth.	(†)	Wool and cotton	1,500 pounds wool, 5,000 pounds cotton.	2,000	3	4	6	290 spindles, 7 cards, 6 looms.	The whole	5,000	700	100	Do.
Shirting, sheeting, and yarn.	10,700	Cotton	30,000 pounds	6,000	3	11	22	12 carding, with drawing and roping machines, 676 spindles.	All	17,300	3,700	500	
HILLSBOROUGH.													
Boxes, cart and wagon, mill machinery, hollow ware, &c.	550	Iron	5 tons	200	2	.....	.....	2 blast furnaces	Both	3,500	.....	25	The establishment is yet in its infancy, but, from the increasing demand for its manufactures, promises to be of considerable utility.

* Sheeting, 16 cents per yard; shirting, 12 cents per yard.

† Sheeting, 16 cents per yard; shirting, 12 cents per yard; satinets, 67 cents per yard; cotton and woolen, 30 cents per yard; and fulled cloth, $1 per yard.

* Sheeting, 16 cents per yard; shirting, 12 cents per yard.

† Sheeting, 16 cents per yard; shirting, 12 cents per yard; satinets, 67 cents per yard; cotton and woolen, 30 cents per yard; and fulled cloth, $1 per yard.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HILLSBORO'—Contin'd.													
Broadcloth, satinet, and assimere.	$18,600	Wool and cotton yarn..	12,000 pounds wool, 1,200 pounds cotton yarn.	$10,220	9	6	3	380 spindles, 12 looms, and all necessary apparatus.	200 spindles	$9,700	$3,550	$1,975	The establishment was commenced on a small scale in 1810, and increased gradually to its present extent in 1816. In 1820 business revived; sales quicker and payments better than in any previous year.
Leather, various kinds ..	8,500	Hides and skins.....	537 hides, 303 calf skins, 12,000 goat skins.	6,415	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	1,200	575	
Nails, cut, all kinds	8,500	Iron.....	50 tons	7,000	3	.... .	.....	2 nail machines	Both	4,000	800	150	Sales quick at a small profit.
Paper, various kinds	4,150	Rags	.....	2,243	4	.....	1	....	.....	8,000	1,650	250	
Sheeting and yarn	18,000	Cotton	40,000 pounds.....	8,800	3	13	15	768 spindles, 28 patent water looms, and all apparatus necessary.	352 spindles, 14 looms	35,000	4,000	750	The demand for the manufacture uncertain; the price fluctuating, sometimes making it doubtful whether to manufacture or not, at other times leaving a handsome profit; but at no time to be compared to the sales and profits during the last war.
Shirting	12,500	Cotton	29,500 pounds.....	6,250	5	30	15	1,116 spindles, water frame and mule, 20 water looms, &c.	452 spindles, 10 looms....	33,200	4,075	1,250	With respect to the largest establishment of this manufacture it is remarked that, were there proper encouragement, instead of 60,000 yards of shirting annually, there might be 200,000 yards made, with small additional expense.
Shirting, bed tickings, checks, and ginghams.	9,160	Cotton	22,000 pounds.....	4,400	2	30	10	384 spindles, and all necessary machinery.	All.....	12,000	2,800	300	The factory went into operation in 1813. Goods for the last six months had sold quick at a small profit.
Do.....do.....	11,000	Cotton	25,000 pounds.....	5,000	2	38	8	432 spindles, and all necessary machinery.	The whole	15,000	3,650	350	This establishment has been in constant operation since 1809, except a part of the years 1816-'17. Sales quick at a moderate profit.
Starch	2,400	Potatoes.....	150 tons	900	2	.....	2	....	.....	3,500	300	200	This establishment is recent and novel in its operation; the market demand is principally for the cotton manufacturing establishments.
Yarn.....	19,022	Cotton and wool.....	50,000 lbs. cotton, 1,000 lbs. wool.	11,540	12	35	33	1 water and 1 drawing and roping frame, 6 cards, 2 reels, 3 pickers, 6 carding machines, 1 fulling mill, and 1,860 spindles.	1 water and 1 drawing and roping frame, 6 cards, 5 carding machines, 2 reels, 2 pickers, 1 fulling mill, 1,303 spindles.	57,450	5,540	1,514	Part of the market value of the article manufactured has not, in this instance, been stated. The manufacture does not appear to be in a flourishing condition. Of one establishment it is said, the encouragement in 1816 was good, but since that time factory yarn has fallen 50 per centum; of another, that in 1813 the profits were good, but that in 1820 the business was hardly worth pur-

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HILLSBORO'—Contin'd.													suing; of a third, built in 1811, the shares had, at one time, been sold for $134 50 each, but in 1820 were not worth more than $20; of a fourth, the sales were so dull the proprietors had resolved to stop the factory; of a fifth, that the sales were uncertain and dull; and of a sixth, that the sale of the manufacture, in 1820, was so dull, and the profit so small, that merely a part of the machinery was kept in operation to prevent its total decay.
Yarn made into cloth by hand looms.	12½ cts. pr. yard.	Cotton	20,000 pounds	$3,400	2	5	7	586 spindles	288 spindles	$10,000	$1,200	$100	The demand and sale good at the reduced prices. In 1812-'13, the same goods sold at 25 cents per yard; profits very small.
Yarn, some shirting, &c.	(*)	Cotton	36,000 pounds	10,800	3	10	6	844 spindles, cards, and other necessary machinery.	633 spindles, cards and machinery in proportion.	30,000	2,544	907	This establishment has been in operation six years. Since the spring of 1819 the demand for cotton yarn has been diminishing, and it sold slowly in 1820, even at 40 per cent. discount.
Yarn and cloth		Cotton	6,000 pounds	1,200	1	3	3	120 spindles, 2 power looms	All	2,000	650	850	This establishment went into operation in June, 1818; for one year the business was tolerable, but has gradually declined. The market value of the articles manufactured is not stated.
CHESHIRE.													
Broadcloth and cassimere		Wool	3,000 pounds	2,250	4	4	4	160 spindles, 3 looms, &c	All occasionally	3,000			
Glass, bottle and common	$30,000	Sand and salt	700 bushels of salt	3,000	16		4			15,000	8,000	400	The condition of the factory good. Doing well.
Glass, window	30,000	Sand, lime, potash, and salt.	1,825 bushels of sand, 200 hhds. of lime, 547 bushels of salt, 36 tons of potash.	11,400	20		5			25,000	11,000	500	The condition of the factory good. The demand dull.
Nails	7,000	Iron	35 tons plates	5,250	1		1	1 cutting and heading machine.	In operation	7,000	350	28	
Paper, various kinds	4,500	Rags, &c		624	3	2	4	Water wheel, fly wheel, and engine.	The whole	500	200		
Scythes	2,840	Iron and steel	6 tons iron, 1,900 lbs. steel.	1,024	6			4 forges, 2 trip hammers	All	6,000	1,200	240	

* $23,500, subject to a discount of from 15 to 40 per cent. for six years last past.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CHESHIRE—Continued.													
Yarn	$33,500	Cotton	90,100 pounds	$17,995	10	25	42	3,272 spindles	1,476 spindles	$102,500	$7,070	$1,685	The statement in relation to this manufacture, as it respects the value of the production, and the quantity and cost of the raw materials used, is imperfect. In general the establishments are not in a flourishing condition. Some of them are not in operation, and in one instance only, where 384 spindles are employed, it is mentioned that there is a ready sale for the articles at a low price.
Yarn and cloth	5,000	Cotton	14,000 pounds	1,400	1	4	9	484 spindles, 2 looms	The whole	10,000	1,450	50	
GRAFTON.													
Paper, various kinds	4,500	Rags	20 tons	2,000	4	2	1			3,500	1,200	1,200	
Stoves, cooking and parlor, hollow ware, pot-ash kettles, machinery, bar iron, &c.	24,500 and part uncertain.	Iron ore and coal	1,000 tons of ore, 300,000 bushels of coal.	17,000	90	.....	.....	2 blast furnaces, 8 forges, 2 trip hammers, &c.	Partly in operation	200,000	8,000	.....	This statement includes two establishments, with respect to one of which it is represented that there is abundance of the raw material in the neighborhood, yet, from the low price of imported iron, the high price of labor, and dull market, the establishment is but partially in operation. And with respect to the other, it is said that previously to and during the late war sales were readily effected; but that owing to the general gradual depression of business since that time the sales have rather diminished, and that the company have a large amount of manufactures on hand unsold.
Yarn	2,150	Cotton	6,000 pounds	1,200	1	6	2	144 spindles	All	5,000	200	250	This factory has been in operation five years. Sales very dull. Difficult selling so as to pay expenses.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SUFFOLK.													
Balances, lever and other, pocket theodolite and anglet.	....	Wrought iron, cast iron, steel, and lumber.	7 tons wrought iron, 5 tons cast iron, 100 lbs. steel, 2 tons of lumber.	$1,362	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20,000	$5,000	$1,000	
Cables, cordage, &c.....	$259,950	Hemp and tar..... ...	850 tons of hemp, 2,800 barrels of tar.	177,000	125	.....	40	Patent and common machinery	The whole.....	130,000	49,200	3,300	
Candles and soap.....	(*)	Palm oil, potash, grease, rosin, salt, tallow.	40 tons potash, 200 lbs. rosin, 160 hhds. salt, 300,000 lbs. tallow.	Various from mo. to month.	9	.....	1	....	....	.....	5,500	1,500	
Glass, window.....	.....	Sand, pot, pearl, and crude ashes.	.....	.....	150 to 250	.....	5 to 10	.....	.....	300,000	70,000	.....	This establishment includes the two Boston and one Chelmsford glass works.
Leaf, gold and silver.....	8,000	Gold dust and bullion...	.....	5,000	.....	2	2	Moulds	.....	2,000	600	200	
Mustard.....	.....	Mustard seed	1,500 pounds.....	600	2	.....	1	.....	.....	600	364	20	
Rum	82,500	Molasses	250,000 gallons.....	71,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sugar, loaf and lump....	(†)	White and brown raw sugars.	450 tons	94,500	25	.....	.....	7,000 moulds, but for the greater part no answers.	The whole, where answers have been given.	37,000	8,540	11,700	
Types and brass rule	6,300	Lead, tin, and antimony.	10,000 pounds.....	1,400	7	2	4	.....	.....	10,000	2,500	250	
DUKES.													
Cloth and carding rolls ..	3,200	Wool	7,000 pounds.....	3,500	2	.....	1	2 carding machines, 70 spindles	All	3,500	450	....	
Rolls	2,115	Wool	5,000 pounds.....	1,663	1	.....	1	1 carding machine	In operation	1,660	250	.....	
Salt.....	3,072	Sea water	....	....	4	.....	1	23,500 feet of salt works.....	The whole.....	29,375	512	80	
NANTUCKET.													
Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c.	13,000	Common and merino wool.	8,000 pounds.....	4,000	6	6	5	2 carding, 1 picking, 1 roping, 4 spinning, 2 rasping, and 2 shearing machines.	The whole.....	8,000	4,500	400	
ESSEX.													
Cables and cordage.....	$11 to $12 per cwt.	Russian hemp.....	145 tons	28,280	30	.....	7	No machinery mentioned.....	All stated to be in operation.	15,000	7,876	600	A portion of the capital invested in the manufacture of this article has not been stated.
Cassimeres	14,000	Wool.....	10,000 pounds.....	6,100	12	6	9	288 spindles, 5 carding machines, 6 broad and narrow looms.	Part in operation one-third, and part one-half the time.	17,000	.....	.....	

* 150,000 pounds candles, 300,000 pounds soap, 600 pounds soft soap.

† $52,000, but for a greater part no answers.

* 150,000 pounds candles, 300,000 pounds soap, 600 pounds soft soap.

† $52,000, but for a greater part no answers.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ESSEX—Continued.													
Flannels, baizes, cloths, and satinets.	Uncertain or not known.	Wool.....	34,500 pounds.....	$17,250	27	21	6	3 pickers, 3 cards, 8 carding machines, 8 jennies, 1 jack, 2 billies, 4 spinning machines, 25 looms, and 1 roping machine.	3 pickers, 2 cards, 5 carding machines, 1 jack, 1 billy, 5 jennies, 3 spinning machines, 16 looms, and 1 roping machine.	$28,000	$8,800	.....	
Paper, writing and printing.	Uncertain.	Rags and junk.....	30 tons rags, 6 tons junk..	3,500	9	5	2	Moulds and felts, &c., sufficient for a two vat mill.	Half.....	4,000	3,400	.....	
Rum	35 cts. per gallon.	Molasses	64,569 gallons	21,016	3	.....	.....	No machinery mentioned.....	The whole stated to be in operation.	30,816	794	$947	
MIDDLESEX.													
Bonnets	10,500	Straw and straw braid..	.....	4,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	In one of the two establishments for manufacturing this article in Middlesex county, neither the cost of the raw material, the amount of capital invested, of wages, and contingent expenses, are stated; nor is the number of persons employed in either specified. In one of the establishments it is represented that the number of women employed is various.
Broadcloth, cassimeres, satinets, kerseys, &c.	12,700	Wool and cotton.....	8,000 pounds wool, 5,000 pounds cotton.	6,350	13	7	4	For wool, 2 broad and 2 narrow looms, 2 cards, 3 jennies, 1 billy, &c.; for cotton, 5 cards, 20 spinning frames, 1 mule, drawing frames, &c.	All.	23,000	4,000	200	
Candles and soap.....	57,650	Tallow, rosin, ashes, salt, palm oil, wick yarn, and lime.	355,000 lbs. of tallow, 310 bbls. rosin, 13,300 bush. ashes, 230 hhds. of salt, 20,000 lbs. of palm oil, 1,550 lbs. of wick yarn, 350 casks of lime.	57,132	11	.....	.....	The usual machinery.....	All.	20,000	2,000	3,300	
Checks, cotton; shirtings, ginghams, and bed-tickings.	Various..	Cotton.....	45,000 pounds.....	8,300	6	2	20	8 cards, 8 drawing and 32 roping machines, 10 frames 48 spindles each, 1 mule 180 spindles, 1 twisting jenny 52 spindles.	The whole.....	25,000	2,000	1,500	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MIDDLESEX—Continued.													
Duck, cotton, and satinet.	$15,000	Wool and cotton.....	8,000 lbs. of wool, 6,000 lbs. of cotton.	$5,700	7	8	7	No machinery mentioned.....	All said to be in operation.	.....	$3,500	.....	
Glass, fine, plain, mould, and rich, cut.	65,000	Silex, salts, and lead...	10 tons of silex, 30 tons of salts, 30 tons of lead.	16,600	80	.....	16	No machinery mentioned.....	The whole stated to be in operation.	$80,000	30,227	$15,000	
Nails, hoops, and iron rods	142,500	Bar iron.....	950 tons	93,000	46	.....	5	A rolling and slitting mill, 18 nail machines with the apparatus, 24 cutting machines.	All.	.....	11,000	.....	There is no statement of capital invested or contingent expenses in this case; and the $11,000 for wages has reference to only one of two establishments.
Paper, of all kinds.....	55,392	Cotton and linen rags and ropes.	338 tons	25,840	55	29	23	9 engines, 8 vats, and a tub wheel driven by water; 2 glazing and rolling machines, 1 water wheel 16 feet diameter, moulds, felts, &c.	The quantity of machinery is not stated in every instance, but the greater part of that specified is represented to be in operation.	46,800	19,852	10,800	
Satinet.	10,000	Wool.....	6,000 pounds.....	4,000	10	.....	4	120 spindles, with a double carding machine, 10 looms, &c.	Not stated.....	12,000	2,500	.....	
Shirting, cotton.....	12,000 in one establishment.	Cotton.....	57,200 pounds.....	10,616	60 m'n	wom.	& ch.	1,244 spindles, 32 looms, 1 dressing and 1 warping machine.	600 spindles and 12 looms in one establishment; the other not mentioned.	50,000	8,975	957	The contingent expenses have reference to only one of two establishments.
Shirting and sheeting, cotton.	No answ.	Cotton.....	450,000 pounds.....	112,500	26	225	13	5,376 spindles and 175 looms, with the necessary apparatus.	All.	400,000	.....	.....	
Yarn, cotton.....	4,800	Cotton.....	12,480 pounds.....	2,496	2	6	3	192 cotton spindles, and a wool carding machine.	The whole.....	8,000	8,000	1,000	There is an establishment mentioned at Framingham, in Middlesex county, which had consumed 25,000 pounds of cotton, cost $5,000 annually, and employed six men, fifteen women, and twelve boys; but said, in 1821, to be doing nothing.
BARNSTABLE.													
Cloth, cotton, and yarn..	2,751	Cotton.....	8,000 pounds..... ..	1,600	2	.....	11	72 spindles, 4 spinning frames, 7 cards, and other preparations to correspond.	Half.....	10,000	1,150	2,751	
Cordage and codlines....	4,100	Hemp and tar.....	25 tons hemp, 81 bbls. tar.	5,200	7	.....	2	....	.....	3,500	1,000	225	
Salt, and Glauber salts...	84,764	Sea water	....	.....	174	.....	.....	694,532 feet of salt works, reckoning ten feet in length and one foot in breadth to a foot.	All.	694,532	.....	.....	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PLYMOUTH.													
Anchors, bar iron, shovels, and various articles.	$18,000	Old iron, bar iron, scrap iron, sea coal, and charcoal.	220 tons of iron, 30 chaldrons of sea coal, 20 loads of charcoal.	$12,000	14	.....	.....	Bellows, wheels, &c.....	No answer as to a portion of the machinery; part in operation half the year.	$8,000	$3,500	$750	The answers in this case, as to the amount of capital invested, wages, and contingent expenses, are imperfect. What is stated in these respects has reference to a production, the market value of which is $13,000.
Bar iron.....	16,650	Scrap iron and coal.....	200 tons of iron, 80,000 bushels coal.	7,750	16	.....	.....	Bellows, wheels, &c.....	.....	4,000	2,500	300	
Broadcloth, cassimeres, &c.	15,181	Wool and cotton yarn..	12,000 pounds.....	8,000	9	18	7	19 looms, 4 cards, 5 spinning jennies, 1 roper, 3 shearing machines, &c.	Two-thirds	32,000	5,070	100	
Cables and cordage.....	10,400	Hemp.....	40 tons	9,000	8	.....	5	4 wheels, and horse machinery.	The whole.....	17,400	1,700	530	
Cloth, plain.....	.....	Wool.....	1,000 pounds.....	550	2	1	.....	Carding machine, spinning jenny and apparatus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cloths, plain kerseys, cassimeres, flannels, &c.	3,000	Cotton and wool.....	2,500 lbs. of wool; cotton not mentioned.	1,250	3	3	2	For wool, 3 carding machines, 2 jennies, 1 billy, 1 picker, &c.; for cotton, 534 spindles, &c.	The cotton machinery is unimproved.	.....	870	.....	
Ginghams, shirtings, &c.	Uncertain.	Cotton.....	5 tons	5,000	3	.....	16	600 spindles.....	500 spindles.....	5,000	900	100	
Implements, agricultural, edge tools, &c.	2,000	Iron, steel, sea coal, and charcoal.	6 tons of iron, 600 lbs. of steel, 8 chaldrons of sea coal, 450 bush. of charcoal.	800	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,100	.....	
Nails, brads, hoops, nail rods.	120,360	Nail plates and bar iron.	860 tons of bar iron, 406 tons of nail plates.	118,520	57	.....	15	Nail and other machines.....	The whole in some instances, and two-thirds in another.	76,000	22,800	13,650	
Plaids, stripes, &c.....	6,613	Cotton.....	20,000 pounds.....	3,345	5	18	9	15 looms, 1 warper, 964 spindles, with other necessary apparatus.	Half.....	11,000	2,205	185	
Salt.....	7,600	Sea water	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,000	800	200	
Satinet and cloth.....	15,000	Cotton and wool.	26,000 pounds of cotton, 2,500 pounds of wool.	7,000	7	.....	21	1,286 spindles.....	740 spindles.....	30,000	6,000	500	
Satinet, cotton cloth, and yarn.	14,460	Wool and cotton.....	6,000 lbs. of wool, 12,000 pounds of cotton.	4,100	12	40	20	312 spindles for cotton, 130 spindles for wool, 4 carding machines.	The whole.....	30,000	7,800	600	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PLYMOUTH—Continued.													
Sheeting, shirting, &c...	$33,500	Cotton.....	79,637 pounds.....	$17,915	18	74	28	1,252 spindles, 8 looms, with various apparatus, in one case; but, in part, no answers.	All in one, and part in two others.	$116,294	$62,000	$2,000	
Shirting	6,900	Cotton.....	17,034 pounds.....	3,236	4	.....	18	4 jennies of 514 spindles, 16 carding machines, 2 mules, 384 spindles, 10 looms.	Half....	24,000	2,700	380	
Shirting, cotton yarn, &c.	3,000	Cotton.....	10,000 pounds.....	2,000	2	.....	10	100 spindles.....	The whole..... ..	.....	1,200	.....	
Twist, cotton and woolen, and nails.	8,515	Wool, cotton, and nail plates.	600 lbs. of wool, 16,578 lbs. of cotton, 25 tons of nail plates.	6,500	6	.....	12	1,584 spindles for cotton, 180 spindles for wool, 2 nail machines.	Half....	75,000	1,660	160	
Ware, iron, hollow.....	37,500	Old iron, iron ore, and coal.	100 tons of old iron, 1,500 tons of ore, 252,000 bushels of coal.	20,650	75	.....	.....	Patterns, flasks, wheels, &c...	The whole.....	41,000	10,920	3,300	
Yarn and shirtings.....	*2,250	Cotton.	28,500 pounds.....	5,560	3	9	15	960 spindles, 6 spinning and 2 throstle frames, 2 mules.	624 spindles.....	19,000	1,450	275	At Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, there is also stated to be a manufactory of cotton, which employs one man and eight boys and girls; the whole of the machinery of which is said to be in operation; but there are no other particulars furnished.
WORCESTER.													
Broadcloths, cassimeres, and satinets.	35,676	Wool and cotton yarn..	43,700 lbs. of wool, 330 lbs. of cotton.	18,764	46	23	23	516 spindles, 4 carding machines, 3 jennies, 1 billy, 1 picker, 2 broadcloth, and 2 cassimere looms, 1 roper.	The whole, with the exception of 111 spindles.	47,825	10,594	3,918	In one instance, where the market value of the articles is stated at $10,650, the amount of capital invested is not mentioned.
Cassimeres and satinets.	25,000	.....do.....	20,000 lb. sof wool, 3,110 lbs. of cotton.	16,250	30	3	6	4 double carding machines, 2 billies, 90 spindles, 1 frame, 120 spindles, 248 spring frame spindles, 1 jenny, 120 spindles.	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	
Cloths and yarn.....	†1,800	Cotton	25,000 pounds.....	‡1,000	10	5	18	280 spindles	All.....	13,800	104	50	No statement of the amount of wages and contingent expenses in one establishment.
Gingham, shirting, bedticking, stripes, &c.	20,000	Cotton	55,000 pounds.....	9,900	8	12	35	1,116 spindles and apparatus..	The whole.....	5,400	4,500	3,500	No amount of invested capital stated in relation to one of two establishments engaged in this manufacture.

* In one of two establishments; in the other, various.

† In one of two establishments; the other not mentioned.

‡ In one establishment; the other uncertain.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WORCESTER—Cont'd.													
Paper, of various kinds..	$23,160	Rags	82 tons	$9,400	14	11	12	4 vats, 3 presses, 3 engines, and necessary apparatus.	The whole.....	$18,000	$5,633	$3,800	
Potash kettles, stoves, hollow ware, and fire-dogs.	15,500	Ore, charcoal, and oyster shells.	250 tons of ore; 467 loads of coal.	3,784	22	.....	.....	.....	In operation about 100 days annually.	9,800	3,500	2,500	
Sheeting, yarn, &c.....	*24,575	Cotton	60,000 lbs. in one establishment; the other not stated.	†11,400	23	51	42	2,090 spindles, 52 looms.....	The whole.....	55,000	9,876	2,138	One of the two manufactories employed in the production of these articles, having 890 spindles and 28 looms, had just commenced operations in 1820. Its invested capital is not stated.
Yarn.....	2,400	Cotton	8,000 pounds.....	1,600	1	.....	7	150 spindles.....	All.....	4,000	358	408	
Yarn and plaids	4,500	Cotton	15,000 pounds.....	2,500	2	5	12	500 spindles.....	330 spindles	10,000	1,500	250	
Yarn, warp, and filling..	42 cts. pr. lb.	Cotton	20,000 pounds.....	3,600	2	7	6	650 spindles, and sufficient apparatus of all kinds.	The whole.....	10,000	2,500	200	
NORFOLK.													
Broadcloth and cassimere.	No statement.	Wool.....	7,000 pounds	9,582	12	1	3	120 spindles and necessary apparatus.	All.....	16,000	3,748	756	
Cloth, cotton	$90,000	Cotton	175,559 pounds	35,000	38	.....	162	3,500 spindles, 120 power looms.	2,625 spindles, 90 power looms.	180,000	25,000	3,000	
Hoes, broad.....	8,100	Iron, steel, charcoal, and sea coal.	21 tons of iron, 3 tons of steel, 12,000 bushels of charcoal, 19 chaldrons of sea coal.	4,138	11	.....	.....	3 trip-hammers, 7 pair of bellows.	The whole	4,500	1,500	300	
Iron, bar, of all kinds....	14,000	Crude iron, charcoal, and sea coal.	100 tons of iron, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 10 chaldrons of sea coal.	4,000	5	3	4	Suitable machinery for the works.	All.....	7,000	2,000	600	
Nail rods, hoops, &c	Not stated.	Bar iron.....	500 tons	Not stated.*	14	.....	.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	10,000	2,000	4,000	The invested capital, in this instance, has reference to only one of two establishments, the wages and contingent expenses to the other.
Nails, cut, and brads....	No statem.	Plate iron	100 tons	No statem.	2	.....	.....	6 machines.....	The whole.....	.....	400	200	One man can tend three of these patent machines.
Paper, of all kinds	‡$25,000	Rags and junk	500,000 pounds	$11,500 in part.	41	9	8	2 mills, 2 vats, 2 water wheels, 5 engines, in part.	In two instances, all in operation; in another, three-fourths; and of some establishments there is no statement.	39,000	7,357	1,800	The capital invested, wages paid, and contingent expenses, in the manufacture of this article, are stated in only two of several establishments.
Plaids, checks, and shirting.	Not stated.	Cotton	39,044 pounds	$7,418	5	10	12	1,040 spindles, with the necessary apparatus.	584 spindles	4,500	3,176	1,000	

* In one of two establishments; the other not mentioned. † In one establishment; no statement of the other. ‡ In part; part not stated.

NOTE.—There is another cotton manufactory in Worcester county, with 350 spindles, the invested capital of which is stated at $8,000; but it is represented to be doing nothing.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NORFOLK—Continued.													
Plaids and stripes	$6,995	Cotton	31,200 pounds	$6,240	4	6	7	432 spindles	The whole	$7,500	$2,080	$800	
Plaids, stripes, checks, &c.	No statement.	Cotton	36,162 pounds	6,816	4	11	7	1,000 spindles and the requisite machinery.	500 spindles, &c.	60,000	2,900	600	
Satinets	80 cts. pr. yard.	Wool and cotton	2,558 pounds	2,028	6	.....	1	2 jennies, 1 jack, 135 spindles.	1 jenny, 1 jack, 67 spindles.	7,200	1,883	749	
Sheeting and shirting	Not stated.	Cotton	111,000 pounds	22,880	20	34	73	2,736 spindles, 66 looms, 20 cards, and necessary machinery for the works.	376 spindles, 40 looms, 20 cards, &c.	121,000	21,348	1,600	
Sheets, copper bolts, spikes, bells, and brass cannon.	No statement.	Copper, zinc, and tin	200 tons	70,000	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The return, in this instance, is defective in all other particulars but those specified.
Shirting cotton	$11,800	Cotton	30,000 pounds	5,100	4	16	6	632 spindles and necessary apparatus.	All.	20,000	4,000	1,500	
Shirting, sheeting, yarn, broadcloth, and satinets.	20,000	Cotton and wool	15,606 lbs. of cotton, 1,560 lbs. of wool.	4,000	4	3	8	528 cotton and 50 wool spindles, with necessary machinery.	All in operation for one-third of the year.	18,200	2,760	150	
Thread cotton	*6,171	Cotton	9,000 pounds	4,110	5	6	1	416 spindles, 6 cards, and necessary apparatus.	The whole	16,278	2,166	1,150	
Thread and yarn	No statement.	Cotton	27,000 pounds	8,640	6	7	8	450 spindles and cotton machinery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yarn, cotton	†$5,809	Cotton	68,500 pounds	14,000	12	13	23	1 picking and 15 carding machines, 1,440 spindles, 7 spinning frames, 2 mules, &c.	1 picking and 15 carding machines, 7 spinning frames, 396 spindles, 2 mules.	67,000	7,300	1,050	
Yarn, cotton, warp	36c. pr. lb.	Cotton	16,000 pounds	3,520	2	2	10	276 spindles, 6 cards	All	12,000	1,400	150	
Yarn, cotton, and woolen	Not stated.	Cotton and wool	7,200 lbs. of cotton, 1,872 lbs. of wool.	2,084	3	6	.....	168 spindles for cotton, 80 spindles for wool.	The whole	1,000	724	250	
Yarn, cotton, and satinets.	No statement.	Cotton and wool	37,000 lbs. of cotton, 9,500 lbs. of wool.	11,615	22	.....	20	532 spindles for cotton, 190 spindles for wool.	All	32,000	2,500	800	
HAMPDEN.													
Paper of all kinds	Not stated.	Rags	70 tons	Not stated.	24	.....	45	6 vats, &c.	The whole	15,000	8,000	.....	
Shirting	No statem.	Cotton	18,780 pounds	3,756	5	2	29	1,100 spindles, 16 looms	550 spindles, 8 looms	....	3,535	250	
Shirting, ginghams, &c.	$22,000	Cotton	40,000 pounds	7,000	2	15	15	700 spindles and necessary apparatus.	All	30,000	2,209	400	
Shirting, sheeting, yarn, &c.	Not stated.	Cotton	60,000 pounds	10,000	9	20	24	960 spindles, 16 looms	The whole	34,000	10,000	3,000	
Ware, iron, hollow, &c.	No statement.	Iron ore	Not stated	7,000	20	.....	.....	Not stated	In operation 100 days annually.	15,000	.....	.....	
Yarn and cloth	$6,300	Cotton	15,000 pounds	3,000	4	7	3	252 spindles	All	10,000	1,260	500	

* In part; part not stated.

† In one establishment; no statement as to two others.

* In part; part not stated.

† In one establishment; no statement as to two others.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HAMPSHIRE.													
Broad and narrow cloths.	$2,230	Wool.....	2,600 pounds.....	$936	2	4	.....	64 spindles and necessary apparatus.	32 spindles, &c	$1,500	$218	$20	
Cloth and satinet.....	2,800	Wool..	2,000 pounds.....	1,000	4	5	3	80 spindles and necessary apparatus.	All	4,000	1,500	200	
Paper of all sorts.....	*5,000	Cotton and linen rags...	60 tons	33,000	16	2	17	Vats and engines.....	The whole.....	21,000	4,300	3,350	
Shirting and sheeting....	Not stated.	Cotton.....	14,200 pounds.....	2,940	3	16	13	488 spindles and necessary apparatus.	344 spindles, &c.....	10,500	2,750	400	
BERKSHIRE.													
Broadcloth, cassimeres, &c.	32,000	Wool, indigo, and copperas.	20,000 pounds.....	16,500	22	12	8	150 spindles, 16 looms, &c....	The whole.....	30,000	8,000	6,000	
Broadcloth and satinet...	No statem.	Wool and cotton.....	5,000 pounds.....	4,000	11	4	4	100 spindles and 5 looms.....	.....do.....	2,000	2,000	.....	
Cloths and satinets.....	Not stated.	Wool.....	3,300 pounds.....	1,850	7	4	7	3 jennies, 1 jack, 3 carding machines, 10 looms.	All	5,000	900	340	
Iron, cast, of various kinds.	No statement.	Pig iron and charcoal...	35 tons of pig iron, 12,000 bushels of coal.	2,100	3	.....	.....	The usual machinery.....	The whole.....	5,000	700	500	
Muskets....	.....	Iron, steel, and charcoal.	20 tons of iron, 6,000 lbs. of steel, 15,000 bushels of coal.	5,000	35	.....	.....	Too complicated to enumerate.	All	30,000	12,000	4,000	2,000 muskets are manufactured annually for the use of the United States.
Nails and iron.....	9,000	Iron ore and nail plates.	30 tons of nail plates, 80 tons of ore, 20,000 bushels of coal.	5,000	3	.....	1	3 patent machines	The whole.....	6,000	800	200	
Paper of various kinds...	†10,450	Rags.....	64 tons	7,160	12	9	13	3 engines, &c.....	All	12,000	4,220	1,200	There is no statement of the amount of capital, wages, or contingent expenses, in one of the three establishments.
Satinets	†8,550	Wool.....	8,500 pounds.....	4,720	11	17	11	410 spindles and necessary machinery.	All in operation; 180 of the spindles for only eight months annually.	11,000	3,490	1,400	
Stripes and tickings	Not stated.	Cotton, indigo, and copperas.	7,500 pounds of cotton ...	3,395	8	2	20	144 spindles, &c	The whole.	10,000	3,060	1,000	

* In one of these establishments; the others not stated.

† In two of three establishments; the other not stated.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PROVIDENCE.													
Boots, shoes, morocco, sole leather, and trimmings.	(*)	Leather	3,500 skins	$2,800	16	10					$3,900	$500	Demand and sales dull.
Button moulds		Bones	20,000	2,000	2	1	2	5 gangs of saws					Not in operation.
Cloth, cotton	40,000 yds.	Cotton	10,000 pounds		3	2	8	284 spindles	All	$5,000			
Do	10,400	Cotton	31,200 pounds	5,616	6	14	6	500 spindles, 8 looms	The whole	17,000	3,121	461	The condition of the establishment, and the demand for articles good.
Cloth, woolen, and satinets.	92 cts. per yard.	Wool	1,000 pounds	400	4		3	1 card, 130 spindles, 2 looms	All	3,000	350	30	In good repair, and sales quick at reduced prices.
Cloth, cotton, yarn, &c.		Cotton	30,000 pounds	5,400	6	50	15						Information defective.
Gin	125 pipes.												Do.
Gin, rye	$21,600	Rye	18,000 bushels	13,500	5			Stills and worms	The whole	12,500			
Ginghams, stripes, checks, shirtings, and sheetings.		Cotton	40,000 pounds	8,000	7	8	22	1,800 spindles	800 spindles	100,000	4,000	11,000	
Gloves	115 dozen.	Leather											Information defective. During the embargo and war the establishment was lucrative, now dull.
Goods, piece		Cotton	188,782 pounds	40,819	21	25	69	4,520 spindles	3,312 spindles	258,000	26,936	400	
Goods, cotton, satinets, and thread.	41,009	Cotton and woolen	34,000 pounds of cotton, 10,000 pounds of wool.	12,750	26	12	25	1,376 spindles	1,168 spindles	27,000	11,300	16,120	One of two manufactories of these articles is for thread only.
Lamps, and all other kinds of tinner's work.		Tin		2,000	5		1				600		Information defective. Sales dull.
Leather, sole and upper		Hides and skins	2,700	5,300	10		2	56 vats	All	10,000	2,000	1,500	
Leather, upper and sole, and calf and sheep skins.	(†)							4 tanneries					Information defective.
Leather, sole and upper, and shoes.		Hides and leather		1,400	6			45 vats		5,000			Information defective. Sales dull.
Lime	28,990 cks.							Limekilns					Information defective.
Nails and iron	(‡)							Factory and slitting mill	Both				Do.
Paper	(§)							Paper mill					
Rum, first proof	80,000	Rum	2,400 hogsheads	$72,000	6			4 stills, worms, and vats	All	51,000	2,000	3,000	This statement includes four establishments, two of which were not in operation in the year 1820. With respect to these two, no other particulars

* 14,000 pairs of shoes; value of the other articles not mentioned. † 1,200 sides of upper and sole leather, 1,210 calf, and 700 sheep skins. ‡ 1,500 pounds of nails per day, 200 tons of iron slit per year. § 20 reams of writing and 12 of wrapping paper per week.

* 14,000 pairs of shoes; value of the other articles not mentioned. † 1,200 sides of upper and sole leather, 1,210 calf, and 700 sheep skins. ‡ 1,500 pounds of nails per day, 200 tons of iron slit per year. § 20 reams of writing and 12 of wrapping paper per week.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PROVIDENCE—Contin'd.													are furnished than the amount of invested capital, which, in one of them, is $12,000, and in the other $15,000. With regard to the remaining two establishments, they are represented as unproductive.
Satinet	(*)	Wool and cotton	12,500 pounds of wool; 920 pounds of cotton.	$7,535	15	4	7	306 spindles, 12 looms	The whole		$3,985	$1,000	Information defective as to the amount of capital invested. The articles manufactured are represented to be in demand.
Satinet	(†)	Wool and cotton			3		3	80 spindles	All	$6,000			Information defective.
Satinet and broadcloth		Wool	4,000 pounds	2,500	8	3	4	3 cards, 1 jack, and 2 jennies of 40 spindles each.	The whole.	8,000	2,000		Demand and sales dull.
Sheeting, shirting checks, plaids, and stripes.	(‡)	Cotton	56,160 pounds	11,232	16	20	30	1,080 spindles, 16 looms	All	30,000	9,550	500	
Shirting	52,000 yds.	Cotton	18,000 pounds	3,240	3	8	7	336 spindles	The whole		1,750		The manufactory in good repair.
Shirting	$27,417	Cotton	69,742 pounds	12,253	16	26	44	1,584 spindles, 14 cards, 36 looms.	All	50,000	12,000	1,800	
Shirting, brown	(§)	Cotton	10,000 pounds	1,800	1	6	5	216 spindles, 4 looms	The whole	5,000	1,000	200	The manufactory out of repair.
Shirting and satinet	$24,000	Wool and cotton	50,000 pounds of cotton; 20,000 pounds of wool.	17,050	5	8	20	1,344 spindles, 20 looms	744 spindles, 20 looms		2,000	1,000	
Shirting, sheeting stripes and plaids.	29,000	Cotton	67,600 pounds	13,200	10	20	41	1,032 spindles, 36 looms	All, with the exception of 6 looms.	45,000	12,600	1,000	
Shirting, sheeting plaids, stripes, chambray, and ticking.		Cotton	60,000 pounds		6	20	36	1,050 spindles, 16 looms	The whole		8,000	1,000	Information defective.
Stripes	7,200 yds.	Cotton			4	2	11	500 spindles	All	14,000			Information defective.
Vestings, worsted, and silk cloths.					7								Said to be the only establishment of the kind in the United States in 1820, and it was then in its infancy.
Webbing and lamp wicks.	$2,500	Cotton yarn	3,000 pounds	1,050	2	10	12	4 Dutch looms	All				Information defective. Business very dull and profits small.
Yarn, cotton and woolen.	(‖)	Cotton and wool	207,533 pounds	30,373	45	53	142	9,094 spindles, 10 cards, 4 mules, 32 looms.	Nearly the whole	121,400	17,603	14,904	See remarks at bottom of next page.
Yarn and cloth	$4,900	Cotton	14,303 pounds	2,989	2	2	12	744 spindles	The whole	8,000	946	212	In good repair.

* $6,300 in one establishment; the manufacture in the other sold at 75 cents to $1 per yard. † 3,000 yards, value not mentioned.
‡ From 10 to 20 cents per yard. § 12 cents per yard. ‖ $17,700 and 253,791 pounds of cotton and woolen yarn, the value of which is not stated.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PROVIDENCE—Contin'd.													
Yarn, cotton; shirting, sheeting, plaids and ginghams.	.....	Cotton.....	128,900 pounds.....	.....	22	.....	130	5,170 spindles, 30 looms.....	1,500 spindles, and all the looms.	.. ..	... .	.....	For the four years immediately preceding 1820 the business had been less profitable than prior to that time.
NEWPORT.													
Bedtickings, ginghams, and stripes.	.....	Cotton yarn.....	500 pounds.....	$2,650	1	.....	8	50 looms.....	10 looms.....	.....	$850	.....	
Bedticking, stripes, plaids and yarn.	.....	Cotton.....	10,400 pounds.....	2,100	3	2	15	500 spindles.....	250 spindles.....	$20,000	1,500	$120	
Broadcloth.....	$3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	Shearing machine.	.....	1,500	150	.....	The article is manufactured for customers.
Broadcloth, kersey, carpeting, satinet, and flannels.	2,900	Wool.....	4,000 pounds.....	1,600	10	6	2	4 cards, 2 fulling mills, &c....	The whole.....	12,000	600	100	The machinery is in good repair, but the sales are dull.
Cordage.....	*12,500	Hemp.....	74 tons in the three.....	14,900	16	.....	8	3 ropewalks.....	The whole.....	22,000	3,200	300	There are 4 other ropewalks at Newport, in this county, not stated to be in operation.
Gin	3,600	Rye and corn.....	3,000 bushels.....	1,600	2	....	.....	Still, &c.....	All.....	2,000	550	1,000	Said to be a more profitable manufacture than rum.
Leather, for gloves.....	1,500	Skins.....	5,000.....	2,700	4	.....	.....	Vats and tubs.....	The whole.....	2,000	500	150	The profits of this establishment represented as small.
Plains, satinets, kersey, and flannels.	3,500	Wool.....	2,000 pounds.....	1,000	5	5	4	3 cards, 4 looms, &c.....	2 cards and 2 looms	5,000	1,600	500	Of these articles, $2,000 of the market value are for work done for customers.
Rum, part of it first and fourth proof.	116,200	Rum	5,128 hogsheads.....	101,500	16	.....	.....	7 stills, 7 worms, cisterns, and vats.	All in operation, except 1 still, &c.	47,000	5,050	6,400	This statement includes 5 establishments, the market value of the article produced and the capital invested in one of which are not represented. In another, the condition of the establishment is not stated; but generally the profits are said to be little or nothing. Two establishments, not included in this statement, are not in operation, and no particulars have been given concerning them.
Shirting, sheeting, and bedticking.	700	Cotton.....	2,000 pounds.....	400	2	1	3	320 spindles.....	A small part.....	2,000	800	200	

The information as to this manufacture is very imperfect. This statement includes 16 establishments, the whole of which produce cotton yarn, with the exception of one, that manufactures yarn from wool and cotton. There is one additional establishment, with 800 spindles, of which no other particulars are specified, and three others, not in operation, one of them having an invested capital of $10,000 and 288 spindles; another a capital of $9,000 and 456 spindles; and the third a capital of $6,700 and 432 spindles. There is one establishment, also, with an invested capital of $10,000 and 384 spindles, which is out of repair, and another, having 480 spindles and a capital of $6,000, out of repair and worth but little. The establishments, generally, do not, from the information furnished, appear to be in a flourishing condition. An interest in one of them, which is represented to have cost $7,000, had been sold at auction for $750.

There are, besides what has been stated, a woolen manufactory in the county of Providence, with an invested capital of $80,000, but it was not in operation in 1820; two paper staining manufactories, the business in one of which is dull, from the markets being overstocked with French papers, and the other, from the same cause, is not in operation; a jewelry establishment, which in 1816, 1817, and 1818, manufactured annually about $35,000 worth of articles, but is at present doing nothing; a hat manufactory, with a capital of $7,000, which employed 7 men, 3 women, and 2 boys, but whether in constant operation or not is not stated; a dyeing and weaving establishment, that consumed 700 pounds of wool and 200 pounds of cotton annually, at a cost of $750, had 2 women and 2 men employed, and whose machinery was 2 looms and 2 dye kettles. There are likewise in this county a paper and an oil mill, 2 bleaching establishments, 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, and 5 manufactories of jewelry, concerning which no particular information was obtained, but the whole of them are represented to be doing little or nothing. To which may be added a manufactory of paper, of brushes, of blank books, of patent hats, 3 coppersmith establishments, 1 Windsor chair manufactory, 3 manufactories of hats, and 2 of paper, all of which are stated as not in operation, excepting the paper manufactories, with respect to which, however, no particular information could be obtained.

* In two of three ropewalks.

paper, all of which are stated as not in operation, excepting the paper manufactories, with respect to which, however, no particular information could be obtained.

* In two or three ropewalks.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON.													
Broadcloths, satinet, kersey, &c.	.....	Wool.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	3 pickers, 6 carding machines, 3 billies, 4 jennies, 6 looms.	2 pickers, 2 billies, 2 jennies occasionally.	$24,000	.....	.....	The returns imperfect; two small establishments appear to be in operation, and do about half business, just enough for a bartering trade, as they cannot depend upon cash sales.
Ditto.....	From 2s. 6d. to 12s. per yard.	Ditto..	2,000 pounds.....	$1,000	6	.....	4	2 carding machines, 1 picker, 1 billy, 2 jennies, 1 shearing machine.	All but one jenney.....	3,000	$2,000	$300	This establishment in 1814, 1815, and 1816 was profitable, but since, prices have fallen one-third. There appears to be another establishment at Westerly, in Washington county, which has two single and two double carding machines, 3 jennies of 50 spindles each; one of Buroster's improved spinners of 144 spindles, 9 looms, dye house, fulling mills, &c., and all machinery necessary for preparing and finishing cloth, lying idle.
Leather, upper and sole..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	There are two tanyards which annually make about 2,500 weight of sole leather, and prepare 568 calf skins, worth two dollars each.
Salt...	.....	Sea water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One establishment which makes 600 bushels annually by evaporation.
Shoes.....	$3,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shirting, sheeting, plaids, stripes, and ticking.	44,800	Cotton wool.....	86,417 pounds.....	16,494	11	8	60	1 mule, 5 cards, 1,964 spindles, with the necessary machinery.	1,604 spindles.....	12,200	8,120	2,700	No return of the capital in one establishment, which manufactures to the value of $10,000; another, calculated to manufacture to the value of $3,000 annually, idle for 12 months. With the others, demand good, sales quick, at small profits.
Ditto	10 to 30 cts per yard.	Ditto.....	87,400 pounds.....	14,456	15	19	49	1,960 spindles, 26 cards, 6 water looms.	1,584 spindles, 7 cards....	43,000	7,928	1,150	One on the decline for some years past, another nets 4 per cent., &c.
Ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	364 spindles.....	None.....	8,000	.....	75	Lying still for four years.
Yarn.....	Various.	Ditto.....	5,000 pounds.....	9,000	1	.....	5	176 spindles.....	All.....	1,450	768	130	Small profit for some years past, but improving.
KENT.													
Anchors.....	2,600	Iron.....	16 tons	1,700	3	.....	.....	1 large trip hammer.....	In operation	2,000	450	500	Has declined more than one-half since the year 1810.
Leather	....	Raw hides.....	350 hides	1,250	2	.....	.....	1 bark mill, by water	.....do	1,500	300	50	Establishment in good order and articles in demand.
Shirtings, stripes, sheetings, plaids, ginghams, tickings, and plains.	160,140	Cotton wool.....	289,700 pounds.....	56,292	64	144	146	8,520 spindles, 71 looms.....	4,100 spindles, 67 looms...	241,000	50,700	16,000	The statements generally in relation to this manufacture were, good demand, quick sales at small profits, though they all complain of great declen-

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
KENT—Continued.													sion of business. Two establishments, which, together, can run 1,486 spindles, are represented as lying idle. Buildings and machinery going to destruction.
Shirtings, stripes, sheetings, plaids, ginghams, tickings, and plains.	$111,000	Cotton wool	158,500 pounds, 20 cents per pound, by two establishments.	30,000 lbs., 20 cts. per lb. by 2 establishm.	22	36	81	4,434 spindles	2,532 spindles	$20,000	$28,941	$33,605	Returns imperfect; one establishment, which manufactured to the amount of $90,000, did not give the amount of capital invested. Generally, good demand at reduced prices.
Do.....do.....	10 to 30 cents.	.....do.....	36,000 pounds	18 to 35 cts. per lb.	7	6	19	852 spindles	684 spindles	18,500	6,100	2,550	
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	320,304 pounds	$15,453	64	129	213	13,178 spindles	6,092 spindles	432,472	34,237	15,150	Returns imperfect; good demand at reduced prices generally.
Do.....do....and cassimeres, &c.	$66,000	Cotton and wool	32,000 lbs. cotton, 12,000 lbs. wool.	15,000	20	10	30	220 wool spindles, 1,150 cotton spindles.	150 woolen spindles, 800 cotton spindles.	45,000	26,000	21,000	Tolerably good.
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	16,000 pounds	2,500	4	.....	6	320 cotton spindles, 2 wool cards.	.....	2,200	.....	.....	
Shirtings, sheetings, &c., and yarn.	2,152	Cotton wool	2,600 pounds	1,076	6	7	11	512 spindles, 4 power looms	All	8,000	250	75	The returns as to the market value, price of raw material, amount of wages paid, and contingent expenses, have reference only to one establishment.
Yarn	4,120	.....do.....	25,500 pounds	4,600	3	4	9	610 spindles	All	5,500	2,000	250	The amount of capital invested has reference to one establishment only.
BRISTOL.													
Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000 pounds.
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 barrels.
Boots and shoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,550 pair.
Bonnets, straw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760.
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,700 pounds.
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,500 pounds.
Cider	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	992 barrels.
Flax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700 pounds.
Leather, upper and sole	5,000	Bark, hides, and skins	80 cords bark, 600 hides, 500 skins.	3,600	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4,000	600	200	
Nails	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469,500 pounds.
Pork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,200 pounds.
Rum	71,000	Molasses	220,000 gallons	62,000	6	.....	.....	5 stills, &c.	All	88,000	1,760	700	Profits very small. One establishment, it is said, would sell for about one-fourth of its first cost.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BRISTOL—Continued.													
Shirting, sheeting, ticking, ginghams, plaids, &c.	.....	Cotton wool	206,307 pounds.....	$35,235	33	35	115	4,838 spindles, &c.....	3,828 spindles, &c.....	$240,000	$27,150 and contingent.	.....	Generally demands good enough, but at very reduced prices; one establishment nets one-half of one per cent. A large factory is stated to be at North Providence, in the county of Bristol, which had been still for some time, but has lately started. Besides the separate accounts of manufacturing establishments, there are also others which deserve note, but which are at present of little consequence to the owners, being inactive, and likely to continue so until the times will better justify their going into operation.
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	44,475 pounds.....	8,824	9	3	32	798 spindles, &c.....	684 spindles, &c.....	18,000	$4,936	$400	
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	35,000 pounds.....	.....	5	17	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Worsted stuffs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	72 spindles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This establishment is in its infancy, and promises to be of great advantage to the proprietors. Vestings of very fine texture, and many other kinds of worsted and silk cloths have already been made, and much exceeded expectation. The building is calculated to run 600 or 800 spindles, which, if times should justify, would no doubt soon be in operation.
Yarn.....	.....	Cotton wool	23,000 pounds.....	3,006 lbs., 20 cts. per lb. as to 1 factory.	4	5	7	480 spindles.....	408 spindles	.....	1,600 and contingent.	.....	The $1,600 for wages and contingent expenses are with reference to one of two establishments; the other is not in good order and does but little; demand dull, but slowly improving.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARTFORD.*													
Bar iron, tin, &c.....	$6,300	Pig iron and coal.....	65 tons of pig iron, 16,400 bushels of coal.	$4,851	4	.....	.....	1 water wheel and trip hammer.	All	$2,000	$951	$800	
Bottles, glass	3,350	Salt, ashes, and sand...	100 bushels of salt, 400 of ashes, 300 of sand.	190	13	. ....	.....	Furnace, pots and pipes	The whole.....	1,200	1,200	1,050	
Broadcloth, cassimeres, &c.	2,500	Merino wool and dyestuffs.	4,000 pounds.....	1,000	3	.....	2	110 spindles, looms, &c.....	.....do	3,500	300	960	Wants encouragement.
Buttons.....	10,500	Block tin, copper, brass, iron, &c.	22,500 pounds.....	12,000	8	3	3	Lathes, moulds, stamps, &c ..	All	4,500	1,800	800	The business not so good as formerly.
Cassimere, broadcloth, &c	8,000	Wool	4,000 pounds.....	3,000	9	4	4	180 spindles, &c.....	110 spindles	8,000	1,000	1,000	Presumed not to be flourishing.
Cloths, cotton.....	.....	Cotton.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	600 spindles, &c.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	This statement includes two establishments, neither of which is in operation.
Combs.....	5,000	Horns and tortoise shell.	.....	.....	4	.....	3	Saws, stamping press, &c	The whole.....	1,500	700	500	Demand good, better than formerly.
Gin.....	132,864	Rye, corn, juniper berries, hops, and wood.	111,830 bushels of rye; in one establishment 3,000 bushels of corn, and in another 300 cords of wood.	85,725	38	.....	.....	24 stills, containing 16,850 gallons, and in one instance a water wheel.	All, with the exception of 3 stills, which contain 1,000 gallons.	133,000	8,581	18,502	This statement includes 12 establishments, one of which had not been in operation for a number of years, but was fitting up; and another, from the want of encouragement, had been relinquished. In one or two instances the sales are represented as rapid, and the demand steady, at reduced prices; but in general the manufacture does not appear to be very profitable.
Gin and neutral spirits...	50,000	Rye	45,000 bushels.....	33,750	10	.....	.....	6 stills of 4,400 gallons	The whole.....	70,000	2,150	9,268	Good, but demand and sales limited.
Gin and pure spirit	12,960	Rye, corn, juniper berries, and hops.	1,000 bushels of rye, and 2,000 bushels of corn.	1,186	3	.....	.....	2 stills of 1,500 gallons	All	20,000	1,000	500	Demand had been great and sales rapid, but for eighteen months before August, 1820, had been dull, and the establishment unprofitable.
Gin and whiskey.....	4,500	Rye, corn, juniper berries, and wood.	4,000 bushels of rye, 1,000 bushels of corn.	4,100	4	.....	.....	3 stills, containing 2,200 gallons.	The whole.....	15,000	300	500	Unprofitable; supposed from mismanagement.
Gunpowder.....	14,800	Saltpetre, brimstone, and coal.	82,000 lbs. of saltpetre, 10,252 lbs. of brimstone, 12,160 bushels of coal.	8,796	10	.....	.....	Mills, pestles, mortars, &c....	..... do.....	15,000	1,920	1,750	Not so good a business in one of three establishments as formerly; demand small and price low. No remark as to the other two.
Paper of various kinds ..	54,620	Rags and old rope.....	179 tons	20,900	49	59	10	The usual machinery.....	All	81,000	17,300	2,070	There are six establishments included in this statement; the quantity and cost of the raw material annually consumed in, and the wages and contin-

* There is in the county of Hartford also a cotton manufactory, with 444 spindles and an invested capital of $12,000, but represented to have done nothing since 1816, and in 1820 going fast to ruin.

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DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARTFORD—Continued.													gent expenses of, one of which are stated as not known, but the demand in that one brisk and the sales extensive.
Rum	$47,300	Molasses	140,000 gallons	$39,600	5	.....	1	6 stills, containing 3,370 gallons.	All	$52,000	$1,800	$6,020	Demand limited, but steady, and sales at prices corresponding with the reduced price of the raw material.
Satinet	7,500	Wool, cotton, and dye stuffs.	5,000 lbs. of wool, 600 lbs. of cotton yarn.	3,500	7	3	8	160 spindles, 11 looms	Nearly the whole	5,000	2,500	300	
Sheetings, shirtings, checks, &c.	9,000	Cotton	15,000 pounds	3,000	2	16	12	528 spindles	352 spindles	12,000	3,300	1,525	
Shirtings, sheetings, bedticking, &c.	15,000	Cotton.	30,000 pounds	6,000	8	15	5	768 spindles	576 spindles	30,000	5,000	2,200	This establishment was not in operation in 1817, 1818, and part of 1819.
Stone ware	7,000	Clay	200 tons	600	8	.....	4	8 lathes and 2 clay mills	All	5,000	800	2,300	The demand and sales at one of the two establishments included in this statement are tolerably good, but one-third less than four years prior to 1820. At the other not good.
Stripes, plaids, and shirtings.	25,000	Cotton.	50,000 pounds	10,000	5	15	40	1,200 spindles, 20 power looms.	The whole	50,000	8,000	2,000	Demand and sales brisk at a small profit.
Thread and stocking yarn.	5,880	Cotton	10,400 pounds	2,600	1	6	.....	192 spindles	All	5,000	750	30	The articles afford a reasonable profit.
Yarn, stocking, and weaving.	4,500	Cotton	14,000 pounds	2,800	7	16	14	946 spindles	The whole	20,000	2,000	250	This statement includes two establishments, as to the condition of one of which no information was obtained. With respect to the other, it is represented that in 1814, 1815, and 1816, the manufacture yielded a good profit; but that since that time the business has not been worth carrying on.
NEW HAVEN.*													
Bells, church; irons, &c.	3,000	Copper, tin, and zinc	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	Machinery not mentioned	All said to be in operation.	2,000	700	100	Business not so good as formerly.
Broadcloths, cassimeres, and satinet.	22,500	Cotton, wool, and dye stuffs.	14,000 pounds	†10,000	18	9	14	770 spindles, 4 looms	445 spindles, 4 looms	35,000	5,500	1,000	In one of the two establishments no material profit or loss; in the other, only half as much done as formerly.
Buttons, gilt and military, and brass lamps.	15,000	Copper, zinc, and gold	10,000 lbs. of copper, &c.	6,000	9	3	7	Plating mill, furnace, stamps, &c.	The whole	10,000	3,500	1,000	Only one-third as much done as formerly.
Buttons, ivory	9,250	Ivory, brass-wire, and block-tin.	9,000 lbs of ivory, 500 lbs. of wire, 500 lbs. tin.	4,500	11	.....	10	Lathes, saws, &c	All	6,000	2,250	1,300	Demand increasing in one of two establishments; in the other the sales had been dull, but were better in 1820.

* There is a woolen manufactory also mentioned in the county of New Haven, the condition of which is represented as bad, not having been in operation for many years; the establishment going fast to ruin.
† In one of two establishments.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NEW HAVEN—Contin'd.													
Buttons, wire-eyed.....	$13,509	Block-tin, copper, and wire.	25,000 lbs. of tin and copper.	$3,700	8	2	2	Stamps, moulds, and lathes...	The whole	$8,000	$2,000	$700	Demand increasing.
Cabinet ware.....	14,000	Mahogany, cherry, maple, &c.	.....	6,000	10	.....	6	....	....	6,000	2,000	400	Demand increasing at home; but less for exportation.
Cabinet ware and fancy chairs.	3,300	. ... do.....do.....	.....	3,000	3	.....	2	.....	....	2,000	500	150	Demand and sales as usual in such business.
Candles	18,900	Tallow, and cotton wick.	120,000 lbs. of tallow, &c.	12,000	9	.....	.....	.....	....	9,000	1,500	900	Demand steady; no alteration from former years.
Coaches, gigs, and other carriages.	58,000	Wood, iron, leather, oil, and paints.	.....	33,000	20	5	9	None but for making wheels..	All.....	33,000	12,000	8,000	Demand and sales tolerably steady. Sales chiefly in southern and foreign markets.
Combs, of various kinds.	90,000	Tortoise shells, ivory, and horns.	50,000 horns, 20,000 lbs. of ivory, 3,000 lbs. of tortoise shell.	56,000	29	2	.....	Machinery not stated....	The whole said to be in operation.	80,000	9,000	1,050	Demand steady at reduced prices.
Hats, of every description.	15,000	Wool, beaver, and other furs.	.....	.....	12	.....	1	....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	Depressed by foreign importations.
Leather, of various sorts.	15,000	Hides and skins, oil and bark.	4,000 hides and skins, &c.	11,500	12	.....	8	2 patent bark mills, &c.....	All.....	15,000	2,500	300	Demand increasing.
Leather, Morocco, bindings, &c.	31,500	Goat and sheep skins, sumac, &c.	26,000 skins.....	25,000	17	2	7	.....	.....	9,000	4,400	200	Demand and sales as usual, and not decreasing.
Muskets for the United States.	26,000	Iron, steel, fuel, oil, emery, &c.	30 tons of iron, &c.	6,700	45	.....	8	Machinery, various, invented by the owner, and moved by water.	The whole	50,000	15,000	.....	This establishment has never been very profitable; for the last ten years has not yielded five per cent. on the capital.
Paper, of different kinds.	.....	Rags	.....	.....	3	3	9	Machinery common to paper mills.	All.....	.....	.....	.....	Information defective. Demand not so great as formerly.
Pitchforks, patent.....	5,000	Steel.....	6,000 pounds.....	900	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720	.....	Information defective.
Rum	33,000	Molasses	80,000 gallons,.....	25,000	3	.....	1	Machinery usual in a distillery	The whole	.....	.....	.....	Information defective. Market fluctuating.
Saddles, bridles, harness, and trunks.	11,000	Leather, saddle trees, &c.	.. ..	5,000	10	2	.....	.....	.....	10,000	1,300	1,000	Demand less at home, but increasing for exportation.
Screws, augers, &c.....	1,500	Iron and steel.....	.....	300	5	.....	2	2 forges and 2 pair of bellows.	All.....	2,000	500	.....	Business brisk and profitable.
Soap and candles	15,000	Tallow, turpentine, and ashes.	50,000 lbs. of tallow, &c..	10,000	6	.....	3	No machinery mentioned.....	The whole stated to be in operation.	10,000	2,000	2,000	Home demand as usual; but for exportation less.
Wagons, carts, straw-cutting machines, &c.	2,000	Wood, iron, leather, oil, and paints.	.....	500	2	.....	2	None but for making wheels..	All.....	2,000	500	100	Demand as usual.
Yarn, cotton, woolen cloths, and paper.	10,376	Cotton, wool, rags, lumber.	3,000 lbs. of cotton, 26 tons of rags, &c.	5,600	9	5	8	960 spindles, &c.....	408 spindles.....	90,000	3,500	550	Since the death of the late owner, General Humphreys, little has been done in this large establishment.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NEW LONDON.													
Broadcloths, cassimere, blankets, &c.	$8,000	Wool and cotton.....	10,000 lbs. of wool, 500 lbs. of cotton	$5,400	6	3	9	274 spindles, 14 looms.....	137 spindles, 7 looms.....	$20,000	$2,000	$500	Business not so good as formerly, owing to importations. During the late war, $40,000 worth of goods were sold annually.
Broadcloth, cassimere, flannel, and satinet.	3,400	Wool and cotton yarn..	1,200 lbs. of wool, 200 lbs. of cotton yarn.	700	8	.....	2	106 spindles, 8 looms.....	The whole	800	1,200	1,150	Sales in New York at low prices.
Broadcloth, cassimere, and satinet.	25,000	Wool.....	15,000 pounds.....	10,000	20	10	5	300 spindles, 13 looms.....	All.....	30,000	5,000	3,000	Goods in demand, and meet a ready sale.
Broadcloth, satinet, and flannel.	9,560	Wool and cotton yarn..	80,000 lbs. of wool, 180 lbs. of yarn.	5,000	10	.....	8	230 spindles, 11 looms.....	Nearly the whole.....	25,000	2,130	850	This statement includes two establishments; in one of which the business is better than in 1816, 1817, and the demand increasing; in the other it is represented to be unprofitable; and that the manufactory is kept in operation in the hope of better encouragement.
Gin.....	9,000	Rye and corn	10,000 bushels.....	6,000	6	.....	.....	Steam still.....	Half	12,000	16,000	1,500	Demand small and price low, owing to the low price of New England rum.
Linseed oil.....	4,500	Flaxseed	2,500 bushels.....	3,500	2	.....	.....	Water wheels, presses, &c...	All but one press.....	3,000	500	100	Sales dull.
Nails, cut.....	17,000	Iron nail plates.....	80 tons	10,000	4	.....	.....	6 patent nail machines.....	Half.....	.....	3,000	500	Makes 160,000 weight; formerly flourishing, but at present wants encouragement.
Paper, writing and printing, &c.	2,000	Rags and junk.....	15,000 pounds.....	470	3	3	14	1 engine and 1 vat.....	All.....	3,000	900	150	
Do.....do.....	17,500	Rags	44 tons	4,200	11	18	1	Such as usual.....	All	29,000	5,100	5,200	Two establishments; one has been unprofitable for two or three years past. No answer from the other.
Satinets, three-quarters wide.	3,000	Wool of mixed blood...	1,500 pounds	700	3	3	2	140 spindles and 2 looms.....	Nearly all.....	5,000	400	50	Lately put into operation. Sales dull at home, but quick in New York.
Shirtings, &c.....	12,000	Cotton wool	24,000 pounds.....	5,000	9	8	16	1,100 spindles, &c	500 spindles and 12 power looms.	25,000	5,800	1,500	Profits not sufficient to keep the whole in repair and operation.
Shirtings, plaids, checks, &c.	9,368	....do.....	19,500 pounds.....	3,900	7	5	2	1,446 spindles.....	424 spindles.....	40,289	3,375	3,000	Business not so good as formerly; in 1816 sales amounted to $50,400.
Shirting and sheeting, brown.	21,750	....do.....	38,743 pounds.....	8,978	6	6	70	664 spindles, &c.....	All.....	32,000	4,143	8,263	Demand good at low prices.
Shirtings, &c., brass andirons.	35,000	Cotton, brass, and iron.	60,000 lbs of cotton, 2,000 lbs. brass, 6 tons of iron and steel.	13,000	11	19	41	1,450 spindles and 20 power looms.	1,200 spindles, 20 power looms.	60,000	8,000	3,500	Requires new machinery, but present profits will not warrant that expense.
Stone ware.....	8,600	Clay, salt, wood, and powder blue.	334 tons clay, 55 bushels of salt, and 50 lbs. of blue.	1,818	15	.....	3	Shops and kilns as usual	All.....	9,600	3,600	4,700	Sales duller than heretofore.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NEW LONDON—Contin'd.													
Woolen cloths and flannels, three quarters wide.	$2,000	Wool of mixed blood...	1,000 pounds.....	$500	3	.....	3	140 spindles	All.....	$3,000	$400	$50	Business better for the last two years than before; goods go to the Ohio market, and in good demand there.
Woolens, satinets, and flannels.	3,500	Wool and cotton yarn..	3,000 lbs. wool, and 500 lbs. cotton yarn.	1,700	5	.....	5	150 spindles and 7 looms.....	Nearly all.....	8,000	800	800	Sales quick in New York at low prices.
Yarn, cotton.....	3,870	Cotton wool	15,000 pounds.....	2,550	2	2	11	324 spindles.....	All.....	16,000	1,000	200	Demand same as two years ago, but sales at less profit.
FAIRFIELD.													
Bar iron.....	.....	Iron ore	90 tons	800	4	.....	.....	1 furnace, trip hammer, &c...	All.....	5,800	800	300	Sales at a small profit.
Boots and shoes of all kinds.	7,500	Leather of various kinds.	2,000 lbs. sole leather, &c.	3,750	4	4	6	.....	.....	10,000	900	700	Demand and sales lessened much since 1817.
Broadcloths.....	11,200	Wool	7,500 pounds.....	4,687	8	2	8	124 spindles.....	All.....	5,800	3,150	650	Improvements making; prejudice against domestic goods decreasing.
Cassimeres and satinets.	3,173	Wool	1,700 pounds.....	1,150	7	2	4	220 spindles and 7 looms.....	140 spindles and 3 looms..	11,500	800	543	Not so good as formerly; demand small.
Cassimeres.....	7,500	Wool	6,000 pounds.....	3,720	7	5	8	500 spindles, &c.....	One-third.....	25,000	.....	.....	Not good; present market will not warrant employment of all machinery.
Cassimeres, satinets, woolen cloths, &c.	5,100	Wool	4,000 pounds	2,425	6	5	5	250 spindles and 4 looms.....	190 spindles and 2 looms..	9,800	2,225	675	Unprofitable.
Coaches, chaises, phaetons, &c.	5,575	Boards, &c., leather, paints, &c.	5 tons of iron, 5,000 feet of plank, &c.	2,130	8	2	4	As usual	All.....	2,000	1,250	100	Bad; demand not so good by one-half as formerly.
Cotton webbing.....	4,410	Cotton.....	6,720 pounds.....	1,344	1	11	1	8 looms..	All.....	2,500	2,116	200	Sales 25 per cent. less than in 1817.
Cotton yarn and sheeting.	50,000	Cotton.....	104,000 pounds.....	18,072	26	24	57	3,300 spindles, &c.....	1,700 spindles, &c.....	105,000	12,500	4,000	No remark.
Earthen ware, red and black.	1,800	Clay, wood, red lead, &c.	50 tons of clay, &c.....	452	3	.....	2	1 mill, 4 wheels, 1 lathe, &c..	All but two wheels.....	2,000	880	100	Greatly declined; importations have nearly driven it from the market.
Flour.....	125,000	Wheat	100,000 bushels.....	100,000	8	.....	.....	24 run of stones.....	All.....	15,000	2,000	1,000	Good; begun in 1792.
Hats of various kinds, caps and bonnets.	94,890	Furs of all kinds, dye stuffs, &c.	24,930 lbs. of rabbit, 4,452 lbs. beaver.	57,429	56	20	23	Kettles, tools, &c., as usual...	All.....	81,700	24,750	2,900	Four establishments. One states the demand to be good; that the duties on fine hats are sufficient, but not on wool hats. Another states the demand not so great the last two years, owing to importations from England to the southern States, the common market for this manufacture. A third says the profits are not so good by 25 per cent. as in 1818. No answer from the fourth.
Horn combs.....	3,320	Ox horns.....	6,000	720	7	.....	2	Presses, screws, &c.....	All.....	1,500	1,500	320	Suffers from importations of *white work*, (ivory combs.)

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
FAIRFIELD—Continued.													
Leather, upper & harness.	$1,160	Hides and skins.....	2,800	$5,080	8	.....	.....	Bark mills, &c.....	All.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medicines, pulverized...	10,000	Peruvian bark and other drugs.	20,000 pounds.....	8,000	2	1	1	3 pair stones, &c.....	All.....	$5,000	$500	$200	
Paper	25,000	Rags	60,000 pounds.....	2,400	4	3	6	One engine, &c.....	All.....	3,000	2,000	400	Demand good, &c.
Saddles, bridles, trunks, caps, &c.	65,000	Leather, wool, webbing, hardware, &c.	Not known.....	40,000	20	6	5	.....	.....	50,000	10,000	Not kn'wn	Business not so good as in 1818, when sales amounted to $90,000.
Do.....do.....	25,000	..... do.....do.....	Not known.....	Not kn'wn	12	4	6	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	Lately established.
Saddle trees.....	10,000	Iron, glue, canvas, timber, &c.	10 tons iron, &c.....	$3,000	12	3	.....	.....	.....	6,000	4,000	Unknown.	
Do.....	2,809	.....do.....do.....	9,742 lbs. iron, 1,000 bush. coal.	1,018	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,558	110	
Syringes, catheters, fire-pumps, &c.	2,000	Pewter	3,600 pounds.....	610	3	.....	2	2 lathes, 12 moulds.....	All.....	4,000	1,000	250	Profits 100 per cent. less than in 1815.
WINDHAM.													
Broadcloth and satinets..	1,250	Wool, partly merino....	1,250 pounds.....	750	2	.....	.....	90 spindles and 2 looms.....	All.	2,000	480	50	Reduced in value about one-half.
Cassimere	24,000	.....do	12,000 pounds.....	12,600	17	.....	4	230 spindles, 10 looms.....	All.	20,000	5,000	1,000	Good demand. Sales and profits sufficient.
Cotton yarn.....	42,734	.....do	133,634 pounds.....	25,447	24	26	68	3,294 spindles.....	2,990 spindles.....	139,000	6,231	1,906	Generally in good order, but sales represented as dull.
Gin.....	7,512	Rye.....	6,260 bushels.....	3,130	4	.....	.....	2 stills, 750 gallons, &c.....	All.	3,500	600	300	Bad sales and unprofitable.
Paper and woolen cloths..	14,000	Rags and wool.....	16 tons rags, &c.....	2,400	9	3	4	120 spindles, 5 looms.....	Nearly all.....	20,000	3,000	500	Dull and languishing.
Satinets, flannels, woolens, &c.	9,125	Cotton, wool.....	5,900 pounds.....	3,500	10	2	6	924 spindles, 5 looms.....	300 spindles.....	27,500	2,680	970	Three establishm'ts; 2 have cotton factories annexed to them, of which there is no further information.
Satinets, flannels, &c....	1,204	Wool.....	450 and 8,400 lbs. carded for customers.	250	3	1	1	60 spindles.....	All.	1,250	670	125	Profits small.
Shirtings, checks, ticking, diapers, plaids, stripes, &c	115,380	Cotton.....	290,751 pounds.....	56,193	60	48	154	6,712 spindles, 30 looms.....	5,513 spindles, 30 looms...	264,516	23,358	5,472	Generally profitable prior to 1814; since then, not so.
Shirtings, sheetings, checks, &c.	34,000	Cotton.....	71,530 pounds.....	14,306	14	12	34	1,340 spindles.....	All.	40,000	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	Hopeful, with industry.
Shirtings, brown, 3-qrs. wide.	25,255	Cotton, wool.....	65,311 pounds.....	12,319	13	17	48	2,568 spindles, 20 power looms.	1,080 spindles, 18 looms...	98,000	11,516	2,547	Two factories comprised in this statement. One which cost $70,000, offered for sale at $16,000. The owners of the other decline using it, and let it out to others.
Shirtings, brown, and sheetings.	14,400	.....do	33,600 pounds.....	6,720	6	11	16	840 spindles.....	All but 72.....	27,000	4,500	1,475	Original cost $35,000, and sold at a sacrifice of $20,000.
Stripes, plaids, cotton yarn, &c.	7,200	.....do	24,000 pounds.....	4,800	7	10	20	1,400 spindles, 6 looms.....	800 spindles, 6 looms.....	50,000	2,116	257	
Woolen cloths, &c.....	1,500	Wool, oil, and dye stuffs.	1,500 pounds.....	2,000	6	2	.....	60 spindles, 5 looms.....	All.	10,000	600	400	Unprofitable.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LITCHFIELD.													
Anchors, steam engines, bar and pig iron, mill irons, &c.	$67,700	Coal, bar iron, ore, steel, &c.	244,000 bushels of coal, 2,579 tons of ore.	$37,671	144	.....	4	8 forges, &c.....	All.	$86,000	$12,500	$2,600	Markets improve, might do more work.
Anchors and bar iron....	2,200	Iron ore and coal.....	100 tons of iron, 20,000 bushels of coal.	1,500	4	.....	.....	As usual	All.	1,000	500	150	Sales for cash, dull; double work might be done if encouraged.
Bar iron.....	27,180	Iron ore and charcoal...	565 tons of ore, 160,000 bushels of coal.	26,660	38	.....	.....	7 forges, 8 hammers, 15 fires, &c.	Nearly all.....	67,400	5,696	1,600	Demand with one establishment good. Sales brisk for cash at the forge. With another, sales for cash dull. No answers from the two others.
Bar and draft iron.....	4,480	Iron ore and wood.....	225 tons of ore, 1,000 cords of wood.	1,643	13	.....	.....	Trip hammers, &c.....	All.	4,500	2,233	335	
Bar iron, share moulds, &c.	7,700	Iron ore and coal.....	290 tons of iron ore, 46,000 bushels of coal.	3,590	8	.....	.....	Forges, hammer, &c.....	All.	5,120	7,502	340	Pretty good.
Broadcloths	34,400	Wool.....	19,200 pounds.....	12,672	27	9	10	700 spindles.....	350 spindles.....	80,000	7,308	13,500 incl'd'g int.	No remarks. A very extensive and costly establishment; manufacture, very superior.
Broadcloths, satinets, and cassimeres.	15,570	Wool, oil, indigo, dye woods.	10,000 pounds of wool	7,600	13	20	7	430 spindles, 13 looms	340 spindles, 13 looms	12,900	5,050	165	Somewhat profitable.
Cassimeres	1,850	Wool.....	1,300 pounds.....	715	2	4	5	100 spindles, &c.....	100 spindles, &c.....	2,000	350	600	Sales as good as for five years past.
Clocks, brass and wood..	75,400	Wood, brass, &c.....	Not told.....	.....	77	17	.....	Not told	Not told.....	.....	.....	.....	11,450 clocks made in six establishments, whole price chiefly resulting from the ingenuity and industry of the workmen. Find a ready market.
Cotton cloths	7,540	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	700 spindles.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	Two factories; have not been in operation since 1817, owing to the reduced price of goods.
Hand and machine cards.	4,500	Wire and leather.....	Not told.....	.....	2	1	2	2 for cutting teeth, 2 for pricking	All.	1,200	150	50	Demand and sales brisk.
Hats, Nos. 1 to 5.....	25,000	Beaver, rabbit, muskrat, &c.	600 lbs. beaver, 13,000 rabbit skins, 6,000 muskrat skins.	14,000	15	.....	.....	Common tools	All.	16,000	3,600	200	
Nail rods	6,400	Bar iron.....	45 tons	4,500	3	.....	.....	As usual....	All.	Not told..	300	300	Old, but machinery good; demand bad.
Nail rods, steamboat and mill irons.	9,500	Iron ore, coal, bar iron, &c.	100 tons of ore, 2,700 bush. of coal, 60 tons of iron.	6,375	10	.....	.....	14 bellows, 7 large hammers, forge, anchor shop, &c.	All, partially.....	20,000	1,350	300	Out of repair and old. Want of market complained of.
Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, &c.	7,000	Cotton.....	1,500 pounds.....	3,000	1	18	17	336 spindles, &c.....	All.	1,500	3,000	1,100	Good; sufficient for 800 spindles if markets were better.
Scythes, axes, and carpenters' tools.	10,000	Bar iron, steel, coal ...	20,000 bush. coal, 20 tons iron, 4 tons steel, &c.	5,250	10	.....	10	2 trip hammers, 7 fires, 7 bellows.	All by water.....	1,200	1,500	250	Good, and ready sale at handsome profits.
MIDDLESEX.													
Anchors and bar iron....	2,000	Iron ore and coal.....	17 tons iron, 7,500 bush. coal	650	4	.....	.....	1 forge, 2 hammers.....	All, partially.....	1,500	200	20	In good repair; but little employment at present.
Broadcloths	52,000	Merino wool.....	40,000 pounds.....	30,000	31	20	19	500 spindles, &c., 20 broad looms, 8 power looms.	All.	80,000	15,000	4,000	Languishing and unprofitable.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MIDDLESEX—Continued.													
Broadcloths, yarn, stripes, &c.	$17,000	Cotton and wool	18,000 pounds of cotton, 8,000 pounds of wool.	$11,000	10	26	24	762 spindles, 10 water looms	Nearly all, by water	$60,000	$4,500	$750	Good, but wants encouragement, &c.
Brown shirtings	6,600	Cotton	18,000 pounds	3,600	7	10	12	500 spindles, 10 power looms	All.	25,250	4,612	1,125	
Cassimeres, satinets, &c.	3,300	Wool	2,000 pounds	1,200	5	.....	3	190 spindles	85 spindles, 3 looms	5,000	720	100	Rather gaining, but has been low.
Cordage, lines, &c.	15,500	Hemp and tar	50 tons hemp, 160 barrels tar.	12,000	7	.....	4	As usual	Part	6,000	2,500	700	Good, but owing to the flood of imported cordage unprofitable.
Ivory combs	50,000	Ivory	40,000 pounds	40,000	20	.....	.....	4 cutting teeth, 6 for sawing	All.	60,000	2,000	4,000	With profit formerly, but now not worth pursuing.
Paper—cap, letter, ledger.	4,500	Rags	15 tons	1,500	7	7	.....	1 mill and 1 engine	All.	3,100	2,000	300	Wants encouragement.
Patent augers and nail gimlets.	4,500	Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.	4 tons iron, 3,100 pounds steel.	1,375	8	.....	2	Trip-hammer, 3 water-wheels, &c.	Small part	5,000	2,350	350	Do.
Pistols of different kinds.	40,000	Iron, brass, steel, coal, files, &c.	Not answered	8,000	60	.....	.....	9 water-wheels, 3 hammers, &c.	All.	75,000	20,000	5,000	Principally for the United States.
Rifles	17,000	Iron, brass, steel, wood, and coal.	25 tons iron, half a ton steel.	.....	27	.....	3	6 water-wheels, &c.	All.	30,000	9,000	1,200	
Satinets, stripes, checks, &c.	8,700	Cotton and wool	2,000 lbs. cotton, 10,000 pounds wool.	5,440	4	9	4	420 spindles	Partially	8,000	1,800	560	Not profitable.
Satinets and woolens	1,700	Wool and cotton yarn	1,500 pounds of wool, 100 pounds yarn.	1,000	2	1	2	140 spindles, 9 looms	Part only	4,000	350	300	Gradually declining.
Swords	15,000	Iron, steel, coal, &c.	Not answered	.....	15	.....	.....	7 water-wheels, trip-hammers, &c.	One-fourth part	50,000	7,500	5,500	At present unprofitable.
TOLLAND.													
Cotton cloth	16,500	Cotton	3,500 pounds	7,000	12	4	19	936 spindles, 10 water looms, &c.	Principal part	24,000	10,500	500	Good, and demand lively.
Cotton cloth	.....	Cotton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 spindles	None	10,000	.....	.....	Decaying for want of encouragement. In 1813 and 1814 was flourishing.
Cotton yarn	21,070	Cotton	67,500 pounds	13,500	9	8	29	1,604 spindles	Three-fourths	43,000	4,700	1,800	Good; demand steady, and lately rather increasing.
Glass bottles of all sizes	9,000	Salt, sand, and ashes	1,000 bushels ashes, 1,000 bush. sand, 250 bush. salt.	2,032	10	.....	.....	1 furnace, 13 ovens	All.	5,500	2,350	500	Good business during the last war, but now embarrassing. Sales dull, &c.
Paper—writing, printing, and wrapping.	13,700	Rags, cotton and linen	48 tons	4,800	13	4	6	Engines, vats, presses, &c.	All.	12,000	4,350	750	Demand good and steady.
Satinets	9,960	Wool and cotton.	9,300 pounds wool, 1,700 pounds cotton yarn.	5,600	9	3	15	488 spindles	All.	4,400	1,800	1,025	No wages paid by one of these two establishments, as the spinning is done in the family. Demand steady and increasing.
Stoves, cast iron machinery, &c.	22,300	Coal, bog-ore, oyster shells, clay, and sand.	100 tons ore, 135,000 bush. coal.	10,300	18	.....	.....	2 blast furnaces, &c.	One furnace only	15,000	4,350	5,500	Fluctuating; wants encouragement.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CHITTENDEN.													
Bricks	$3,080	Clay	781,000 bricks		13		1			$350	$1,060	$1,062	
Cabinet work, &c.	700	Wood		$66	1		1	1 lathe	All	200	300	184	
Cloth, dressing	47,555	Flannel	45,400 yards	30,450	25		5	8 fulling, 7 shearing, 1 cutting, 1 picking, and 2 napping machines.	All	12,800	2,328	3,036	For fulling, shearing, dressing, and napping cloth, for customers only. The word flannel in this case, perhaps, is intended for any kind of undressed cloth.
Do.		do	3,000 yards		3		1	2 shearers, &c	1 shearer	1,000	240	215	Do. do. do. do.
Do.	5,600	Wool	8,000 pounds	3,200	3			2 carding, 1 shearing, and 1 fulling machine.	All	3,000	400	500	
Flour and meal	37,566	Grain	47,038 bushels	35,280	7			15 pair of stones, 7 bolts, and 1 smut mill.	All	26,200	1,584	1,040	
Do.		do	4,000 bushels	4,000	1			2 pair of stones and 2 bolts	All				
Flour of gypsum	6,000	Plaster of Paris	300 tons	4,500	2			1 run of stones, 1 cracker, &c.	All	2,500	400	150	Demand good.
Leather	22,681	Hides and skins	3,425 hides and 1,920 skins	10,625	22		4	Bark mills, vats, &c.	All	10,450	2,358	2,960	
Do.	7,000	do		3,500	6			do do	do		1,500		
Linseed oil	1,600	Flax seed	1,000 bushels	1,000	2			1 run of stones, 2 rollers, and 1 press.	All	1,500	312	90	Sales good.
Lumber	49,960	White pine	27,300 logs, 600,000 feet, board measure.	20,930	35			19 saws, gearing, &c	All	19,800	4,930	1,527	Demand and sales pretty good.
Do.		do	3,000 logs	600	3			2 saws and gearing, &c.	All	2,000	450	288	
Paper	9,954	Rags	70,000 pounds	3,481	11	7	1	2 engines, 2 vats, and 2 presses.	All	5,900	2,996	1,512	Demand very dull.
Ploughs	400	Wood	3,400 feet, board measure.	34	1					200	140	50	
Satinets and plain cloths.	8,450	Wool	6,000 pounds	2,500	10	4	6	2 cards and 180 spindles	All	4,000	1,500	1,000	Commenced in 1819; principally consumed in the vicinity.
Wagons, carts, and sleighs.	1,833	White oak, ash, bass, and pine.	8,246 feet, board measure.	252	3					850	510	205	
Wagons, single	713	do do	7,416 feet, board measure.	137	1			1 lathe, &c.	All	150	300	200	
Whiskey	1,875	Grain	1,000 bushels	666	2					500	200	100	
Wool, carded	28,529	Wool	59,500 pounds	22,595	12		3	19 carding and 2 picking machines.	All	8,160	1,015	912	Two establishments, which, together, manufacture 13,000 pounds of wool, have not given the cost of the raw material annually consumed; generally demand and sales dull.
Do.	4,250	Wool and flannel	8,500 pounds of wool, 3,400 yards.	4,250	3			2 carding machines, shears and press.	All	1,600	540	15	*In good condition.*

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
FRANKLIN.													
Cabinet ware	$1,200	Mahogany, cherry, &c.	7,000 feet, board measure.	$300	1		3			$600	$ 197	$75	Good and increasing.
Chimney pieces, grave stones, sideboards, &c.	From 75 to 100 cts. pr. foot.	Marble	4,000 feet	2,000	10			152 saws and 8 polishing machines.	70 saws and 3 polishing machines.	10,000	1,200	800	
Hats		Wool and furs	325 pounds				4						
Kerseymeres, blankets, &c.		Wool	1,500 pounds	700	5		4	2 carding machines, 1 spinning machine of 44 spindles, 1 roping machine of 24 spindles, 3 looms for narrow cloth, and 1 for broadcloth.	All, excepting the loom for broadcloth.	1,500	600	700	In good repair; demand good.
Leather	$2,714	Hides and skins	1,075	1,139	2	1	2	Bark mill, vats, &c.	All	2,975	240	359	Commands quick sales.
Do.		do.	500	1,400	2		1	do. do.		2,000	500	380	Two tanneries; raw materials scarce; sales dull, &c.
Leather, boots and shoes.	3,500	do.	500 hides and 150 skins.	1,800	5			1 bark mill	All	3,500	520	350	
Stoves, hollow ware, &c.	10,400	Iron ore	300 tons	3,500	15		4			10,000	1,800	250	Commenced 1806; sales good, generally profitable.
Wagons, sleighs, pumps, &c.	500	Oak, ash, plank, &c.	7,900 feet	100	1		1						Demand pretty good.
Woolen cloths	375	Wool	250 pounds	100	1		1	1 billy of 25 spindles, 1 jenny of 50 spindles, 1 loom, 1 rigging, carding, and picking machine,	All	790	200		
WASHINGTON.													
Boots and shoes	6,000	Leather	2 tons sole leather, 120 sides upper leather.	2,500	10	4				3,000	2,000	500	
Broadcloths, &c.	6,000	Wool	4,000 pounds	3,000	6	2	7	290 spindles	150 spindles, &c.	10,000	1,500	1,300	In good condition, but growing unprofitable.
Chairs and cabinet ware.	2,500	Timber, cherry, &c	4,000 feet of boards	400	3					1,400		250	
Leather	1,800	Hides and skins	500	1,000	2			1 bark mill	None	2,000	60	300	
Leather, boots and shoes.	3,000	do.	550	1,450	6		1	1 bark mill, &c.	All	1,850	425	350	Demand good.
Linseed oil	2,450	Flax seed	1,500 bushels	1,500	1			Oil mill and press	All	2,700	300	50	Sales readily found.
Nails and scythes		Iron, steel, nail plates	1,400 lbs. iron and steel, 8 tons nail plates.	1,532	2			2 nail machines	All one-sixth of time			100	Unprofitable and declining.
Paper	12,000	Rags	18 tons	4,400	7	2	1	2 engines, vats, &c.	All	10,600	2,000	3,000	Do. do.
Pearl and pot ashes	2,683	Ashes	7,000 bushels	1,150	2					2,650	415	190	Three establishments, one of which only returned the annual value of the manufacture, amounting to $600; with the two others the answer is, now unprofitable, but prospects better.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON—Cont'd.													
Pills, bitters, opodeldoc, &c.	$5,900	.....	.....	$1,500	5	.....	2	.....	.....	$4,000	$800	$2,000	
Saddles, harness, &c....	3,300	Leather & webbing, &c.	350 sides	700	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	600	
Wagons, carts, &c.....	1,800	Timber and iron	5,000 ft. boards, 2 tons iron.	400	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	600	200	
Whiskey	.....	Rye and potatoes.....	72 bushels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Woolen cloths.....	4,000	Wool	4,000 pounds.....										
Pot and pearl ashes	3,000	Ashes	10,000 bushels.....	5,500	16	6	15	....	....	15,000	300	500	In good condition.
Brown ware.....	200	Clay and red lead	1,600 pounds lead										
ORANGE.													
Copperas	1,750	Copperas ore	100 tons	.....	2	.....	.....	8 leaches, 2 reservoirs, 8 vats, 3 boilers, 6 crystallizers.	All	1,913	400	400	In good condition; demand dull.
Leather	10,690	Hides and skins.....	1,700	5,100	8	1	1	3 bark mills, vats, &c.....	All	5,600	1,650	1,035	4 tanneries; demand good.
Paper	2,900 to 5,600	Rags	25 tons	1,200	8	2	7	Machine...	All	3,800	2,700	900	Carried on at a loss.
WINDSOR.													
Bricks.....	5,038	Clay	....	348	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	1,476	926	
Broad, plain cloths, and cassimeres.	23,775	Wool	10,770 pounds.....	8,501	41	13	16	7 spinners, 318 spindles, 16 carding, 3 picking, and 4 roping machines; 29 looms, 9 shearing machines, 1 fulling mill.	Nearly all	37,466	5,725	5,092	Generally, in good condition, but demand dull.
Cotton yarn.....	3,582	Cotton wool	8,000 pounds.....	1,850	1	7	6	240 spindles, 3 carding machines.	All.....	4,500	760	100	Two establishments; one of which has not given the amount of its contingent expenses. In good condition; sales dull.
Gin	13,547	Rye, corn, potatoes, &c.	11,878 bushels	8,743	8	.....	.....	7 stills, worms, condensers, &c.	All.....	9,600	1,287	1,936	4 distilleries; one, which distils to the annual value of $2,800, has not given the amount of capital invested; demand generally dull. There is also mentioned another of two stills in disuse for want of encouragement.
Ginghams, stripes, &c...	.....	Cotton yarn.....	10 tons	.....	100	.....	2	52 looms, 24 wheels, 2 warping machines, &c.	48 looms, 20 wheels, 1 warping, &c.	10,000	.....	.....	It is to be remarked that this is the Vermont State prison, the primary object of which is for penitentiary purposes. The State does not, however, furnish the stock for the convicts to work; but have so far farmed it out as to weave for the Lippitt Manufacturing Company, in Rhode Island, and

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WINDSOR—Continued.													take their pay in yarn, which becomes the property of the State of Vermont, and is then woven up for sale. It does not support itself, and is a tax on the State of three or four thousand dollars annually.
Hats	$ 9,905	Wool, fur, &c.	2,150 pounds wool, &c.	$2,536	14	.....	5	.....	.....	$2,274	$1,565	$1,618	
Hats and bonets	3,870	....do.	800 pounds wool	1,205	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1,700	500	991	
Leather, upper and sole, &c.	5,472	Hides and skins	26,785 hides and skins of all kinds.	40,319	37	.....	14	Bark mills, &c.	All	21,596	2,480	4,637	28 tanneries; generally, demand good at reduced prices.
Do. ....do.	.....	....do.	690 hides and skins of all kinds.	887	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	35	2 tanneries; neither gave in their annual value of leather manufactured, and one omitted the wages of labor and contingent expenses.
Lime	6,173	Stone	.....	884	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	580	467	Generally, sales good.
Linseed oil	8,720	Flax seed	4,737 bushels	4,375	6	.....	.....	Presses, &c	All	7,099	540	534	
Lumber	3,200	White pine	1,200 logs	1,300	2	.....	.....	2 saws, &c.	All	1,350	360	200	In good repair, and ready sales.
Do.	.....	White pine, hemlock, &c	500,000 feet, board measure	2,000	4	.....	.....	1 saw, &c.	All	.....	620	30	Do do.
Paper	5,310	Rags	20 tons	2,539	5	3	2	1 machine, brass, &c.	All	.....	978	860	In good repair; sales dull.
Pot and pearl ashes	13,390	Ashes	44,709 bushels	8,091	13	.....	.....	42 kettles, 99 leaches	All	7,467	627	2,300	Sales dull.
Do	.....	Ashes	1,600 bushels	200	1	.....	.....	3 kettles, 10 leaches	All	150	60	135	do.
Scythes	.....	Iron, steel, &c.	2½ tons of iron, 1,500 lbs. grindstones, 875 pounds of steel.	647	1	.....	4	1 trip-hammer, &c	All	647	50	40	
Shirtings, woolen cloth, &c.	.....	Cotton and woolen yarn.	160 pounds	128	.....	1	.....	6 looms, 1 spinning machine	1 loom, 1 wheel	.....	60	10	Very unprofitable.
Shoes of all kinds	2,000	Leather, &c.	1,000 pounds sole leather, 480 m. and k. skins.	850	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	180	
Whiskey	.....	Rye and potatoes.	910 bushels	150	1	.....	.....	2 stills, &c.	All	300	36	50	Bad.
RUTLAND.													
Bar iron, shovels and spades.	9,300	Iron ore	300 tons	4,000	20	2	2	1 forge	All	8,000	2,000	200	
Brandy, gin, whiskey, &c	26,098	Rye, corn, and cider	22,000 bushels, 2,250 bbls.	13,685	22	.....	.....	Stills, &c	All	17,281	3,021	2,201	
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c.	23,700	Wool	18,000 pounds	12,638	22	7	15	5 cards, 225 spindles, 7 looms, 3 fulling machines, 1 shearer, 6 spinning machines, 1 roper.	Nearly all	13,000	8,720	2,000	2 factories; hardly support themselves with the utmost economy.
Cotton yarn	797	Cotton wool	1,250 pounds	313	1	.....	3	200 spindles, &c	100 spindles	6,000	50	30	Profits so small that it is almost useless property.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
RUTLAND—Continued.													
Cotton yarn and cloth	$1,800	Cotton wool	3,000 pounds	$600	1	.....	9	250 spindles, &c	All one-half the time	$7,000	$432	$60	
Leather	15,908	Hides and skins	2,410 hides, 1,570 skins	9,135	23	.....	.....	Bark mills, vats, &c	All	10,206	1,305	580	
Paper	7,000	Rags	22 tons	2,200	4	.....	9	1 engine, 2 presses, &c	All	7,000	1,800	800	Ready sales and business growing better.
Rolled iron, nail rods, and nails.	15,050	Iron and bar iron	80 tons of iron, 50 tons of ore.	9,380	10	.....	5	1 forge, 1 rolling and slitting mill, &c.	All	8,000	2,600	1,200	Demand good, but at reduced prices, and very small profits.
Sheeting and shirting	7,500	Cotton	20,000 pounds	4,000	4	6	14	432 spindles, &c	None	17,000	2,782	100	Not in operation for want of encouragement.
Stoves and hollow ware	75,000	Iron ore	1,950 tons	26,575	127	12	3	Overshot wheels, breast wheels forges, &c.	All	57,006	16,750	4,200	Sales good for anything but money in barter.
Woolen cloths	1,300	Wool	1,000 pounds	830	2	1	4	2 cards, 25 spindles	1 card	5,000	400	300	Unprofitable, but prospects better.
Wrought iron	3,700	Iron ore	130 tons	2,145	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,825	985	500	
BENNINGTON.													
Broadcloths, kerseymeres and satinets, &c.	4,680	Wool	5,436 pounds	4,667	10	1	3	3 spinning jennies, 3 double carding machines, 11 looms, &c.	Three-fourths of the whole about eight months in the year.	12,000	1,764	300	In tolerable order; sales dull.
Do	do	do	1,500 pounds	750	3	2	4	1 carding machine, 1 fulling machine, 2 looms, &c.	All	1,000	300	200	Good.
Do	do	do	None	None.	.....	.....	.....	3 spinning machines, 9 looms, &c.	None	7,000	.....	.....	
Cloths, plain, and flannels	2,530	do	2,500 pounds	1,000	6	.....	4	104 spindles, 2 carding machines, and 2 looms.	All	3,700	980	560	Sales very dull.
Cloths, plain	.....	do	2,000 pounds	1,000	3	1	2	1 carding machine, 1 fulling machine, 2 looms, &c.	All	3,000	375	300	Good.
Cotton cloths, shirtings, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 spindles	None	4,200	.....	.....	
Leather	.....	Hides and skins	818 hides, 1,020 skins	2,748	12	.....	.....	Bark mills, &c	All	5,170	1,428	843	Good.
Paper	6,879	Rags	50,000 pounds	2,500	8	3	5	Engines, vats	All	11,000	2,750	897	Sales dull.
Whiskey	3,648	Corn and rye	3,200 bushels	2,560	2	.....	.....	Still, &c	In operation	1,100	365	850	
Do	.....	do	6,000 bushels	3,312	4	.....	.....	5 stills, &c	All	2,400	720	694	Abandoned by the owners, and rented out for a sum hardly sufficient to keep the machinery in repair.
Yarn and shirtings	4,587	Cotton	10,000 pounds	1,900	2	20	8	816 spindles, &c	204 spindles, &c	26,000	1,920	154	
WINDHAM.													
Bibles, spelling books, &c	.....	Paper and skins	2,600 skins, 2,000 reams of paper.	6,650	8	3	4	7 printing presses	3 printing presses	20,000	3,000	5,000	Sales dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WINDHAM—Continued.													
Broadcloths, cassimeres, &	$6,000	Wool	6,000 pounds	$3,600	6	4	6	3 carding machines, 6 looms, &c.	All	$3,000		$2,147	Good.
Cloths	3,000	do.	1,800 pounds	1,200	4	2	3	1 carding machine, 1 spinning machine, &c.	All	4,000	$1,000	100	In bad repair.
Cloth	900	do.	600 pounds	480				4 looms, 2 carding machines					
Cotton yarn and cloth		Cotton wool.	5 tons	1,000	2		10	440 spindles, &c	All	3,000	1,150		
Cotton yarn and cloth		do.						192 spindles, &c	None	3,000			Not in operation.
Linseed oil	2,000	Flax seed	1,200 bushels	1,800	1						120		
Linseed oil		do.	1,200 bushels	1,920	1					1,920	220	74	
Paper	5,000	Rags	20 tons	2,000	4	3	2	1 engine and vat	All	8,000	1,000	1,000	In good repair; sales dull.
Paper		do.	85 tons	10,550	17	15	6	2 engines, 3 vats, 1 mill, 2 screws.	All	31,400	5,464	2,300	One only of two has given its contingent expenses. Sales dull with both.
Whiskey	5,000	Rye, corn, potatoes, and cider.		5,000						8,000			
CALEDONIA.													
Chairs	1,000	Wood	10 cords	30	2			1 lathe, 1 paint mill	All	600	400	100	Sales good and increasing.
Hats and bonnets	1,000	Wool and fur	650 pounds	425	2	1	1			700	250		Sales dull.
Leather	1,500	Hides and skins	100 hides, 950 skins	700	2			1 bark mill	All	700	100	75	Sales good.
Pearlash	2,460	Ashes and salts of ley	7,300 bushels	2,450	3					2,000	400	500	One establishment only gave in the amount of capital. Sales dull.
Pearlash		Ashes	3,500 bushels, 37 tons of salts.	2,700	2					650	550	1,000	One only of two gives the amount of capital invested. Sales dull.
Shaving boxes & brushes.	1,000	Beach timber, lead, &c.		250	2			1 water and 2 hand lathes	5 used occasionally	1,000	500	100	This manufactory was commenced in 1813; the state of the country at that time rendered it impossible to receive the usual supply by importation, consequently the rapid sale and extravagant price the articles brought enabled the proprietor to meet the many unexpected expenses that always attend any new undertaking, and also to assist him in making such improvements as have, at last, enabled him and others to stop the importation entirely. In 1813 shaving boxes were sold at $3 per dozen; now they bring 75 cents per dozen.
Whiskey	3,216	Potatoes	10,050 bushels	1,390	12			13 stills, &c	11	855	625	395	Only two of eleven distilleries have returned the amount of capital invested. Sales dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF VERMONT—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ADDISON.													
Brandy and whiskey ...	$2,225	Cider and grain	600 barrels, 1,000 bushels.	$1,330	1	.....	.....	2 stills of 370 gallons	All.....	$1,000	$217	$200	Sales increasing.
Cards, machine.....	3,126	Wire and leather.....	1,000 pounds wire, 175 sides of leather.	1,069	1	.....	2	4 cutting, 3 pricking machines.	All.....	3,000	1,000	400	
Chimney pieces, &c.....	6,000	Marble	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50 saws, &c.....	All.....	10,000	2,000	1,500	Demand and sales increasing.
Cloth, fulled.....	1,500	Wool.....	1,400 pounds.....	588	8	.....	4	4 carding machines..... 2 jennies of 50 spindles each. 3 looms, &c.....	All.....	450	150		Establishment declining.
Hats.....	3,640	Fur and wool.....	.....	2,654	10	.....	4	.....	All.....	1,250	1,125		
Iron, bloom.....	3,690	Iron ore.....	138 tons	1,111	5	.....	.....	2 hammers, 2 pairs of bellows.	All.....	4,000	738	1,612	Rather declining.
Leather.....	27,598	Hides and skins.....	2,888 hides, 4,327 skins...	12,206	24	.....	12	Bark mill, &c.....	All.....	3,325	2,185		14 tanning establishments.
Linseed oil.....	2,000	Flax seed.....	1,000 bushels.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	1 run of stones, 1 press.....	All	2,500	384	50	Demand steady and sales increasing.
Paper—printing, writing, and wrapping.	4,500	Rags	18 tons	1,440	5	3	1	1 engine, 1 vat	All.....	2,500	700	500	Do. do.
Shirting of No. 15.....	14,880	Cotton.....	31,000 pounds.....	6,200	8	34	3	840 spindles, 24 power looms, &c.	All.....	25,000	6,162	1,500	The operations of this establishment have, for several years, been much embarrassed, but are at present slowly reviving, and its sales becoming more steady and the amount increasing.
Shirting of No. 14, and yarn.	10,070	Cotton.....	24,000 pounds.....	4,800	3	20	4	500 spindles, 8 power looms...	All.....	15,000	3,500	1,000	Demand and sales increasing.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALBANY.													
Ale and strong beer	$54,000	Barley and hops	19,900 bush. barley, 18,850 lbs. hops.	$30,000	20		2			$32,000	$4,280	$9,000	There are four breweries comprised in this statement; of which two, that sell, annually, to the value of $22,000, did not report the amount of contingent expenses; and one, which sells $14,000 worth of beer per annum, did not give its capital invested; they are all represented as very prosperous.
Beef and pork	107,000				30		4			6,000	2,200	5,500 for bbls., salt, &c.	One of the two establishments did not answer to the amount of capital invested. They employ their laborers about three months in the year, and prepare, together, 14,000 bbls. beef, 1,250 bbls. pork, and $1,000 worth of soap grease. Market good.
Clocks, wooden	7,200	Wood			5	3	1	4 lathes, 2 cutting engines, going by water.	All.	2,000	1,500	1,000	
Cutlery	1,300	Best cast steel and German steel.		75	2		1	Polishing wheel, forge, bellows, &c.					Business quite dull and, work generally bespoke before made.
Deer skins, dressed, mittens, and gloves.	1,000	Raw deer skins		300	2	2					200		
Flour	92,000	Wheat	115,000 bushels	86,500	6		1	7 run of stones, &c.	4 run of stones		1,300		
Gin and whiskey	320	Rye and corn	250 bushels	125	1			2 copper stills and worms	All.	625	60	50	Sales dull at low prices.
Hats	29,000	Wool and fur		9,500	14	1	3			16,000	2,500	3,750	Market pretty good.
Hats	5,700	do			8	2				7,500	2,100	3,000	
Hollow ware, moulds, castings, &c.	40,000	Pig iron	310 tons	7,500	15		4			15,000	3,500	11,800 for coal, &c.	Market as for several years past.
Leather, upper and sole, calf and sheep skins.	24,393	Hides and skins	4,765 hides and 2,119 skins.	15,887	22		9	Bark mills, vats, &c	All.	24,025	1,235	2,593	This business appears to have been decreasing for the two last years.
Leather, sole, harness, &c.	43,000	Raw hides		30,000	14		1	Bark mill, &c	All.	20,000	5,000	4,000 for bark, &c.	Sold mostly in Canada; business has somewhat decreased, but yet pretty good.
Morocco leather	12,500	Untanned goat and sheep skins.	8,000 goat and 10,000 sheep skins.	6,200	8	3				5,000	3,500	1,500	Sales increasing every day.
Paper, cap, letter, super-royal, and demy printing and writing.	5,000	Rags, &c	15 tons	1,500	3		5	2 vats, &c.	All.	5,000	1,800	100	Rather decreased these few years past.
Plough plates, stoves, iron ware, &c.	8,000	Pig iron and scraps	40 to 50 tons	1,000	4		1			Small	900	1,500	In a state of decay.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALBANY—Continued.													
Potash	$4,975	Ashes	25,800 bushels	$3,245	8			Leaches, coolers, kettles, &c.	All.	$5,445	$408	$770	Represented as declining, and but a small profit in its manufacture.
Rope and twine	11,000	Hemp	2 tons	7,000	7		4			3,000	2,000	Notknown	Business about as good as for several years past.
Rum		Molasses			2			2 stills, &c.	1 still, &c.	6,000	300		Formerly distilled more than $30,000 worth of molasses annually with profit, but now it is trifling, and the works going fast to decay.
Shirting, brown	25,000	Cotton wool			12	4	20	500 spindles, 7 power looms, warping machinery, &c.	All.				No other information.
Soap and candles	14,000	Grease and tallow		12,900	2		1			2,000	600		Sales not at all times ready.
Saddles, bridles, harness, trunks, &c.	5,500	Tanned leather		3,000	8		2			1,400	850		Not so good as formerly.
Tin ware	4,100	Tin plate	140 boxes	1,800	3		1			1,200	500		
Tin and sheet iron ware.	13,000	Tin plate, sheet iron, pewter and block tin.	134 boxes of tin, 17 tons of sheet iron, 2 tons of pewter and block tin.	3,640	8						2,100		Do.
Tobacco, fine cut, common, smoking, & pigtail.		Tobacco in the leaf	12½ tons	20,000	6		7	7 cutting engines, presses, &c.	All.	7,500	3,000		All that can be made sold at a small profit.
Whips, mounted and common.	40,000	Whalebone, cat-gut, & raw Spanish hides.			19	60	3	6 weaving looms, &c.	All.	5,000	10,000	6,000 for mountings	This business has increased four-fold within the last year.
Whiskey	25,000	Rye and corn	44,000 bushels	10,700	12			Stills, &c.	All.	8,000	2,240	5,000	Prices low, though the reduced price of grain gives a handsome profit.
BROOME.													
Beer	3,000	Barley	2,000 bushels	1,000	4	5	6			1,000		150	Lately established.
Chairs	875	Timber		3			1			300	50	175	
Coopers' work	800	Staves and hoop poles	10,000 staves, and poles in proportion.	75	2							75	
Furniture, cabinet	3,450	Lumber of various kinds		805	5		4			2,500	500	960	Sales as good as usual.
Gloves and mittens	10,534	Deer skins	3,500 skins	2,937	9		1			2,000	1,200	300	One of the two establishments did not return the amount of capital invested.
Hats	1,550	Wool and furs	100 lbs. wool, 300 musk-rat skins, 25 lbs. beaver, 15 lbs. of hare, &c.	582	3	1	1			1,350	586	280	
Hats	800	do		400	2								
Leather, upper and sole	12,470	Hides and skins	1,348 hides, 1,461 skins	5,980	25		8	Bark mills, &c.	All.	10,350	1,360	938	This statement comprises fifteen small tanneries; the market represented to be about the same as for several years past.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BROOME—Continued.													
Linseed oil	$350	Flax seed	250 bushels	$170	1			Oil mill and press	All.	$700			
Lumber	23,760	Logs, &c.		10,440	54					24,900	$5,985	$870	Forty-five saw-mills. No remark made.
Lumber				1,850						5,000	795	165	Nine saw-mills. The annual value of the article manufactured not rendered.
Pearl ash	1,200	Ashes and salts		1,600	2			Kettles, leaches, &c.	All.	1,600	150	250	
Pearl ash		do	5,000 bushels of ashes, 16 tons of salts.	1,040	1			do	All.				
Rifles, pistols, and muskets.	2,500	Iron, steel, brass, and wood.	2 tons of iron, 20 lbs. steel, 150 lbs. brass, 1,000 feet of wood.	500	5		3	3 forges, &c.	All.	200	500	50	Sales made at the works. Demand good.
Saddles, harness, trunks, &c.	3,500	Harness and saddle leather.		1,250	5						380	375	Demand good, and sales ready.
Saddles	600	do do		300	1								Do. do.
Shovels and spades	2,500	Iron and steel	5 tons iron, 500 lbs. steel	1,000	2			1 trip-hammer, &c.	All.			50	
Spinning wheels	1,400	Timber of different kinds			3		2	2 turning lathes, by water.			500		Business growing dull.
Whiskey	8,912	Rye, corn, and buckwheat.	8,470 bushels	5,134	12			15 copper stills, wooden stills, &c.		4,100	1,670	980	Nine distilleries. Business rather dull.
CAYUGA.													
Axes, edged tools, machinery, &c.	4,000	Iron and steel	5 tons of iron and 1 ton of steel.	1,200	4					2,500	770	500	
Beer	2,400	Barley and hops	1,600 bushels of barley, 1,000 lbs. of hops.	925	4			1 malt mill, 1 fanning	All.	6,000	300	100	
Bricks	600	Clay and sand		150	3						125	40	
Chairs	300	do		50	1						150		
Chairs & spinning wheels.	9,500	Timber and paints		108	8						840		
Church and other bells, mathematical instruments, brass castings, &c.	1,500	Copper, block tin, and zinc.		496	3			2 lathes and 1 graduating machine.	All.	1,000	300	200	
Combs	750	Horns	7,000 horns	200	4					200	75	186	Demand and sales very good.
Coopers' work	8,400	Staves, &c.	120,000	1,378							3,520		18 establishments. Sales represented as very good.
Furniture, cabinet, &c.	5,350	Mahogany, &c.		720	16						1,800		Seven establishments. Demand good for this article of manufacture.
Do do	2,000	do		300	2					400	300	104	
Flour	10,000	Wheat	1,000 bushels	625	3			2 run of stones, bolts, &c.	All.	8,000	570		
Flour of gypsum	900	Plaster of Paris in stone	175 tons	225	2					1,200	202		
Fulling, dressi'g, &c., cloth	3,700	Undressed cloth			13			4 fulling mills, &c			1,060	438	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CAYUGA—Continued.													
Fulling, &c., cloth, and carding wool.	$22,243	Undressed cloth and wool.	.....	$14,830	24	.....	2	6 fulling mills, 13 carding machines, shearers, pickers, &c.	All.	$19,301	$2,220	$2,056	Eight establishments.
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....do.....	34,000 pounds.....	.....	12	.....	.....	9 carding and 4 shearing machines, 3 fulling mills.	All.	1,450	550		Four fulling and carding establishments.
Fulling and dressing cloths and flannels.	50 c. to 150 per yard.	Wool.....	7,600 pounds.....	2,850	4	.....	.....	2 carding machines, clothiers' works, &c.	All.	4,850	112	257	In good condition, and will last ten years longer.
Do.....do.....	5,612	Wool.....	6,500 pounds.....	3,250	2	.....	2	2 carding machines, &c.....	All.	2,000	600	250	
Do.....do.....	21,904	Wool.....	17,140 pounds.....	8,470	7	.....	.....	19 machines, viz: picking, carding, spinning, roping, teasling, shearing, & fulling.	All by water, except roping and spinning.	8,500	295	550	
Hats.....	12,070	Wool and furs	3,250 pounds of wool, besides furs.	4,090	23	.....	1	.....	All.	.....	1,945	.....	Eleven hatteries. Usual quantity sold at small profits.
Leather, upper and sole.	17,726	Hides and skins.....	5,085 hides and skins.....	8,440	17	.....	3	Bark mills, &c.....	All.	9,650	2,300	1,301	Fourteen tanneries. Quick sales, but profits not quite so good as formerly.
Do.....do.....	3,300	.....do.....	950 hides and skins.....	1,850	6	.....	.....	.....do.....	All.	.....	700	450	Three tanneries. Do. do.
Linseed oil	1,805	Flax seed.....	1,344 bushels.....	1,344	2	.....	.....	Stones, presses, &c.....	All.	1,500	164	.....	One of two oil mills, which manufactures to the annual value of $1,000, did not answer as to the amount of capital invested. Demand and sale not quite as good as it has been.
Nails.	831	Iron.....	3 tons	691	4	.....	.....	2 machines for cutting, 3 do. for heading.	1 for cutting, 1 for heading	500	66	20	
Ploughs.....	7,300	Timber, wrought and cast iron.	.....	3,100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	
Pot and pearl ash.....	15,837	Ashes and black salts...	69,800 bushels ashes, 7¼ tons of salts.	7,802	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,313	1,555	1,466	Twelve establishments. They generally say that this article has fallen one-third in the last two years, and that its manufacture is attended with very small gain.
Pottery.	800	Clay and lead.....	1,000 pounds of lead.....	100	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	Sales better than usual.
Saddles, harness, &c....	7,700	Leather, hardware, &c..	....	1,400	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	
Salt.....	30,000	Salt water.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	9 boilers, &c.; 3 evaporators..	All.	10,005	1,500	1,000	Demand steady.
Satinets, cassimeres and other woolen cloths.	800	Wool.	600 pounds	300	2	.....	.....	2 carding machines, 100 spindles, &c.	All.	2,000	250	100	
Scythes.....	1,200	Iron and steel.....	36 cwt. iron, 6 cwt. steel...	334	1	.....	.....	Trip-hammer, &c.....	All	1,000	600	60	
Sieves, &c.....	3,000	Wire, &c.....	500 pounds.....	250	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	400	.....	
Tin and sheet iron ware.	5,000	Tin, copper, and sheet iron.	40 boxes tin, 2,000 lbs. copper, 5 tons sheet iron.	2,500	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	Trifling..	Demand decreasing for the last year.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CAYUGA—Continued.													
Wagons, sleighs, &c.....	$3,950	Timber and paints.....	.....	$865	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,680	.....	Sales not as good as they have been.
Whiskey	29,858	Rye and corn.....	33,804 bushels.....	15,337	23	.....	.....	Stills, &c.....	All.	$6,150	3,664	$2,713	Eighteen distilleries.
Do.....	16,400	.....do.....	14,600 bushels.....	8,850	16	.....	.....	.....do.....	All.	.....	1,360	1,155	Nine distilleries that did not answer as to the amount of capital invested.
Do.....	.....	..... do.....	2,500 bushels.....	1,800	3	.....	.....	.....do.....	All.	.....	250	150	The sales of whiskey are quick, and, though at a low price, the reduced value of the raw material gives good profits.
CHENANGO.													
Broadcloths, satinets, cassimeres, &c.	14,287	Wool and cotton yarn..	6,500 lbs. wool, 500 lbs. cotton yarn, 4,700 lbs. wool and yarn.	6,480	21	8	21	15 carding machines, 8 jennies, 31 looms.	14 carding machines, 7 jennies, 18 looms.	16,805	5,177	766	Five factories; demand good, sales quick, and at a profit.
Do.....do.....	From $1 to $2 per yard.	..... do.....	3,300 lbs. wool, 350 lbs. cotton yarn.	1,925	12	4	1	300 spindles for cotton, 7 carding machines, 4 jennies, 7 looms.	All.	6,200	1,800	250	Two factories; demand good, sales quick, and at a profit.
Paper, writing, wrapping, printing, and book.	5 to 6,000	Rags	17,000 pounds.....	2,650	5	6	2	1 vat, 2 presses, &c.....	All.	16,000	2,650	1,500	
Tickings, plaids, checks, stripes, diaper, sheeting, shirting and thread.	26,000	Cotton.....	65,000 pounds.....	13,000	10	25	35	1,392 spindles, 20 carding machines, 20 looms, &c.	All.	110,000	10,000	3,000	Sufficient demand and quick sale, but at prices less than cost.
CLINTON.													
Axes, hoes, scythes.....	1,300	Bloom iron and coal....	2½ tons iron, 2,000 bush. coal.	350	2	.....	1	1 trip-hammer, &c.....	All.	1,000	500	100	Ready sales, particularly of scythes.
Bar iron.....	12,375	Iron ore and coal.....	430 tons ore, 82,500 bush. coal.	7,440	13	2	.....	Forges, &c.....	All.	11,600	3,655	500	Ready sales, &c.
Chairs.....	3,500	Wood and paints.....	....	802	6	.....	.....	Lathes, &c.....	All.	1,000	875	100	
Cloth manufactured, and cloth dressed for customers.	.....	Undressed cloth and wool, dye stuffs, &c.	8,000 yds. undressed cloth, 12,000 lbs. wool.	9,000	6	3	.....	Fulling mill, 3 looms, &c.....	All but one loom.....	4,000	500	100	There are six other fulling mills in Clinton county, which annually dress for consumers about 47,000 yards of woolen cloth, at about $1 50 per yard.
Flour	.....	Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	There are 13 flour mills in Clinton county, which, together, run 26 pairs of stones and 26 bolts, and manufacture 110,000 bushels of grain.
Hats..	5,650	Wool and fur..... ...	.....	1,300	7	1	1	.....	.....	2,500	2,300	300	Ready sales.
Hollow ware and iron castings.	7,500	Iron ore and coal.....	170 tons ore, 28,000 bush. coal.	2,250	19	.....	.....	Blast furnaces, &c.....	All.	4,550	1,600	550	Ready sales in barter.
Leather	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	There are 17 tanneries in this county, which, together, annually tan, for customers, about 2,120 hides and 3,170 skins, generally for half the leather.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CLINTON—Continued.													
Lumber	$62,190	Pine saw logs	38,100 logs	$20,610	76			52 saw-mills, &c	46 mills	$61,150	$9,480	$2,850	5 establishments; in little demand.
Ploughs and spinning-wheels.	1,900	Timber and iron		590	3					1,000	700	100	
Potash													There are made in Clinton county about 240 tons of potash, at $120 per ton, but the business is declining.
Potters' ware	1,000	Clay and red lead	800 pounds of lead	130						300	200	50	
Segars	200	Leaf tobacco	1,200 pounds	60	1	1				100	100		
Sugar, maple													There is made in this county 155,000 lbs. of maple sugar, worth 12½ cents per pound.
Tin ware of all kinds, stoves and pipes.	2,900	Tin, iron ware, and sheet iron.	30 boxes tin, 200 lbs. wire, 10 boxes sheet iron.	620	2		1	Shop and tools	All.	500	550	75	Ready sales.
COURTLAND.													
Beer	798	Barley and hops	400 bushels barley, 350 pounds hops.	340	1			Boilers and malt kiln	The whole	1,000	75	50	
Clocks, wooden	600	Wood and brass		50	1		2	Lathes, &c	All.	1,000	300	100	
Furniture, cabinet, &c	6,696	Cherry, soft wood boards, and plank.	22,850 feet	650	12					3,650	2,588	290	
Hats	6,150	Wool and fur		1,600	7		1			1,350	1,700	1,015	
Leather, upper and sole	12,710	Hides and skins	1,770 hides, 1,115 skins	6,605	19		9	Bark mills, vats, &c	All.	6,900	2,695	745	
Linseed oil	1,125	Flax seed	1,000 bushels	750	1			2 oil mills	All.	2,000	150	250	Seventeen tanneries; sales good.
Machines, carding and spinning.	3,000	Iron and wood	6,000 pounds iron, 1,500 feet timber.	130	2			Lathe, &c	All.	1,000	300	150	Sales dull.
Morocco shoes and boots	800	Morocco & sole leather	10 dozen morocco skins	235	4					250	400	50	Sales good.
Nails of all kinds and brads.	4,600	Iron, nail hoops	10 tons	3,600	1			1 set of tools to cut and head nails by water.	All.	1,600	300	100	Sales good.
Pot and pearl ashes	17,190	Ashes and salts		11,875	8			Kettles, coolers, leaches, &c	All.	4,700	2,225	360	
Do	6,021	do	14,200 bushels ashes, 87 tons salts.	3,365	6			do	All.	2,300	1,035	576	Seven establishments; sales dull.
Do	$80 per ton	do	2,000 bushels ashes, 10 tons salts.	660	1			do	All.	200	100	100	Six establishments; sales dull.
Potters' ware of all kinds.	3,000	Clay and red lead	10 tons of lead, &c	360	2			1 mill to grind clay, 1 glazing mill.	All.	1,500	1,000	130	One establishment; sales dull.
Printers' work, as newspapers, pamphlets, &c.	2,025	Paper and ink	634 reams of paper, &c	400	2		4	2 presses, &c	All.	1,200	1,050	70	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
COURTLAND—Continued.													
Saddles, bridles, harness, &c.	$5,000	Leather, &c.	255 hides, 160 skins	$925	5		3			$1,000	$1,260	$750	
Scythes, hoes, axes, &c.	2,500	Iron and steel		500	2			1 trip-hammer, 2 forges, &c.	All.	1,200	360	150	Good.
Spinning wheels, large and small.	1,056	Wood and iron		52	4			Turning lathes, &c.	All.	325	780	125	Sales good.
Tin ware, stoves, pipes, &c.	800	Tin, sheet iron and wire.		350	1					250	190	10	Sales good.
Wagons, sleighs, &c.	5,950	Timber and boards.	17,800 feet.	250	10		2			2,900	2,520	515	
Whiskey	30,297	Rye and corn	24,550 bushels.	11,850	16			Stills, &c.	All.	7,850	3,745	2,825	Sales good at the usual prices. 15 distilleries; sales quick.
DELAWARE.*													
Lumber	28,525									30,445	1,578	1,634	There are in the county of Delaware 54 saw-mills, which annually cut about 5,801,000 feet of boards, plank, scantling, &c., of which about 4,000,000 is of white pine timber, and the residue of hemlock and hard timber. These establishments have each but a single saw, except one, and that has two.
GENESEE.													
Cotton cloths		Cotton						1,000 spindles	None	2,000			Not in operation.
Flour	$3 per bbl.	Wheat	153,000 bushels	75,000	16			16 run of stones	All.	62,000	3,250	1,500	
Salt													There are five salt-making establishments in the county of Genesee, which, together, make annually 83,000 bushels. Sales ready.
Scythes	7,000	Iron and steel	5 tons	600	5			5 fires, 1 tilt, 1 grindstone by water.	All.	6,000	720	150	All in good repair, and market good.
ESSEX.													
Bar iron, wagon tire, plough-share, moulds, &c.	26,700	Rock ore	834 tons	5,135	30			9 forges, 13 fires	All	22,537	6,335	1,320	Seven establishments, situated on and near Lake Champlain, and are supplied with ore from inexhaustible mines near Crown Point. Sales quick at fair profits.
Boots and shoes	1,500	Leather		700	4	1	1			100	100	20	
Chairs, Windsor	1,800	Timber		100	3					1,000	72	75	
Coopers' work	260	Staves and hoop poles.	2,000 staves	38	1					78	130	3	
Hats	4,870	Wool and fur		860	7	2				1,900	1,200	267	

* There are 42,000 hides and skins manufactured into leather of different descriptions, estimated, raw, at $6,089, and when manufactured at $12,240; the establishments estimated at $3,550; wages annually paid could not be ascertained with any certainty. There are also in this county about 16,000 bushels of ashes, manufactured mostly into pearl ashes, which are estimated at $1,705; 30 tons of pot and pearl, estimated to be worth $2,500; invested stock, at $1,850; wages paid annually, $320. There are, besides, 12,700 bushels of rye annually distilled, which are estimated to be worth $5,845; the production in whiskey is 34,410 gallons, estimated at $12,204; wages annually paid, $1,240; contingent expenses not estimated. There is also, in Waterville, in this county, a woolen manufactory, but, owing to the pecuniary circumstances of the company, it has never been put fully into operation; there are, however, 130 spindles in use. Proprietors were reluctant in giving information. It has cost about $6,000. The accounts of the manufactures in this county, as rendered, must be considered as much less than the truth warrants. From the absence or reluctance of the owners of some of these establishments, it was impossible to obtain any information on the subject.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ESSEX—Continued.													
Leather, upper & sole, &c	$7,498	Hides and skins	1,559 hides, 2,338 skins	$6,640	21	.....	1	5 bark mills, &c	All	$15,925	$4,030	$903	Sales quick at fair profits.
Lumber	28,352	White and yellow pine.	28,500 logs.	11,070	57	.....	.....	26 mills, &c	All	34,300	7,904	2,360	Nineteen establishments for sawing boards, plank, &c. They appear to be in operation about four months in the year, and for that time only are the laborers employed. Demand fluctuating, and dull at the time of taking the returns.
Muskets, rifles, and fowling pieces.	2,500	Iron, brass, &c		1,100	3	.....	.....	3 machines for boring, &c	All	2,000	500	200	
Nails, wrought and cut	975	Rolled iron		455	2	.....	2	4 cutting and heading machines	All	340	198	16	Good demand.
Nail plates, rods, and cut nails.	7,200	Bar iron	40 tons	4,000	5	.....	2			8,000	1,500	500	Demand and sales duller than usual.
Paint, red, and gray emery	2,000	A species of iron ore	2 tons	125	2	.....	.....			700	300	150	Sales quick for this article.
Plough irons, hoes, axes, &c.	1,600	Steel, iron, and charcoal.	4½ tons of iron, 25 lbs. of steel, 1,500 bushels of coal.	972	2	.....	.....			800	450	200	
Pot and pearl ash	5,895	Ashes and lime	33,000 bushels of ashes	4,927	17	.....	.....			4,800	1,077	941	Fifteen establishments, which appear to be in operation about one-fourth of the year. All state dull demand and small profit.
Potters' brown earthen ware.	1,050	Clay, sand, and lead		125	2	.....	1	2 lathes, &c	All	1,000	264	13	
Wagons, carts, sleighs, &c	1,400	Timber		175	2	.....	.....			1,000	300	100	
Whiskey	8,325	Rye and corn	5,300 bushels	3,875	9	.....	.....	As usual	All	5,800	1,280	760	Sales good at fair profits.
HERKIMER.													
Furniture, cabinet, &c	3,200	Timber, mahogany		710	6	.....	3	Common tools	All	1,435	1,100	335	
Hats	10,700	Hats	Wool and furs	2,840	11	1	10	As usual	All	4,000	2,000	450	
Leather, upper and sole, skins, boots, and shoes.	30,600	Hides and skins	4,100 hides, 2,475 skins	15,700	35	.....	20	do	All	29,850	5,850	2,325	Demand for leather, &c., pretty good.
Linseed oil	2,550	Flaxseed	1,500 bushels	1,500	2	.....	.....	2 oil mills	All	5,700	200	480	
Nails	2,400	Rolled iron, &c	10 tons	1,500	2	.....	.....	1 cutting machine, 2 heading machines.	All, by water	600	300	150	
Machinery for cotton and woolen manufactures.	10,000	Iron, brass, wood		1,000	10	.....	.....	5 lathes, &c	All	6,742	3,000	100	Flourishing in 1816, but now useless to the owners, as there is no demand for this manufacture.
Pot and pearl ash	12,301	Ashes and lime	34,900 bushels	6,649	14	.....	.....	Kettles, leaches, &c	All	8,367	1,412	1,515	Eleven establishments. Profit just enough to continue the manufacture.
Rolls, carded, and cloth dressed.	13,010	Wool in the fleece and undressed cloth.	54,500 lbs. of wool, 57,200 yards.	For customers.	25	.....	12	14 fulling mills, 18 carding machines.	All	28,300	3,010	4,030	Thirteen cloth-dressing and carding establishments. All flourishing and doing full business.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HERKIMER—Continued.													
Scythes, hoes, axes, and edge tools.	$2,300	Iron and steel	2½ tons of iron, half ton of steel.	$550	4	.....	1	2 trip-hammers	All	$2,500	$640	$270	
Do.....do... ...	(*)	.....do	....	1,750	4	.....	1	1 trip-hammer, &c., by water.	All	3,500	600	150	
Tobacco, cut, chewing, &c.	4,500	Leaf tobacco	8 tons	2,000	4	.....	2	....	.....	2,500	600	100	
Wagons, carts, sleighs, &c	2,500	Timber and iron	.....	765	7	.....	4	... .	.....	2,020	1,450	580	
Wagon tire, sleigh shoes, &c.	2,000	Iron	....	700	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey, raw and rectified.	53,323	Rye and corn	69,742 bushels	3	41	.....	.....	Stills, boilers, &c.	All	44,542	6,420	4,290	Twenty distilleries. Sales tolerable as to profits.
Yarn, shirtings, sheetings, tickings, &c.	53,600	Cotton wool	88,400 pounds	25,220	8	28	86	1,756 spindles, 28 carding machines.	None	83,220	10,700	540	Two establishments were in operation until 1816, since which time to carry them on would have been ruinous to the proprietors.
JEFFERSON.													
Beer, strong	5,950	Barley and hops	3,000 bushels barley, and 2½ tons hops.	3,525	3	.....	.....	Copper boiler and other necessary machinery.	All	8,000	1,000	500	
Flour and meal	6,000	Wheat, corn, and rye	9,480 bushels	5,000	1	.....	.....	2 pairs of stones, &c	All	3,000	180	25	
Hats and bonnets	2,446	Wool and fur	6,000 lbs. of wool, 50 lbs. of fur.	350	2	.....	.....	....	.....	1,000	620	248	Dull sales.
Leather, upper and sole .	3,780	Hides and skins	425 hides, and 475 skins	1,690	4	.....	.....	3 bark mills and 43 vats	All	5,302	850	225	Demand for leather good.
Linseed oil	1,000	Flax seed	750 bushels	566	2	.....	.....	1 pair of stones, 1 press, &c ..	All	1,000	120	40	
Nails and hoop iron	7,500	Iron	25 tons	400	4	.....	2	Rolling and slitting mill, &c...	All	800	1,200	600	Command good prices.
Paper—foolscap, letter, printing, &c.	14,000	Rags, &c	40 tons	4,000	18	6	4	3 vats, &c	2 vats, &c	12,000	7,800	2,000	Profitable; mostly sold in Canada.
Pot and pearl ash .	32,135	Ashes and salts ..	135,300 bushels of ashes, 10 tons of salts.	14,198	27	.....	.....	45 kettles and 225 leaches	All	17,000	4,765	3,860	Eighteen establishments; quick sales at prices somewhat lower than formerly.
Satinets and narrow cloths.	15,500	Wool and satinet warp .	11,500 lbs. of wool, and 4,500 lbs. of warp.	5,200	21	.....	9	6 cards, 310 spindles, 7 looms, &c.	The whole	15,000	7,100	1,700	Two establishments, one of which does the following quantities of work annually for customers, viz: 16,000 pounds of wool, carded, for $800; 15,000 yards of cloth, dressed, for $4,500. The other does custom work to the annual value of $1,500; for their own manufactures, sales good, particularly in barter.
Soap and candles	2,200	Tallow, ashes, &c	10,000 pounds of tallow	1,540	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	205	100	
Scythes	3,500	Iron and steel	5 tons of iron, and 700 lbs. of steel.	900	3	.....	.....	Trip-hammer, forges, &c	All	2,000	1,000	400	In good demand.

* $12 for scythes, and $20 per dozen for axes.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JEFFERSON—Continued.													
Shirtings, sheetings, tickings, diapers, stripes, &c.	$40,300	Cotton wool	62,500 pounds	$28,150	26	16	70	2,440 spindles, 46 looms, &c	1,760 spindles, 24 looms, &c.	$116,000	$4,955	$5,240	Two establishments, one of which has a capital invested of $66,000, is said to have been erected by an incorporated company. The shares at first cost $70 each, and are now worth but $25. The sales are made, one-fourth part in the city of New York, one-third for cash at the factory and in Upper Canada, and the remainder bartered for all kinds of domestic produce.
Whiskey	19,074	Grain	19,267 bushels	10,278	15	.....	.....	11 boilers, &c	All	9,900	1,985	2,185	Seven distilleries.
LEWIS.													
Beer	.....	Barley and hops	1,500 bushels barley, and half ton of hops.	875	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,375	$700 and expens	contingent es.	
Leather, upper and sole	.....	Hides, skins, and bark	1,110 hides, 300 skins, &c.	4,025	5	.....	1	.....	.....	9,200	$2,200 and expens	contingent es.	Three tanneries.
Pot and pearl ash	.....	Ashes and black salts	29,500 bushels of ashes, 75 tons of salts.	8,267	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,560	$1,330 and expens	contingent es.	
Whiskey	.....	Grain	16,200 bushels	10,587	8	.....	.....	4 boilers, &c	All	21,264	$3,297 and expens	contingent es.	Four distilleries.
MADISON.													
Hollow ware, potash kettles, stoves, machinery, &c.	28,000	Ore and coal	600 tons of ore, 80,000 bushels of coal.	6,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,600	6,182	3,817	In a prosperous condition; sales of hollow ware not so bad as formerly, and sales of stoves increasing greatly.
Shirting, sheeting, stripes, checks, &c., and yarn.	12 to 18 cts. p. yd., yarn 40 c. pr. lb.	Cotton	12 tons	5,000	6	10	12	4 throstles, containing 408 spindles; 1 mule, containing 180 spindles; 6 power looms.	4 throstles, 6 power looms.	40,000	3,000	150	This factory, after being idle for twelve months, was again put in operation in January, 1820; demand and sales good at the prices stated.
Window glass	32,000 feet at $10 per hundred.	Sand, potash, and lime	.....	6,800	.....	.....	.....	2 furnaces, containing 20 pots.	One furnace alternately	10,000	7,500	1,000	There is, in the village of Peterboro', in the county of Madison, another manufactory of common window glass, in all respects like the one stated; also one saw mill and two grist mills, in good condition, as well as a wool-carding establishment.
MONTGOMERY.													
Broad, narrow, plain cloths, and cassimeres.	3,000	Wool	1,800 pounds	900	5	.....	3	250 spindles, 2 carding machines, 5 looms.	3 looms, 190 spindles	7,000	1,500	300	Sales dull.
Flour	.....	Wheat and rye	.....	1,125	1	.....	.....	2 run of stones, 2 bolts	All	5,000	30	14	
Hats	4,044	Wool and furs	.....	2,050	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	
Leather, upper and sole	29,267	Hides and skins	4,592 hides, 3,751 skins	15,573	35	.....	7	Bark mills, vats, &c	All	13,550	5,317	1,867	16 tanneries.
Do do.	.....	do	106 hides, 100 skins	225	3	.....	.....	do	All	.....	196	25	One tannery.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONTGOMERY—Cont'd.													
Linseed oil	$2,275	Flax seed	5,556 bushels	$2,045	4			Presses, &c.	All	$3,400	$277	$28	Three oil-making establishments; in good demand.
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	23,292	Pine logs	18,100 logs	13,200	22			31 saws	All	10,500	3,115	1,030	16 establishments. The demand for this article appears to be rather dull.
Do do.		do	3,200 logs	2,400	3			6 saws, &c.	All				Two establishments. The demand for this article appears rather dull.
Paper—writing, printing, hanging, &c.	5,000	Rags	28,800 pounds	1,440	6	8		1 engine, 2 presses, &c.	All	4,000	2,000	400	Sales good.
Pot and pearl ash	7,400	Ashes and lime	3,848 bushels ashes, 355 bushels lime.	4,623	18			Kettles, coolers, &c	All	2,529	1,085	932	18 establishments for making pot and pearl ashes. The demand appears to be but tolerable.
Rolls, carded, and cloth dressed.	16,822	Wool and undressed cloth.	9,610 pieces cloth, 108,000 lbs. wool.	For customers only.	57		9	30 carding machines, 26 shearing machines, &c.	All	37,800	5,419	3,438	28 wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishments. They appear to do a pretty good business.
Scythes	2,400	Iron and steel	4 tons	600	3			2 forges, &c.	All	500	864	120	Sales dull.
Tin ware	3,380	Tin plate and wire	130 boxes of plate, 130 lbs. of wire.	2,034	2		2	Common tools	All	325	858	77	Sales good.
Do		do do.	60 boxes of plate, 600 lbs. of wire.	951	1			do.	All	200	240	34	Do.
Whiskey and gin	13,460	Corn and rye	14,300 bushels	7,180	6			Boilers, &c	All	4,350	947	500	Four distilleries. Fattening hogs with the swill appears to be a source of profit.
Do		do	2,000 bushels	1,000	1			do.	All	2,600			One distillery.
NIAGARA.													
Boots and shoes	4,000	Leather, thread, &c		2,000	5					2,500	700		
Chairs	1,500	Timber		50	2					1,000	200		
Copper and tin ware	2,500	Copper, sheet tin, &c		1,500	3					1,500	500		
Furniture, cabinet	6,100												
Hats	3,000	Wool, furs, &c		1,300	3		1			1,300	600		
Guns and gun locks	1,000	Iron, steel, wood, &c		400	1					400			
Leather	5,000	Hides, skins, &c		3,000	3					3,000	600		
Rope	2,000	Hemp		800	2					1,250	300		
Saddles, bridles, &c	2,000	Leather, hardware, &c.		1,000	2					1,000	300		
Whiskey	4,500	Wheat, rye, and corn		1,800	7					1,800	1,100		Three distilleries.
ONONDAGA.													
Bar iron	800	Iron ore and pig iron	50 tons of ore, 20 tons of pig	1,500	2		1	1 forge	All	2,500	625	200	
Beer, porter, and ale	4,400	Barley and hops	3,500 bushels of barley, 2,000 lbs. hops.	2,500	5			As usual	All	6,250	600	500	Good and increasing demand.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ONONDAGA—Continued.													
Beer, porter, and ale	.....	Barley and hops	1,500 bushels of barley, 1,000 lbs. hops.	$800	4	.....	.....	As usual	All	$2,000	$400	$80	Good and increasing demand.
Chairs, &c.	$2,200	Timber	.....	350	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1,300	800	250	
Coopers' ware	.....	Timber, hoop poles, sheet iron, paints, &c.	.....	39	2	2	2	Patent machinery	All	3,000	40	5	This manufactory is a new invention, and had been in operation only a short time. It will give to the proprietor a neat profit, at wholesale prices, of 40 per cent. every time the property turns, or is sold, which may be done several times in one year. The demand and sales are good, and it bids fair to be a very profitable and useful invention.
Furniture, cabinet, &c.	2,877	Mahogany, &c.	.....	118	6	.....	3	As usual	All	3,800	745	135	
Hats	9,400	Wool and fur	.....	2,450	11	.....	4	.....	.....	2,950	990	325	
Hats	.....	.....	.....	1,800	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	360	400	
Hollow ware, stoves, machinery, &c.	18,260	Mountain ore and charcoal.	80,000 bushels of coal, 320 tons ore.	5,800	18	1	2	Forges, &c	All	30,000	4,593	1,850	Sales limited.
Leather, upper and sole, harness, &c.	28,502	Hides and skins	3,264 hides, 3,249 skins...	15,792	35	.....	17	Bark mills, vats, &c	All	21,650	3,490	1,412	19 tanneries. Sales of leather dull, from the scarcity of money.
Do.....do.....	.....	....do.....	2,991 hides, 1,310 skins...	11,355	24	.....	8	.....	.....	16,900	3,320	1,935	12 tanneries. do. do. do.
Machines, carding, picking, and spinning.	6,000	Wood, iron, steel, brass, and leather.	.....	2,140	3	.....	1	Turning lathe, &c	All	400	200	608	In good repair. Demand and sales good.
Morocco leather	600	Sheep skins and sumach	1,200 skins	133	3	.....	.....	As usual	All	200	30	10	Sales dull.
Paper	.....	Rags and sizing	3,400 pounds, &c.	1,960	7	4	.....	Engines, &c.	All	6,000	2,236	800	Ready sales.
Rolls, carded, cloths dyed, fulled, and dressed, &c.	79,124	Wool, undressed cloth, and dye stuffs.	43,500 pounds of wool, 7,525 pounds of dye stuffs, 8,000 yards of undressed cloths.	31,750	36	.....	8	15 carding, 12 shearing, and 9 fulling machines.	All	18,900	.....	935	14 establishments. In returning the annual value of goods, dressed, &c., and the cost of the annual consumption, the whole estimated value of undressed cloths and wool received from customers appears to have been given.
Do.....do.....	16,215	.....	3,859 pounds of dye, 4,000 lbs. of wool.	235 for dye stuffs.	11	.....	2	4 fulling mills, 6 shearing machines, 2 carding mills.	All	4,700	161	180	Four establishments. The preceding remark will apply here.
Do.....do.....	.....	Wool and undressed cloth.	11,000 yards of undressed cloth, 77,692 pounds of wool.	For customers only.	32	.....	7	22 carding, 7 shearing, and 8 fulling machines.	All	23,600	5,066	2,935 for dye stuffs, &c.	14 establishments. Appear to work altogether for customers.
Do.....do. and making cloths.	6,000	Wool	8,000 pounds	....do....	7	.....	3	2 carding and 2 spinning machines, 2 looms, 1 shearing machine, and 1 fulling mill.	All nine months in the year.	4,000	1,000	300	One establishment.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ONONDAGA—Continued.													
Saddles, bridles, &c.	$3,500	Leather, hardware, &c.	200 sides of leather, 1,800 pounds of leather.	$1,750	4	.....	1	.....	.....	$1,500	$380	$100	
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	91 blocks, 1,066 kettles	All	57,100	19,580	33,290	79 salt-making establishments. These manufactories are built on the shores of the Onondaga lake, in the town of Salina. The land belongs to the State, and is leased to individuals for a term of years. There is a superintendent appointed by the legislature, whose duty it is to inspect all the salt, collect the revenue, (one shilling per bushel on all the salt inspected, which is appropriated to the canal fund,) and to give leases. The salt inspected during the year ending on the 7th of November, 1820, amounts to 554,776 bushels. The revenue arising from it is $69,347.
Satinets, cassimeres, and plain cloths.	3,800	Wool	2,000 pounds	1,000	5	2	5	3 spinning jennies, 6 looms, &c.	2 spinning jennies, 4 looms, &c.	14,000	1,460	1,080	
Whiskey and country gin.	39,180	Rye, corn, and barley	34,375 bushels	14,592	29	.....	.....	Stills, boilers, &c.	All	13,650	3,608	2,526	15 distilleries. Sales for cash very dull.
Do.....do.....	.....	....do.....do.	37,196 bushels	16,628	36	.....	.....	.....do.....	All	28,460	4,043	1,525	20 distilleries. Sales for cash at 25 cents to 37 cents per gallon; very dull.
Window sash	1,500	White pine	.....	100	2	.....	2	Patent machinery	All	500	500	25	This manufactory has been in operation about three years, merely on trial. The sales of sash manufactured by this machine have of late been rapid, and it bids fair to be a useful and valuable establishment.
OSWEGO.													
Beer	350	Grain	2,200 bushels, 200 lbs. of hops.	200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	100	40	
Iron castings of every kind.	35,000	Iron ore and coal	1,000 tons ore, 150,000 bushels coal.	10,000	25	.....	4	Common furnace, &c.	All	40,000	12,000	1,000	
Leather	3,000	Hide and skins	770 hides	1,350	4	.....	.....	29 vats, &c.	All	1,050	450	250	
Linseed oil	500	Flax seed	300 bushels	300	2	.....	.....	1 oil mill, &c.	All	1,000	50	15	
Rolls, carded, and cloth dressed.	42,800	Undressed cloth and wool.	36,200 lbs. of wool, 34,500 yards undressed cloth.	For customers only.	34	.....	2	9 fulling mills, 11 carding machines.	All	16,000	2,875	1,825	19 fulling and carding establishments. They do business for customers only.
Whiskey	14,732	Grain	11,500 bushels	6,100	11	.....	.....	Stills, &c.	All	5,500	1,754	1,175	Six distilleries.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
OTSEGO.													
Beer	$1,250	Barley, hops, &c	800 bushels barley, 900 lbs. hops, &c.	$542	1			Copper kettle, &c	All	$1,142	$80	$40	
Bonnets, straw, &c	750	Straw braid		485		3				350	300	2	
Books—school, blank, and miscellaneous.	7,000	Paper, leather, &c		2,000	9	2	6	6 printing presses, &c	All	5,000	4,000	1,000	
Broadcloths, narrow plains, cassimeres, and satinets.		Wool	2,000 pounds		7			244 spindles, 13 looms, &c	61 spindles, 3 looms, &c	13,000			Does but little business, and that at a loss.
Ditto, and fulling cloth	11,250	Wool, &c	10,000 pounds	7,000	13		8	190 spindles, 6 looms, &c	All	25,000	5,290	200	Suffers much from the difficulties of the times.
Clocks, of brass	900	Brass, iron, and steel		25	1					500	300	50	
Combs	3,000	Horns	8,000 horns	1,200	4			1 press, &c	All	300	1,200	20	
Fabrics, cotton and woolen								500 spindles	None				Capital formerly $40,000. Proprietors failed in 1816, and since it has done nothing.
Furniture, cabinet, &c	1,500	Timber		100	4			Common tools		400	400	25	
Guns	650	Iron, brass, silver, wood, &c.		120	2				All	500	480	75	
Hats	7,700	Wool and fur		2,600	12	4	1	Common tools	All	2,900	2,000	210	
Leather, upper and sole, harness, &c.	58,023	Hides, skins, bark, oil, &c.	8,216 hides, 1,296 skins	35,323	45		35	Bark mills, &c., 810 vats	All	61,975	8,900	1,823	Thirty-one tanneries.
Linseed oil	1,600	Flaxseed	900 bushels	900	1			Oil mill, &c	All	1,300	130	40	
Lumber, as boards, plank, scantling, &c.	4,640	Pine, hemlock, &c		1,878	16			Saws, &c	All	6,100	1,247	355	Nine saw mills.
Machinery, carding, shearing, &c.	18,000	Iron, wire, leather, &c		5,135	13	5	131	Turning, cutting, pricking machines, &c.	All	14,500	4,600	605	Five establishments. The embarrassments of the times act hard upon them.
Nails	1,300	Hoop iron	5 tons	800	2					1,100	300	40	
Paper—writing, printing, and wrapping.	17,354	Rags	60 tons	5,800	14	17	4	Engines, &c.	All	16,480	8,000	1,750	Two establishments. Importations make sales dull.
Pot and pearl ash	10,178	Ashes, wood, lime, salts, &c.	49,410 bushels of ashes, &c	7,073	21		1	Leaches, coolers, &c	All	8,010	1,435	930	Fifteen establishments.
Do		do do	4,000 bushels	565	2			do	All	400	85	25	
Scythes	700	Iron, steel, and coal		200	2					1,000	200	50	
Shirtings, sheetings, checks, plaids, ticking, diaper, stocking yarn, thread, &c.	74,000	Cotton wool	153,000 pounds	34,500	35	33	95	4,476 spindles, 38 looms	3,442 spindles, 38 looms	235,000	35,500	2,400	Three extensive establishments. Sales ready at very low prices.
Stove pipe, tin ware, &c.	2,000	Sheet iron, tin plate, wire, &c.		583	2					1,200	350	40	
Wagons, carts, &c	1,800	Timber, iron		333	5					600	800	65	
Whiskey	45,004	Rye and corn	55,862 bushels	30,441	41			As usual	All	31,900	6,566	1,875	Twenty-nine distilleries.

Whiskey	45,004	Rye and corn	55,862 bushels	30,441	41			As usual	All	31,900	6,566	1,875	Twenty-nine distilleries.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ONEIDA.													
Bar iron	$4,500	Iron ore	200 tons	$600	4			Forges, &c.	All	$4,000	$1,000	$1,500	Flourishing.
Do		Pig iron and coal			5				All	9,000			Establishment new; prospects not favorable.
Beer and ale	7,000	Barley and hops	5,800 bushels of barley, 5,200 lbs. hops.	4,400	5		1			7,000	800	600	
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets.	27,000	Wool and cotton yarn	22,000 lbs. wool, 2,000 lbs. cotton yarn.	13,400	32	5	15	590 spindles, &c.	270 spindles	88,000	8,400	2,700	Three establishments. Prices low and sales dull.
Do.....do		Wool	46,000 lbs. wool, 8,000 lbs. cotton yarn.	33,300	46	1	47	Sundry machinery	Nearly all	78,673	17,170		Three establishments. From one neither the capital invested nor statement of annual wages has been rendered.
Cotton cloth and yarn	24,390	Cotton wool	52,000 pounds	10,400	8	15	37	1,300 spindles, &c	1,128 spindles, &c	44,000	10,500	2,500	Demand and sales good at very low prices.
Glass bottles and tumblers	9,500	Potash, sand, &c.		800	14		2			24,480	6,000	1,500	In little or no demand.
Hats	4,000	Wool and fur		1,200	6	1	2	As usual	All	2,500	1,800	700	
Iron castings, hollow ware, &c.	81,800	Iron and coal	2,860 tons	25,600	76	2		Forges, &c	All	88,000	14,200	300	Three establishments. The annual wages paid for labor, and the contingent expenses, are here stated with reference to two only, having no return from the other. Demand dull.
Leather	73,500	Hides and skins	8,550 hides, 3,400 skins	31,930	38		24	Bark mills, vats, &c.	All	69,930	5,680	6,305	Fifteen tanneries.
Morocco leather		Sheep and goat skins	600 dozen	1,350	8	2		11 vats, &c	All	1,000	1,500	650	Demand increasing.
Nails	10,000	Iron, &c.		6,000	5					6,000	2,000	1,000	
Paper	16,500	Rags	53 tons	5,200	4	3	2	Engines, &c	All	19,000	4,300	2,000	
Ploughs and agricultural implements.		Iron and wood		1,000	2							100	
Pot and pearl ash	6,600	Ashes	36,200 bushels	3,670	7			Kettles, &c	All	3,200	1,510	785	Five establishments.
Rifles, &c	1,200	Iron, brass, &c		200	2			As usual	All	100	200	200	
Shirting, sheetings, tickings, stripes, checks, and cotton yarn.	69,800	Cotton wool	139,000 pounds	28,599	23	51	81	3,828 spindles	3,276	174,000	16,363	3,150	Seven establishments.
Do.....do		do	40,000 pounds	7,200	5	14	28	1,452 spindles	768 spindles	50,000	7,000	1,000	Seven establishments. Good demand at very reduced prices.
Shirting								800 spindles	None				
Do								240 spindles	None	12,000			
Whiskey	26,800	Grain	25,400 bushels	11,830	17			Stills, &c	All	16,800	3,700	4,000	Ten distilleries.
Do	6,500	Grain	6,500 bushels	3,254	3			do	All				
Window glass, cylinder	14,000	Potash	10 tons potash, 3 tons kelp, &c.	4,200	27					50,000	5,000	1,500	In little or no demand.
Window glass, crown								1 furnace, &c	None	134,000			Not in operation.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ONTARIO.													
Window glass	$42,000	Potash, salt, and sand			21			Furnaces, &c	All	$70,000			
RENSSELAER.													
Beer	12,000	Barley and malt											2,000 barrels made.
Beer	15,000	do	10,000 bush. barley, 7,500 lbs. of hops.	$9,375	8					20,000	$2,928	$534	Demand increasing.
Broad and narrow cloths, satinets, &c.	1,225	Wool and cotton yarn	1,300 lbs. of wool, 500 lbs. of cotton yarn.	776	2		1	Sundry machinery	All	6,676	340	267	
Do do		Wool	1,500 pounds	675	3		5	2 carding machines, &c	All	4,000	144	190	
Brushes	6,000	Bristles, wire, &c		3,000	6					3,400	620	200	A good business; demand increasing.
Combs	1,400	Horns, &c	12,000 horns	360	3					560	500	100	Not so good as heretofore.
Cotton, yarn, shirtings, sheetings, &c.	48,080	Cotton wool	135,600 pounds	26,460	16	10	121	4,336 spindles	3,976 spindles	113,740	17,156	2,610	Four establishments; demand pretty good at very low prices.
Do do		do	69,934 pounds	12,484	11	20	27	1,500 spindles	900 spindles	70,000			Business not paying interest of money.
Flour and ground plaster		Wheat, rye, plaster, &c.	220,000 bush. wheat, 1,700 tons plaster.	330,000				23 pairs of stones					
Furniture, cabinet, &c	3,400	Mahogany, &c		1,300	4		2			2,800	1,160		
Gin and brandy		Rye, &c	10,000 bushels	6,000	6			3 stills, &c	All	12,000	1,500	300	Demand good.
Gunpowder	7,500	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.		4,136	7			Sundry machinery	All	8,000	1,480	326	
Hats	3,400	Wool and fur		1,307	6					2,977	900	541	
Hollow ware and iron castings.	16,000	Pig iron and coal	1,500 tons of pig iron	8,570	9					10,000	3,500	1,800	Demand increasing.
Do do	9,500	do			6		2			5,550	1,250	500	Do.
Hoops for cut nails		Bar iron	1 to 600 tons	75,000									
Leather	31,049	Hides and skins	4,780 hides, 1,400 skins, and 2,600 lbs.	16,510	27			vats, &c	All	26,449	4,056	4,032	Demand good at low prices.
Do		do	3,250 hides, 11,700 skins	36,784	21	3	25	do	All				Do. do.
Linen yarn and coarse cloths.	8,500	Hemp and flax	20 tons	5,000	5		10	228 spindles	Two-thirds	15,000	2,260	300	Did an extensive business during the late war, but in consequence of the heavy importations of this article, have just done enough to keep the business in motion, and more with a view to better times than to immediate profit.
Machine and hand cards.	1,500	Leather, wire	90 sides of leather, 600 weight of wire.	400	2		25	4 machines	All	2,000	400	60	Demand decreased, but still affording a profit.
Nails	13,800	Rolled iron	75 tons	1,100	12			3 machines	All	11,500	3,375	310	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
RENSSELAER—Contin'd.													
Paper	$6,555	Rags	20 tons	$2,350	5	4	2	As usual	All	$11,000	$2,197		
Prussian blue	4,500	Shavings of leather		1,272	2			2 dozen furnaces, &c.	All	2,472	800	$680	Only one in the United States.
Scythes	2,490	Iron, steel, and coal	3 1-5 tons iron, 1,200 lbs. of steel.	961	3		2	Trip-hammer, &c	All	2,000	175	153	
Slate, house	9,450	Slate quarries	4 quarries	275	30						3,780	3,567	
Soap and candles	25,500	Tallow, potash, &c.		20,000	6		1			25,451	1,800	1,100	Increasing; good profit.
Spades and shovels		Iron and wood											70 to 150 dozen made.
Wagons, sleighs, &c	956	Timber		60	3					310	720	25	
Whiskey	2,400	Rye	2,000 bushels	1,000	1			1 still, &c.	All	1,800	200	525	
SCHOHARIE.													
Broadcloths, &c	5,000	Wool and cotton yarn	3,000 lbs. of wool, 3,000 lbs. of yarn.	2,000	4	2	8	220 spindles, &c.	Mostly in operation	10,000	1,000	1,000	Demand increasing.
Whiskey	3,093	Rye and corn	3,300 bushels	1,650	3			4 boilers, &c.	All	2,800	192	270	
Do		do	1,500 bushels	700	2			1 boiler	All	900	250	100	
SARATOGA.													
Ale and beer	1,200	Barley and hops	600 bushels barley, 600 pounds hops.	150	3					600			
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c.		Wool	13,000 pounds	6,500	24		8	130 spindles, &c.	All.	15,000	6,720	1,100	Two establishments. Sales ready.
Cloths, woolen	2,000	Wool	2,000 pounds	1,000	5		6	190 spindles	All.	3,200	475	40	Two establishments.
Combs, (brass)	4,000	Brass wire	1,000 pounds	600	4					2,000	800		Demand very good.
Hats	8,250	Wool and furs		2,450	11		3	As usual	All.	4,050	2,150	120	Three hatteries.
Leather, boots and shoes	11,125	Hides and skins	1,450 hides, 430 skins	4,822	26		1	6 bark mills	All.	3,578	1,870	435	Two tanneries, &c.
Do do		do	3,690 hides, 2,300 skins	12,195	36	2	3	Bark mills, &c.	All.	26,925	2,190	2,780	Five tanneries, &c. The cost of consumption of raw material of one of $7,700 capital has not been reported.
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	59,405	Pine, hemlock logs		25,867	77			Saw mills	All.	44,812	8,012	1,088	Eight establishments. The capital invested in one, which manufactures annually to the amount of $25,000, has not been reported.
Do do		do		8,300	6			6 saws	All.	15,900	804	175	
Nails, axes, &c.	3,750	Iron	15 to 18 tons	2,500	4					1,500	1,000		
Paper, writing	4,000	Rags	16 tons	1,760	4	2	2	Engines, vats, &c.	All.	5,000	1,560	100	
Scythes and sleigh shoes	7,850	Iron and steel	26 tons iron, 7 tons steel	2,250	5		4	Tilt hammer, &c.	All.	5,640	1,000	250	
Tin ware, castings, &c.		Tin and iron	30 boxes of tin, &c.	2,000	3					2,000	800	200	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SARATOGA—Continued.													
Whiskey	$5,625	Grain	7,200 bushels	$3,600	3			1 boiler, &c	All.	$5,600	$720	$360	
Do		Grain	4,000 bushels	1,000	2			do	All.	1,700	300	400	
Do		Grain	6,000 bushels		3			do	All.	3,000	250		
Yarn, &c.; wool carded		Cotton and wool	6,000 pounds	1,200	2	6	7	Sundry machinery	All.	4,000	1,150	100	
SCHENECTADY.													
Beer, ale, and porter		Barley	12,000 bushels	9,000	7					20,000	900	300	
Chairs, fancy and Windsor	600	Timber, &c		100	2		1			300	100	300	
Flour		Wheat, rye, &c	50,000 bushels		2			3 pairs of stones	All.	17,000			
Hats	3,200	Wool and fur		1,000	5	1				1,800	1,400	800	
Leather, boots and shoes		Hides and skins	2,400 hides, 300 skins	10,122	12	1	7			13,260	3,813		
Linseed oil					1								5,000 gallons made.
Paper, writing & printing		Rags	35 tons	4,500	8	8	3	Sundry machinery	All.	30,000	4,000	2,000	
Shirtings, sheetings, &c	24,000	Cotton	60,000 pounds	12,000	6	7	70	1,000 spindles	All.	56,000	7,000	2,000	
SENECA.													
Beer	2,100	Grain	1,000 bushels	500	2					1,500	300	300	
Chairs & spinning-wheels	1,825	Timber		300	2		3	Turning lathe, &c	All.		360	100	
Flour	2,250	Wheat	5,000 bushels	1,775	2			2 pairs of stones	All.	7,000	300	425	One flour mill.
Do										45,000			Two flour mills.
Leather	1,250	Hides and skins	140 hides, 110 skins	600	2					1,500	300	150	One tannery.
Do		do	900 hides, 300 skins	3,602	5					2,300	250	300	Two tanneries. Amount of capital, cost of labor, and contingencies of one, have not been reported.
Linseed oil	3,600	Flax seed	1,800 bushels	1,800	2					4,000	200	150	
Potash	5,000	Ashes	24,300 bushels	2,430									
Scythes	1,440	Iron and steel		550	2			1 trip-hammer, &c	All.	1,500	500	100	
Whiskey	29,487	Grain	42,150 bushels	16,854	25					16,100	3,060	3,886	
Do		Grain	1,800 bushels	675	2						280	420	
Woolen cloths, dressed	10,000	Undressed cloths			4		1	2 carding machines	All.	1,500	400	250	Demand fast increasing.
Wool carded, and cloth dressed.		Undressed cloths and wool.	15,000 lbs. and 10,000 yds.		4		2	6 carding machines	All.	4,370	600	200	
STEUBEN.													
Cloths and satinets	13,000	Wool and cotton yarn	10,000 pounds wool, 400 pounds cotton yarn.	5,400	18	2	5	1,118 spindles	All.	12,000	3,500	2,300	Sales of woolens bad
Flour	1,250	Wheat	2,500 bushels	937	2			2 run of stones	All.	3,000	24	5	
Leather	13,619	Hides and skins	1,608 hides, 1,640 skins	6,144	11		3	159 vats, &c	All.	4,830	2,130	1,645	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
STEUBEN—Continued.													
Linseed oil	$2,737	Flax seed	1,500 bushels	$1,150	2	.....	.....	Stones for grinding	All.	$3,300	$120	$87	2,550 gallons made. Sales good.
Lumber	33,380	Pine logs		15,568	77	.....	.....	58 saws	All.	40,120	5,753	1,635	
Paper	5,800	Rags	17½ tons	800	5	3	2	Sundry machinery	The whole	6,000	2,000	500	
Potash	10,565	Ashes and salts	64,900 bush., 10 tons salt	6,638	17	.....	.....			4,710	1,545	1,453	
Whiskey	47,840	Rye and corn	34,520 bushels	20,210	29	.....	.....	24 stills, &c	All.	13,470	3,282	1,824	96,080 gallons made.
TIOGA.													
Cloth made and cloth dressed, and wool carded.	.....	Wool and undressed cloth.	600 yds. made, 3,000 yds. dressed, 5,000 pounds of wool carded.	.....	6	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	
TOMPKINS.													
Leather	6,000	Hides and skins	1,100 hides, 1,000 skins	5,000	3	.....	3	Bark mill, &c	All.	12,000	500	500	
Linseed oil	4,500	Flax seed	3,000 bushels	2,200	1	.....	.....	Sundry machinery	All.	4,000	200	300	Profitable.
Paper	6,300	Rags	20 tons	2,500	5	.....	8	do	All.	6,000	300	200	Demand equal to the supply.
Pot and pearl ashes	3,000	Ashes	11,000 bushels	1,100	3	.....	.....			3,500	500	500	
Whiskey	3,600	Grain	4,500 bushels	1,350	3	.....	.....	Grist mill and distillery	All.	3,000	300	475	
WARREN.													
Lumber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,388,800 feet of boards and plank made.
Potashes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seventeen tons made.
WASHINGTON.													
Beer	3,000	Barley and hops	2,000 bush., 2,000 pounds of hops.	1,500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	500	.....	
Cotton cloth and yarn	880	Cotton	2,000 pounds	400	1	1	9	360 spindles	All.	6,000	220	20	Demand tolerable.
Gin, whiskey, &c.	13,880	Grain	14,300 bushels	7,436	12	.....	.....	Boilers, &c	All.	7,666	1,580	644	
Do	.....	Grain	8,000 bushels	3,600	6	.....	.....	do	All.	4,000	1,350	300	
Leather	10,000	Hides and skins	2,800 hides, 200 skins	7,150	17	.....	2	Bark mills, &c	All.	8,700	1,344	600	
Leather, boots and shoes	2,800	Hides and leather	.....	1,500	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	800	.....	
Plain cloths, &c.	5,044	Wool, dye, &c.	9,000 pounds, &c.	1,845	11	.....	10	72 spindles, looms, &c	All.	7,720	1,560	580	Three establishments.
Shirtings	24,000	Cotton	60,000 pounds	10,000	15	.....	57	1,500 spindles, &c	All.	50,000	7,400	500	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.													
Black lead pencils and crayons.	Not stated.	Black lead and cedar...	Unknown	$2,000	2 to 3	.....	.....	No machinery mentioned.....	The whole	$3,000	$1,200	$600	This establishment has been in operation about seven years, and is doing well.
Blockmakers' work in general.	(*)	Lignumvitæ and other woods.	.....	2,300	9	.....	.....	Usual machinery	All	10,000	2,700	1,500	Demand dull.
Boots and shoes	Not stated.	Leather of all kinds....	.....	.....	112	29	9	.....	.....	.....	27,300	.....	
Brass andirons, shovels and tongs, castings, hinges, &c.	$18,200	Brass, copper, zinc, iron, lead, &c.	Iron, 10 tons; copper, 6 tons; zinc, 2½ tons, in one of two establishments; and 1,500 lbs. of the same articles in another.	.....	11	.....	6	3 lathes, 15 vices in one, 2 lathes and 1 cylinder borer in the other.	The whole.....	9,200	3,700	1,390	
Brushes, bellows, &c....	12,000	Bristles, plank, and leather.	20,000 feet 2-inch plank, 2,000 weight bristles, and 300 sides leather.	8,000	6	.....	2	2 turning lathes	All	6,000	1,500	3,000	The demand less than heretofore.
Burr millstones	Not stated.	French burr millstones.	5,000	Fr'm $1 to $1 75 each	6	.....	.....	A horse mill, boilers, &c.....	The whole one-fourth of the year.	20,000	1,500 to 2,000	12 to 15,000	Demand very limited for some years past.
Candles and soap	Not stated.	Ashes, tallow, cotton, rosin, potash, lime, palm oil, salt.	52,000 bushels ashes, 935,000 lbs. tallow, 1,500 lbs. cotton, 440 barrels rosin, 100 barrels potash, 500 casks lime, 4 casks and 1,850 lbs. palm oil, 850 bush. salt.	106,805	37	.....	5	Usual machinery.....	All	52,500	8,304	Not stated.	
Candles, spermaceti.....	Not stated.	Whale oil	100,000 gallons..... ...	75,000	6	.....	.....	3 presses, 3 boilers, 20 stands of moulds.	All	50,000	2,000	3,000	Demand increasing.
Chairs, fancy and Windsor.	$7,000	Flag, cane, white wood, maple boards, and plank.	1,000 bundles flag, 50 of cane, 10,000 feet locust boards and plank.	500	4	.....	6	1 turning lathe, saws, planes, &c.	All	1,000	1,800	4,000	Demand not so great as heretofore.
Chemical drugs....	18,000	Not stated	$15,000 worth.....	10,000	4	.....	.....	Distilling apparatus.....	All	20 to 25,000	2,500	Not stated.	

* $4,000 says one of two establishments; the other not stated

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													
Chemical drugs.....	Not stated.	Crude brimstone, saltpetre, quicksilver, salammoniac, cream of tartar, pot and pearl ashes, gum benzoin, salt, silver, whiskey, crude borax, wood, sea coal.	160,000 lbs. crude brimstone, 50,000 lbs. crude saltpetre, 5,000 pounds quicksilver, 3,000 lbs. sal ammoniac, 4,000 lbs. cream tartar, 6 tons pot and pearl ashes, 2,000 lbs. gum benzoin, 200 bushels salt, 500 ounces silver, 2,000 galls. whiskey, 5,000 pounds crude borax, 700 loads of woods, 20 chaldrons sea coal.	$12,000	6	.....	.....	Buildings, glass utensils, iron, copper, lead, stone ware, tin, &c.	All.....	$15,000	$1,800	$3,000	The market value of the articles manufactured at this establishment is not given; but its annual productions are stated to be: 160,000 lbs. oil of vitriol, 5,000 lbs. aquafortis, 3,000 lbs. aquafortis, simple, 2,000 lbs. spirits nitrifortis, 5,000 lbs. dulcis, 2,000 lbs. ether vitriol, 1,000 lbs. tartar emetic, 5,000 gallons alcohol for medical use and varnish makers, 3,000 lbs. spirits hartshorn, 5,000 lbs. aqua ammonia, 2,000 ounces flowers benzoin, 20,000 lbs. flour sulphur, 500 ounces lunar caustic, 2,000 lbs. sal Rochelle, 2,000 lbs. soda, 500 lbs. calcined magnesia, 1,000 lbs. salts of hartshorn, 200 lbs. tart. acid, 300 lbs. sup. carbonate soda, 1,000 lbs. calomel, 1,000 lbs. red and white precipitate, 200 lbs. corrosive sublimate, 500 lbs. polishing putty for stone and glass cutters, with a great variety of other articles in the chemical line. It is further stated that the principal object of this manufactory is oil of vitriol; that it could supply the whole United States with this article, were it not for foreign competition; and that there is little inducement to continue the establishment unless the duty on oil of vitriol and aquafortis is increased.
Coaches, sleighs, gigs, &c.	$13,040	Wood, iron, steel, paints, leather, cloths.	2,000 feet wood, 4 tons iron & steel, and $3,000 worth other articles.	5,000	8	1	5	Usual machinery.....	All.....	12,000	5,000	1,500	
Colors.....	Uncertain.	Alum, blue vitriol, copperas, chrome ore, animal substances, potash, chalk, indigo, cochineal, &c.	5 or 6 tons alum, 5 tons blue vitriol, 5 tons copperas, 5 tons chrome ore, 5 tons pot and pearl ashes, small quantities of other materials.	Uncertain.	4	.....	.....	Furnaces, frames, and cisterns. Two dogs are also employed, which, by the aid of machinery, pump 70 hogsheads of water daily, and save the labor of four men.	Not stated.....	5,000	1,500	Not stated.	This manufactory has been established about nine years. During the late war the business is said to have been very good, the consumption of raw materials being double the quantity now put down; and that it would still be good, were it not for foreign competition.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													
Cotton goods generally ..	$42,450	Sea Island and Upland cotton.	135,000 pounds.....	$22,400	16	36	50	6,072 spindles, mule and throstle.	3,988 spindles.....	$135,000	$13,950	$2,725, not including repairs, &c.	This establishment, it appears, is situate in the county of Westchester, N. Y.; but in consequence of the proprietors all residing in New York county, the return was made to the marshal's assistant in that county. It was commenced in 1811; the stock subscribed and paid was $92,000. During the war 3,000 spindles were kept in operation, and the profits invested in extending its machinery. In 1817 it failed, was sold under execution, and could not meet its debts by $17,000. It has been since put in operation, but is stated to be not in a flourishing condition, though the machinery employed is second to none in the United States.
Cut glass	.....	Flint glass generally....	.....	2,000	1	....	1	1 horse wheel, 8 lathes	2 lathes.....	.....	.....	.....	
Furniture, cabinet	16,000	Mahogany, pine, rose wood, maple, cherry, white wood, satin wood, hardware.	10,000 feet mahogany, 10,000 feet pine and white wood, 4,000 feet maple, 50 to 100 feet rose and satin wood in one of two establishments, and 12,000 feet of all sorts in another.	5,000	10	.....	8	Usual machinery.....	All	13,500	4,300	$2,700	The demand for these manufactures is stated to have been declining for some years past.
Gloves and mittens.....	500	Manufactured deer skins	300.....	250	1	2	.....	.....	.....	200	100	25	
Gummed silk	Various..	Linseed oil, gum elastic, and drugs, suitable for makine oil cloths, &c.	Stated to be very small.	.....	2	.....	.....	Not stated	.....	8,000	.....	.....	This business is said to receive but little encouragement.
Gummed, medicated elastic linen and cotton.													
Hats	90,000	Beaver, Russia, hares, wool, American rabbit, &c.	.....	50,000	50	10	15	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....	Demand good.
Hogsheads, tierces, barrels, &c.	.....	Staves, heading, poles, iron hoops, rivets.	1,500 M staves and heading, 12,000 poles, 500 cwt. iron hoop.	.....	3	.....	4	2 dowel machines	In operation two months in the year.	800	1,170	2,000	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													With respect to the first of these establishments, it is stated that the amount of materials consumed annually in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, was 500 tons iron and 500 chaldrons coal; value, $35,000. Twenty men employed; $7,000 paid for wages; and market value of the castings, $48,000. The business of the other has fallen off in the same proportion, in consequence, it is stated, of the great quantities of English castings sold at auction at less than the price paid for the raw materials.
Iron castings	(*)	Pig, bar iron, and coal	70 tons iron, 7,000 bush. coal in one, 50 tons iron and 25 chaldrons coal in the other.	$3,000 1,000	6 5	....	....	A horse machine for blowing bellows and cupola furnace in one, 4 furnaces, lathe, &c., in the other.	All	$1,000 30,000	$1,500 770	$300 Not stated.	
Iron castings, copper, sheet iron, and tin.	$25,000	Cast iron, copper, tin, &c.	100 tons	8,000	5	.....	.....	Not mentioned	.....	10,000	1,500	3,000	
Iron railing and house work.	4,500	Iron, and sheet and cast brass.	24 tons iron, 1,500 cwt. brass.	3,000	4	.....	3	1 draw bench and necessary tools.	All	5,000	2,200	600	This manufactory has been established but six months; prospects good.
Iron and brass of all kinds.	Not stated.	Iron, brass, copper, pewter, lead, tin, sheet iron, spelter, &c.	50 to 60 tons iron, 1 ton sheet brass, 2 tons old brass, copper, pewter, and lead, 25 boxes tin, half a ton sheet iron, half a ton spelter.	10 to 12,000	8	.....	7	A foundry for casting brass balls, &c.; 4 forges; a machine for cutting open work for brass fenders; a machine for drawing wire, a num- of vices, &c.	All	25,000	5,500	15 to 20,000	
Lead of all descriptions, still worms, and pewter ware generally.	Unknown.	Block tin, pig lead	.....	10,000	5	.....	.....	Not mentioned	.....	.....	1,200	1,000	Sales dull.
Lead, white and red, and whiting.	(†)	Metallic lead, wood, chalk, sulphuric acid.	Uncertain	.....	15 to 20	.....	.....	1 steam boiler, 1 engine of 12-horse power, 4 sets paint stones; rollers, air pumps, forcing pumps, &c.	Not stated	60,000	2,500	1,500	This establishment has been in operation about eight years, and is stated hitherto to have been unproductive.
Locks, bolts, hinges, &c.	10,000	Iron, copper, and zinc	5 tons iron, 2¼ tons copper, 12 cwt. zinc.	2,150	10	.....	7	Files, vices, lathes, and presses.	2 presses, 4 lathes, 18 vices.	5,000	4,000	500	In good demand.
Marble, rough, and manufactured.	Not stated.	Marble of the first quality for building and chimney pieces.	20,000 feet	Not stated.	64	.....	.....	1 saw mill, 91 saws, rubbers and polishers.	All	50,000	7,500	Unknown.	The profits of these establishments, it is stated, have diminished very considerably within a few years past, on account of the large importations of foreign manufactured marble, which can be
Marble mantels, tombs, monuments, gravestones, table tops, &c.	$10,000	American marble two-thirds, foreign one-third.	2,750 cubic feet	$4,000	7	.....	2	A steam engine, 3 turning lathes.	1 lathe	33,000	3,000	1,000	

* $6,000 in one establishment, and from $5 to $7 per cwt. in another.

† White, 10 to 12 cents per pound; red, 7 to 8 cents per pound; whiting, 1 to 1¼ cent per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													
Marble chimney pieces, monuments, and busts.	$15,000 to 17,000.	Italian marble in the block.	.....	12 to $15,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unknown.	$10,000	$800	sold so much lower that the price of the raw materials has been reduced 10 per cent., and finished work 30 or 40 per cent., to enable them to compete with the foreign manufacturer. The demand appears to be good, though the business has decreased two-thirds within a year or two.
Marble sculptured ornaments, monuments, mantel pieces.	Not stated.	Marble, foreign and domestic.	No answer.....	.....	6	.....	1	1 lathe, with elliptical machinery, &c.	All occasionally.....	Not stated.	.....	.....	
Marble statues, busts, vases, table and sideboard tops, &c.	$8,000	American, Italian, Egyptian, and Irish marble.	500 cubic feet American, and 150 feet of foreign.	$1,900	6	.....	5	2 turning lathes, 1 round and 1 elliptical.	All.....	5,000	4,000	450	
Marble chimney pieces..	Not stated.	American, Italian, and Irish marble.	2,000 superficial feet.....	2,000	10	.....	4	Not mentioned.....	.....	2,000	3,000	.....	
Morocco, roans, binding, &c.	.....	Goat and sheep skins...	50,000 goat skins, 120,000 sheep skins.	22,500	40	4	.....	Not mentioned.....	.....	30,000	9,500	.....	
Needles and fish hooks..	(*)	Iron and steel.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1 wheel turned by hand	.....	Not stated.	1,000	.....	This establishment has not been in operation a year, and is likely to succeed. The articles embraced in its manufacture are imported in an unfinished state.
Nails and smiths' work..	$4,000	Bar and hoop iron.....	60 tons	6,000	6	.....	.....	7 heading and 2 cutting machines.	2 heading and 1 cutting machine.	7,000	2,000	500	
Nails, cut.....	$9 pr. cwt.	Hoop iron.....	30 tons	3,000	3	.....	.....	2 cutting machines and horse mill.	All.....	2,500	1,300	600	Business stated to be bad.
Patent painted floor cloth.	$27,300	Linseed oil, turpentine, paints, and canvas.	3,500 gallons oil, 1,000 gallons turpentine, 12,000 yards canvas.	14,125	5	1	2	.....	.....	22,100	2,700	375	This estimate is predicated on the business of 1817 and 1818, since which there has been but little demand for its manufactures.
Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture.	44,706	Iron, steel, block tin, copper, zinc, and silver.	8 tons iron, 200 lbs. steel, 1,200 lbs. block tin, 50,000 lbs. zinc, 100,000 lbs. copper, 1,560 oz. silver.	18,010	22	.....	38	8 stamps, 4 presses, 12 lathes, &c.	4 stamps, 1 press, 4 lathes.	15,000	4,600	5,896	Sales dull and prices low.
Porter and ale.....	(†)	Barley and hops.....	41,000 bushels barley, and 32,000 lbs. hops.	47,000	35	.....	.....	4 mills, pumps, rollers, &c....	The whole.	185,000	10,700	1,000	Four establishments. The contingent expenses of three not stated. Sales generally good.
Rum	42c. pr. gal.	Molasses	3,619 hogsheads.....	76,000	11	.....	.....	Not stated.....	.....	60,000	4,280	6,400	In good demand, and a fair profit on the article.
Saddlery, in general....	(‡)	Leather, hardware, hair, wool, &c.	900 hides, 5,000 lbs. leather, 500 saddle trees.	34,500	25	4	20	.....	.....	99,000	9,500	8,200	Demand decreased very much within a few years.
Screens, sieves, safes, &c.	$1,500	Wire.....	1,500 pounds.....	260	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	
Satinets and broadcloths.	(§)	Wool and cotton.....	24,000 lbs. wool, 8,000 lbs. cotton.	18,000	37	4	18	1 steam engine, 2 mules, 2 billies, 4 carding machines, 5 jennies, 23 looms, 4 shearing machines, &c.	The whole.....	45,000 to 50,000	13,000	2,000	This establishment has been in operation ten years. Its manufactures find a ready sale, though at prices said to be discouraging.

* From $1 to $20 per thousand.

† $42,500 in two of four establishments.

‡ $27,000 in two of five establishments.

§ Satinets 65 to 120 cents per yard; broadcloths, $3 to $5 per yard.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													
Silver ware	Not stated.	Bullion	8,500 ounces	$9,800	9	.....	3	.....	.....	$6,400	$2,000	$600	The amount paid for wages and contingencies has reference to one of two establishments.
Smoke jacks, plating-mill rollers, locks, turning lathes, spiral springs, &c.	$3,500	Wrought iron, steel, brass.	6 tons iron, 500 lbs. steel	1,300	4	.....	.....	2 turning lathes, and a machine for grinding plating-mill rollers.	All	1,000	1,200	1,095	
Snuff and tobacco	(*)	Tobacco	.....	35,000	44	10	75	Engines, presses, water wheels, &c.	Nearly all	40,000	15,000	6,000	
Soap and candles	(†)	Tallow, pot and raw ashes, lime, rosin, salt, palm oil, &c.	173,950 lbs. tallow, 12 tons pot ashes, 14,000 bush. raw ashes, 250 barrels lime, 150 barrels rosin, 1,100 bush. salt, 600 lbs. palm oil.	34,950	7	1	4	.....	.....	31,000	2,200	2,925	
Soap, fancy	$19,500	Olive oil, soda, tallow, barilla, aromatic oils for scenting, potash, pearl ash, palm oil, vermilion, carmine, turmeric, alcohol, smalt, copperas, &c.	40,000 lbs. tallow, 700 gallons olive oil, 5 tons barilla, 40 casks ashes, 1,000 lbs. palm oil, 100 lbs. vermilion, 30 lbs. carmine, 200 lbs. turmeric, 200 gallons alcohol, 50 lbs. smalt, 200 lbs. copperas, 2,000 lbs. soda, 50 hhds. salt, 3,000 lbs. aromatic oils.	16,000	3	2	6	Iron boilers, with some small machinery.	.....	Not stated.	1,200 to 1,500, including contingent expenses.	.....	Demand very good of late years, and rapidly increasing.
Soap, transparent and perfumed.	Not stated.	.....	.....	3,000	1	3	2	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	
Steam engines, and castings of all descriptions.	Not stated.	Iron, copper, tin, lead, and coal.	670 tons iron, 30 tons copper, 1 ton block tin, 2 tons lead, 250 chaldrons pit coal, 5,400 bushels charcoal.	64,200	130	.....	22	Not mentioned	.....	300,000	7,700	10,000	Two establishments. Business brisk.
Stills, worms &c.	$32,000	Copper, iron, and tin	13,000 lbs. copper in one of two establishments.	2,600	7	.....	7	Not mentioned	.....	6,500	3,000	100	Two establishments. Contingent expenses of one not stated.

* $33,000 to $40,000 in one of three establishments.

† $18,250 in one of two establishments.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Cont'd.													
Stockings, pantaloons, and drawers.	$800	Cotton and wool.....	100 lbs. cotton, 100 lbs. wool.	$275	2	1	.....	4 looms, 1 reel.....	3 looms..	$1,000	Not stated.	$300	
Stone cutting in general.	4,000	Free stone.....	.....	1,500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	$1,600	200	
Stone ware.....	4,000	Clay, salt, and wood ...	120 loads clay, 250 loads wood.	800	5	.....	.....	.....	....	4,500	1,500	100	Sales dull.
Sugar, refined, &c.....	Various.	Sugar	1,000 hhds. in one establishment, 1,200,000 lbs. in the other.	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,750	9,500	7,000	Two establishments. The contingent expenses of one not stated.
Tobacco and snuff of all kinds.	(*)	Leaf tobacco.....	179 hogsheads.....	16,545	11	8	20	.....	.....	11,000	5,990	2,020	
Tin ware.....	$22,000	Tin plates, block tin, iron wire, copper, brass, and sheet iron.	.....	6,920	10	.....	4	....	.....	12,000	2,500	1,100	
Turpentine, spirits, varnish, pitch, &c.	15,000	Turpentine and tar.....	4,000 barrels	9,000	4	.....	.....	Two stills	Both	5,000	1,000	.....	
Types, printing, and stereotype plates.	24,000	Lead, antimony, &c....	36,000 pounds.....	5,000	18	6	8	Moulds and matrixes.....	.....	50,000	11,000	1,800	Demand for types increasing; for stereotype plates less than heretofore.
Whips.....	10,000	Whalebone, rattan, catgut.	4,000 pounds whalebone, 6,000 lbs. rattan, 400 gross catgut.	1,560	4	.....	10	....	....	5,000	2,000	1,000	
Whiskey	30c. pr. gal.	Rye and corn.....	15,600 bushels.....	59c. pr. bu.	6	.....	.....	1 boiler, 4 stills, worm, &c....	.....	6,000	1,000	580	In good demand.
KINGS.													
Cordage, white and tarred.	(†)	Hemp and tar.....	520 tons hemp, 300 barrels tar.	(‡)	90	.....	32	Patent and common.....	All.....	(§)	20,500	4,500	Constant demand.
Floor cloth	(‖)	Paint and oil.....	15,000 lbs. paint, 5,000 yards cloth.	3,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 to 12,000	1,500 to 2,000	.....	But little demand.
Flour.....	(¶)	Wheat, rye, and corn ..	.....	22,000	3	.....	.....	7 pairs stones, bolts, and elevators.	All.....	Not stated.	500	250	The first of these establishments manufactures wheat; the other rye and corn flour.
Gin	42c. pr. gal.	Rye, corn, and barley...	35 to 40,000 bushels in one of two establishments; the other not stated.	25,000 in one.	22	.....	1	Copper stills, and horse machinery for pumping water.	.....	(**)	7,500	(††)	Constant demand.

* $20,000 in two of three establishments.
‖ $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.
† $200 to $300 per ton.
¶ $4 per barrel in one of two establishments, and $2 50 in the other.
‡ Hemp, $200 to $300 per ton; tar, $2 per barrel.
§ $20,000 in one; from $5,000 to $10,000 in another; and from $7,000 to $12,000 in the third.
** $15,000 in one establishment.
†† $3,000 to $4,000 in one establishment.

NOTE.—At the State prison there are in constant operation 117 looms, 2 carding machines, 8 spinners, 1 picker, 2 stocking frames, which manufacture shirtings, bed ticks, ginghams, stripes, &c., and at which 250 men are employed. The materials are furnished by customers in the city. A dyeing establishment is also in operation, with a capital of $2,000, employing 6 men. Brush-making is also carried on at the institution, at which 12 men are employed.

NOTE.—At the State prison there are in constant operation 117 looms, 2 carding machines, 8 spinners, 1 picker, 2 stocking frames, which manufacture shirtings, bed ticks, ginghams, stripes, &c., and at which 250 men are employed. The materials are furnished by customers in the city. A dyeing establishment is also in operation, with a capital of $2,000, employing 6 men. Brush-making is also carried on at the institution, at which 19 men are employed.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
KINGS—Continued.													
Leather	(*)	Hides and calf skins	400 hides, 600 calf skins, 6,000 sheep skins.	$3,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000 to 10,000	$1,200 to 1,500	$500 to 800	
Mustard	50c. per lb.	Mustard seed	200 bushels	$4 pr. bu.	1	.....	1	Not mentioned	One half.	500	300	100	
Rum	37 to 45cts. per gal.	Molasses	Not stated	26 to 32cts. per gal.	2	.....	.....	1 copper still	.....	Not stated.	600	.....	
Whips	25 cts. to $4 a piece.	Whalebone, rattan, gut, plated metal, lead, &c.	120 lbs. whalebone, 1,500 lbs. rattan, 40 gross gut, 75 lbs. plated metal, 700 lbs. lead, 130 lbs. cotton thread.	460	1	.....	2	1 plating machine, 1 turning lathe, 1 snapping machine.	All	1,000	400	200	
Whiskey	25 to 32cts. per gal.	Rye and corn	96,000 bushels	40 to 60cts. per bush.	28	.....	.....	19 wooden stills, 2 copper stills, 4 boilers.	All	70,000	8,600	11,000	This statement embraces three establishments; in one of which the contingent expenses are not stated.
QUEENS.													
Brass, and prince's metal, nails.	.....	Copper and spelter, and other materials not mentioned.	Not stated.	.....	5	4	5	No machinery mentioned.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information very defective.
Broadcloths, kerseymeres, flannels, and carpetings.	Variable.	Wool	8,000 to 10,000 pounds	.....	6	.....	16	3 carding machines, 1 billy, 3 jennies, 8 looms, 2 fulling stocks, &c.	All.	9,822	1,320	1,550	In this case, the wages of the girls and boys are included in the contingent expenses. The work done is principally for customers.
Flannels, satinets, and broadcloths.	.....	Wool	2,000 pounds	.....	7	.....	8	4 carding machines, 1 billy, 5 jennies, 10 looms, 2 shearing machines, 2 warping mills.	4 carding machines, 2 looms, 3 jennies, 1 billy, 1 shearing machine, 1 warping mill.	10,000	800	200	
Flour	$4 to $5 a barrel.	Wheat	490,000 bushels	490,000	32	.....	.....	28 run of stone	All.	75,000	4,650	400	This estimate includes four establishments; the capital invested in one of which is not stated.
Leather, sole and upper	(†)	Hides, oil, tallow, bark, lime, copperas, lampblack.	.....	8,491	10	.....	7	3 bark mills	All.	14,791	1,900	170 in 2 of 4 estab.	
Paper, of all kinds	$4,600 in 1 of 3 estab.	Rags	35,000 pounds	3,298	15	11	3	4 engines, 2 vats	2 engines, 2 vats	26,000	3,430	300	Three establishments. Capital invested in one, and contingent expenses in two of them, not stated.
Rum	Not stated.	Molasses	3,000 gallons	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	
Woolen cloths	.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 carding machines, 160 spindles, 4 looms, 2 shearing machines, &c.	None	8,000	.....	.....	

* Leather, 25 cents per pound; calf skins, $1 75 per skin; sheep skins from 20 to 28 cents.

† Upper leather, $3 per side; sole, 24 cents per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SUFFOLK.													
Boots and shoes	$5,000	Leather	200 sides sole leather, 110 sides neats leather, 276 morocco skins, 168 calf skins.	$1,862	7	1	2			$2,000	$700		
Bricks and tiles	1,875	Clay	300 tons	75	6			4 mixing machines, 5 sizes of moulds.	All.	300			
Candles, (spermaceti)	44 cts. per pound.	Spermaceti oil	1,200 barrels	28,000	2		2	2 levers, 3 strainers, 70 plates, 140 bags.	All.	31,000	300	$100	A new establishment. The article manufactured principally for exportation.
Casks, for whale oils	24,000	Staves and heading	150 M. staves, 65,000 feet ash boards, 48 tons iron hoop, 7,200 M. rivets.	12,650	12		8				5,000		Demand increasing.
Cordage, of all sorts	Varying with the price of hemp.	Hemp, tar, flax, and tallow.	14 tons Russia hemp, in 1 of 2 establishments, 10 tons hemp, 25 bbls. tar, 2 cwt. flax, 112 lbs. tallow, in the other.	5,400	10		2	Usual machinery of a ropewalk	Part, occasionally	10,900	2,400	200	In good demand.
Earthenware	2,600	Clay, red lead, and pine wood.	105 tons clay, 26 cwt. red lead, 80 cords wood.	615	3			2 turning lathes, in one of two establishments.		600		80	
Flannels, kerseymeres, satinets, &c.	Not stated.	Wool and cotton	3,756 lbs. wool, 500 lbs. cotton warp.	8,065	8		6	3 carding machines, 2 pickers, 1 billy, 3 jennies, 6 looms, &c.	Part, occasionally	12,685	2,496	1,000	
Hats	2,500	Wool, furs, and glue		1,248	4		2			800	100	375	Information imperfect.
Leather	1,350	Hides and skins	210 hides, 420 skins	670	2		3			100	100	240	
Paper, various kinds	Not stated.	Rags	49,650 pounds	2,482	5	6	2	3 sets moulds and felts	All.	2,000	1,976		
Salt	1,265	Sea water			3			2 wind pump mills and vats	All.	1,600	230	150	Ready sale.
Yarn and shirting	5,200	Cotton	12,400 pounds	1,875	1	6	10	300 spindles	None	8,000	1,300		In good demand.
RICHMOND.													
Cider spirits	30 c. p. gal.	Cider	1,600 barrels	960	2			Two stills	Both		80		In no demand.
Hats	$1 50 to $6	Fur and wool	100 lbs. fur, 500 lbs. wool	Various	2	1	2	1 kettle		1,500	900		Doing well.
Leather, sole and upper	Not stated.	Hides and skins.	200 hides, 500 skins	(*)	2			1 bark mill	In operation	1,200	300		Business good, and ready sale.
Rum	36 c. p. gal.	Molasses	1,000 hogsheads		4			3 stills	All.	50,000	1,200		Business has been good, but has fallen off the last two years.
WESTCHESTER.†													
Boots and shoes	1,700	Leather		1,000	1		4			750	150	500	

* Hides, $2 75; skins, 75 cents.

† There is also a woolen manufactory at Yonkers, in this county, with an invested capital of $42,000, built in 1815, and containing 7 jennies, 260 spindles, 12 looms, 12 pairs hand shears and shearing machines. A part of this establishment was consumed by fire in 1819; it is not now in operation.

† There is also a woolen manufactory at Yonkers, in this county, with an invested capital of $42,000, built in 1815, and containing 7 jennies, 260 spindles, 12 looms, 12 pairs hand shears and shearing machines. A part of this establishment was consumed by fire in 1819; it is not now in operation.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WESTCHESTER—Cont'd.													
Cotton yarn, twist, filling, sewing, netting, and floss cotton.	$19,500 in 1 of 2 estab.	Cotton	68,000 pounds	$12,600	13	5	41	8 mules, 6 throstles, 6 cards, 3 roving frames, 12 drawing heads, 1 picker.	All.	$30,000	$9,800	$12,000	Demand steady, at fair prices.
Cider spirits	Not stated.	Appies	Not known	5 and 6 cts. per bush.	.....	.....	.....	2 kettles	In operation three months in the year.	.....	.....	.....	
Flour	$4 to $5 a barrel.	Wheat	185,000 bushels	60 ct. to $1 per bush.	21	.....	.....	41 run of stone, with other mill machinery.	The whole, most of the time.	42,500	4,575	1,750	Nine establishments; the capitals and contingent expenses of two not stated.
Hats	19,000	Wool and fur		12,200	12	.....	6	Usual machinery		3,700	2,800	750	
Leather, sole and upper	8,000 in 1 of 2 estab.	Hides and skins		$4,000 in 1 estab.	5	.....	3			5,250	$1,000 in 1 estab.	900	
Paper	29,000	Rags and junk	31,250 lbs. rags, 4,500 lbs. junk in 1 establishment; the other not stated.	$1,662 in 1 estab.	12	27	10	Usual machinery		17,850	8,241	300	
Whiskey	30 c. p. gal.	Rye	30,000 bushels	50c. p. bush	11	.....	.....	2 stills	1 still	25,000	1,200	1,000	
Woolen cloth and satinet	Not stated.	Wool	5,000 pounds in one of two establishments.	50 ct. p. lb.	6	.....	12	4 carding machines, 1 billy, 5 jennies, 270 spindles, 3 shearing machines, 8 looms.	All, part of the year	13,500	1,000	1,800	The wages and contingent expenses relate to but one establishment.
ROCKLAND.													
Cotton yarn, sheetings, shirtings, stripes, and plaids.	38,000	Cotton and indigo	94,061 lbs. cotton, 400 lbs. indigo.	Cotton, $16,250; indigo, $688.	13	45	84	5,820 mule and throstle spindles, 73 looms, &c.	1,920 throstle spindles, 40 looms.	183,600	13,548	3,296	This establishment was commenced in 1814, was in brisk operation in 1816, and dragged heavily along, barely clearing its expenses till 1820, when the sales for its manufactures began to improve.
Cotton yarn	Not stated.	Cotton	30,000 pounds	.....	3	1	20	1,260 spindles	All.	18,000	3,000	.....	
Hats	....do....	Wool and fur		.....	3	.....	1			.....	400	.....	
Iron, bar and draught	15,000 in 2 of 3 estab.	Pig and scrap iron, coal and wood.	365 tons pig and scrap iron and ore, 4,500 cords wood, 175 loads coal.	9,350	55	.....	12	8 forges for refining iron	All.	51,500	5,880	1,300	The wages and contingent expenses in one of these three establishments are not given.
Leather, various kinds	(*)	Hides and skins	1,450 hides, 1,490 skins	Not stated.	8	.....	1	4 bark mills		7,000	1,550	225	The capital in one instance, and contingent expenses in two, are not stated.
Nails and brads, hooped and rolled iron, rolled steel.	52,000	Bar iron, steel, and wood	300 tons bar iron and steel, 1,000 cords wood.	30,500	70	.....	10	Rolling and slitting mill, and machinery for making nails.	Less than half	50,000	15,000	5,500	This establishment is stated to have been very productive till within a few years past. Its operations have been gradually reducing since the year 1816.
Press screws, screw stocks, and clothiers' machinery in general.	2,600	Brass, iron, steel, and wood.	400 lbs. brass, 6 tons iron, 400 lbs. steel, 2,000 feet wood	900	6	....	.....	1 engine, 5 lathes, and other machinery.		3,000	1,800	800	Business from 1812 to 1816 very good. At present good for nothing.

* Sole, $4 per side; upper, $2 12½; calf skins, $1 75; sheep skins, 37½.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROCKLAND—Continued.													
Tin ware	Not stated.	Tin and wire	30 boxes tin	$500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100	.....	.....	
Tobacco, cut, and cigars.	....do....	Tobacco	15 tons	.....	1	.....	1	1 cutting engine	In operation	140	.....	.....	
DUTCHESS.													
Bar iron	$800	Iron ore	40 tons	140	2	.....	.....	1 hammer and hammer wheel, 2 pairs bellows.	All.	500	Not stated.	$200	Iron in demand.
Broadcloth, cassimeres, and satinets.	28,000	Wool	20,000 pounds	12,500	20	3	10	4 carding engines, 1 billy, 3 jennies, 10 looms, 1 picker, 1 brushing machine, 3 shearing machines, 2 presses, &c.	All.	30,000	$10,000	800	This establishment was erected in 1804, gradually progressed in its business till 1817, when its operations became obstructed, and at this time, 1820, is only occasionally in operation.
Do....do.....do..	8,000	Wool	6,000 pounds	3,360	7	1	8	7 carding and 6 shearing machines, 11 looms, 5 jennies, 1 billy, 320 spindles.	5 carding and 2 shearing machines, 4 looms, 2 jennies, 1 billy.	20,000	3,000	600	Demand for cloth increasing.
Broad and narrow cloth and satinets.	.....	Wool	3,500 pounds	130	3	.....	.....	2 carding machines, 8 looms, 3 jennies, 190 spindles, 1 billy.	2 carding machines, 3 looms, 1 jenny.	4,500	.....	.....	Business done principally on shares or by the yard.
Flour	22,000	Wheat	20,000 bushels	20,000	2	.....	.....	3 run of stones	The whole	7,500	400	500	
Flour and meal	(*)	Wheat, rye, and corn	37,000 bushels of all sorts	25,000	4	.....	.....	5 run of stones	All in one, none in the other.	15,500	590	200 in one estab.	
Nails, cut	80,000	Russia, Swedes, and American iron.	400 tons	40,000	55	.....	.....	8 horse-head machines for cutting, 40 hand machines for heading, 1 for cutting hoops.	1 cutter and 5 headers	24,000	14,800	1,200	This establishment commenced in 1817. Its operations the first year, with one-fourth of the machinery, eventuated in a loss of $2,500; and the second year, with one-half the machinery going, of $1,600; the third year little was done, and its condition at present is stated not to be flourishing, the demand for nails being very limited.
Do	Not stated.	Iron	5 tons	700	2	.....	.....	1 cutter and 2 heading machines, &c.	Nearly all	6,000	.....	.....	Information not complete.
Paper	.....	Rags	40 tons	4,000	9	10	2	2 engines, 2 vats	The whole	20,000	5,000	450	The market value of this article is stated to be variable; 1,000 reams of writing, 2,000 printing, and 700 reams wrapping, are manufactured annually.
Porter, ale, and beer	30,000	Barley and hops	18,000 bushels barley, 16,000 lbs. hops.	18,500	16	.....	.....	2 brewing coppers, and other necessary apparatus.	All eight months in the year.	35,000	4,000	1,000	In good demand.
Satinet and broadcloths	8,500	Wool	4,500 pounds	1,750	9	... ..	5	2 carding machines, 1 picking, roving, and spinning machine, 1 picker, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 7 looms.	All	14,000	1,700	500	Prices low, but sales quick.

* $12,000 to $15,000 in one of two establishments.

* $12,000 to $15,000 in one of two establishments.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
DUTCHESS—Continued.													
Satinets, broad and narrow cloth.	$3,000	Wool	4,000 pounds	$2,300	10	1	4	6 carding machines, 1 picker, 1 billy, 230 spindles, 2 rising and 3 shearing machines, 8 looms.	Nearly all	$11,000	$2,600	$1,050	Two establishments, one of which, it is stated, has sunk, since its commencement in 1812, $20,000; the market value of manufactures, and contingent expenses of one only are given.
Satinets, broadcloths, and flannels.	9,000	Wool	9,000 pounds	5,000	16	3	5	160 spindles, 12 looms, &c	Nearly the whole	8,000	3,700	360	This establishment has been in constant operation since 1813, and is said to have lost to the proprietors about $5,000.
Shirtings, sheetings, diapers, stripes, plaids, tickings, shawls, stockings, &c.	33,000	Cotton	50,000 pounds	15,000	40	50	60	1,008 spindles of throstles and mules, and necessary appendages.	None	40,000	21,000	3,000	This statement is given not as the actual condition of the establishment, but as applicable to the years from 1814 to 1820, when it stopped for want of encouragement.
Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, plaids, kerseys, chambrays, &c.	52,000	Cotton	100,000 pounds	20,000	52	8	92	1,600 spindles, 34 cards, with drawing and roving to correspond, 44 power looms.	All	100,000	22,000	2,000	This establishment has been in constant operation since 1815, and is stated to have sunk to the proprietors at least $60,000. The demand for its manufactures good, but the prices so low as barely to enable them to pay the interest on the capital invested.
Shirtings, sheetings, &c., and cotton yarn.	.....	Cotton	80,000 to 90,000 pounds	16,000	150 men and	women, children	men, women.	2,100 spindles, mule and throstle, with necessary appendages.	1,700 spindles	.....	.....	.....	The amount of capital invested, market value, wages paid, and contingent expenses, in this establishment, are not stated. The demand for its manufactures is said to have very much increased within the last year.
Stone lime	3,600	Stone	1,100 loads	275	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,250	
Whiskey	.....	Rye and corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 copper stills, 2 boilers, 112 mash tubs and fixtures.	None	16,000	.....	.....	Information defective.
Wool, carded and spun	.....	Wool	4,000 pounds	1,150	.....	.....	.....	2 carding machines, 2 billies, 1 jenny.	All	3,700	50	80	
Woolens and satinets	.....	Wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 jennies, 8 looms, 2 carding, and 1 shearing machine.	None	5,000	.....	.....	Commenced in 1810, in operation till 1816, when the proprietors, having expended their capital, declined further business.
Woolen goods of all sorts	.....	Wool	.....	.....	5	2	4	9 looms, 240 spindles, 3 carding machines, &c.	4 looms, 60 spindles	30,000	.....	.....	The proprietors of this establishment, having had possession but a short time, cannot answer as to particulars. They state the business to have depreciated very much since 1816.

NOTE.—There is, in the county of Dutchess, also another woolen factory in operation at Northeast, with a capital of $2,000, other particulars not stated. There are also two cotton factories, one of which, at Beekmantown, has an invested capital of $14,000, but has done no business since 1816; the other, at Clinton, originally cost $100,000, but was purchased by the present proprietors for $25,000; it has 28 power looms in operation, and is said not to be flourishing.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ORANGE.													
Cloths, broad and narrow, and cassimeres.	(*)	Wool	4,000 pounds	$3,000	11	3	5	3 fulling stocks, 3 shearing, 1 napping, 1 brushing, 2 carding machines, 1 picker, 1 billy, 360 spindle jennies, 3 broad looms.	All	$18,000	$2,750	$250	Demand good, but prices low.
Cloths, narrow, and cassimeres.	$6,600	Wool	6,000 pounds	3,000	3	1	2	2 fulling stocks, 2 presses, 3 carding, 3 shearing, 1 roping, 1 spinning machine, 1 loom.	All		600	1,600	Demand good, at a small profit. Capital invested not stated. $600 paid for rent, and $1,000 invested besides.
Cider spirits	31 cents per gallon.	Apples and cider	451,500 bushels	8 cts. per bushel.	253		44	Mills, presses, copper stills, &c.	All three months in the year.	105,850			This statement embraces 73 establishments. The wages and contingent expenses are not given in every instance, but average about $200 for both items in each establishment; the principal part of the business is done for customers. 100 bushels of apples is said to produce 32 gallons spirits.
Flour, rye, corn, buckwheat and plaster.	(†)	Wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and plaster.	13,192 bush. wheat, 17,010 of rye, 5,255 of corn, 769 of buckwheat, 308 tons plaster.	23,759	5			4 run of burr stones, 1 run Esopus stones.		25,000	1,500	500	
Do.....do.....	(‡)	Grain and plaster	95,000 bushels grain, 100 tons plaster.	35,000	10			15 run of stones		78,000	2,600	6,300	
Flour and linseed oil	(§)	Wheat and flax seed	30,000 to 40,000 bush. grain.	40,000	4			4 pairs of stones, &c		Not stated.	1,000	200	
Leather, sole and upper	(‖)	Hides and skins		8,125	9		3			13,400	1,470	740	In one of four establishments the amount of capital and contingent expenses is not stated.
Paper	$12,000 in 1 of 2 estab.	Rags	90 tons	9,500	18	20	4			25,000	8,000		The contingent expenses in one of these establishments are stated at $15,000, the other at $1,500.
Shirtings and stripes	13 to 15 cts. per yd.	Cotton	50,000 pounds	8,000	25	50	30	30 power looms and other machinery.		40,000	8,000	2,000	This establishment has been in operation ten years, and is stated to have been formerly productive, but latterly the price and sales of its manufactures have depreciated very much.
Wagons, ploughs, &c		Yellow plank, &c		200	3					200	120		
Whiskey and gin	$15 p. bbl.	Rye and corn	3,756 bushels	2,112	4			2 copper stills and worms, &c.	Nearly all	3,000	600	600	In demand.
Wool, carded	Not stated.	Wool	12,000 pounds	37 to 75 c. per pound.	1		3	1 water wheel, 2 double carding machines, &c.		3,400	300	100	

* Broadcloth from $2 75 to $7 per yard; narrow, $1 12½ to $1 75 per yard.

† Flour, $3 75 per barrel; rye, $2 37½; buckwheat, $2 25; plaster, $8 50 per ton.

‡ $15,000 to $20,000 in one of three establishments.

§ Flour, $4 per barrel; oil, 80 cents per gallon.

‖ Sole, 23 cents, upper, 47 cents per pound; calfskins, $1 75 each.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PUTNAM.													
Leather, sole and upper.	$10,700	Foreign hides.....	.....	$6,000	8	.....	3	Usual machinery	In operation	$9,000	$1,300	$750	Two establishments; business increasing.
ULSTER.													
Glass, window.....	800,000 ft.	Sand, pot and pearl ashes, raw ashes, salt, lime, wood, clay, stone.	200 tons sand, 80 tons pot and pearl ashes, 3,200 bushels raw ashes, 1,300 bushels salt, 750 bushels lime, 7,000 cords wood, 40 tons clay.	23,900	85	.....	10	.....	.....	45,000	32,500	.....	Two establishments; represented not to be in full operation for want of a market.
Tobacco, pigtail and cut, and cigars.	Not stated.	Leaf tobacco	24,000 pounds.....	1,500	2	.....	3	Cutting engine, press, and spinning table.	.....	1,250	Not stated	250	
SULLIVAN.													
Card boards and handles.	$3,000	Beech timber	400,000 pieces	900	6	.....	3	.....	.....	200	500	350	Demand good.
Leather, sole and upper.	16,850	Spanish and domestic hides and skins.	1,750 Spanish, 1,025 domestic hides, 800 skins.	9,175	9	.....	6	....	.....	9,875	2,850	2,300	In good demand.
COLUMBIA*.													
Broadcloths and satinets.	(†)	Wool	3,000 to 4,000 pounds. ...	7,000 to 8,000	9	3	6	2 double carding machines, 1 billy, 1 picker, 7 looms, 2 jennies, 2 shearing machines, &c.	Chiefly all.....	10,000	Unknown.	Unknown.	
Broadcloths, satinets, and cassimeres.	(‡)	Wool	10,000 pounds.....	5,000	18	4	10	12 looms, 1 jenny, 1 billy, 3 carding macines, 1 picker.	The whole.....	15,000	7,000	1,500	Sales dull.
Cabinet ware of all kinds.	$1,000 to 1,500	Mahogany, cherry, white wood, maple, holly, ebony, &c.	.....	1,000	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1,000	700	100	
Candles and soap	800	Tallow.....	2 tons	560	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	200	25	
Cloth, narrow, and satinets.	75 cts. to $1 50 per yard.	Wool	1,000 pounds.....	450	7	.....	.....	1 carding, 1 picking, 1 napping machine, 2 billies, 2 jennies, 5 looms, &c.	Nearly all	7,000	350	80	Two establishments.
Cider brandy.....	500 to 600	Cider and wood.....	600 bbls. cider, 15 cds. wood	473	2	.....	.....	1 still.....	Two months in the year..	773	48	20	
Gun barrels, scythes, &c.	(§)	Bar iron and coal	3½ tons iron, 2,000 bushels coal.	615	4	.....	.....	1 trip-hammer, 1 boring machine, 3 pairs bellows.	.....	2,000	900	100	It is stated that 200 gun barrels and 600 scythes are annually manufactured.
Harness, saddles, &c....	2,000	Leather, hardware, &c.	200 sides leather, $200 worth hardware.	818	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	480	200	
Iron, pig, and refined bar iron.	19,200	Iron ore and charcoal ..	800 tons ore, 100,000 bush. charcoal.	6,350	48	.....	7	1 blast furnace, 2 forges, and other machinery.	All.....	100,000	3,800	1,200	This establishment is stated to have been in constant operation since 1744. The demand for its manufactures has of late considerably diminished.

* There are also two woolen factories in this county: one at Hudson, with an invested capital of $60,000; the other at Austerlitz, with a capital of $4,000; neither of which has been in operation for some years past. The beef and pork inspector at Hudson, in this county, reports that he has packed the last year, 1832, 1,000 barrels and 50 half barrels beef, 500 barrels and 20 half barrels pork; the average of which is $10 per barrel.

† Broadcloth, from $2 50 to $10 per yard; satinet, $1 50 to $3. ‡ Broadcloth, $4 59 per yard; satinets, $1 12½ per yard; cassimeres, $1 50 per yard. § Gun barrels, $4 each; scythes, $1 50.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
COLUMBIA—Continued.													
Leather of all sorts	$44,125	Hides, skins, and bark	3,990 hides, 5,840 skins, 365 cords bark.	$25,202	26	.....	6	.....	.....	$40,200	$4,100	$275	Nine establishments. The number of hides and skins, and amount of capital of one, not stated.
Stoves, mounted, pipes and boilers.	6,000	Cast iron	40 tons	3,200	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	In good demand.
GREEN.													
Ashes, pot	.....	Ashes and wood	4,200 bushels ashes, 42 cords wood.	747	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	50	
Beef, pork, tallow, hides, &c.	54,000	Cattle, hogs, barrels, salt.	2,750 head of cattle, 250 hogs, 4,460 barrels, 3,400 bushels salt.	48,875	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	2,450	750	
Beef and flour barrels	3,699	Staves, heading, and hoop poles.	.....	1,329	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	1,300	.....	Ready sale.
Bricks	(*)	Clay, sand, and wood	2,675 cords	7,400	98	.....	16	.....	.....	4,750	9,092	1,255	Nine establishments; the capital invested in three only given.
Broadcloths and satinets.	7,550	Wool and cotton	5,000 lbs. wool, 450 lbs. cotton yarn.	4,550	6	3	6	1 fulling mill, 1 picker, 2 carding, 2 shearing machines, 2 billies, 3 jennies, 9 looms, &c.	Principal part	12,000	2,400	350	Business increasing.
Cordage, white and tarred	3,200	Russia hemp, and tar	9 tons hemp, 10 barrels tar.	2,650	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3,000	700	100	Small demand.
Flour	Not stated.	Wheat and rye	55,000 bushels	72,000	17	.....	.....	Seven run of stones	All	36,000	1,200	5,100	Two establishments.
Flour barrels	12,000 bbls., at 40 cents.	Staves, heading, and hoop poles.	150,000	1,400	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,300	200	
Horn combs	2,000	Beeves' horns	10,000	200	4	.....	1	.....	.....	300	1,100	200	Sales good, but prices low.
Leather of various kinds.	55,870	Hides, skins, and bark	15,600 hides, 1,450 skins, 2,100 cords bark.	30,752	35	.....	19	.....	.....	71,700	6,487	990	Twelve establishments, in one of which the market value is not given; hides principally Spanish; quick sales at fair profits.
Paper	11,000	Rags, junk, &c	80,000 pounds	5,000	8	4	8	.....	.....	16,000	4,000	500	
Scythes and axes	(†)	Iron, steel, and charcoal.	2½ tons iron, half ton steel, 3,500 bushels charcoal.	460	1	.....	2	1 trip-hammer	.....	1,100	600	50	Ready sale.
Stone ware	4,000	Clay	200 cart loads	400	7	.....	.....	6 lathes, or potters' wheels	4 wheels occasionally	7,000	1,750	3,500	Business formerly good, but now declining.
Tin ware	4,000	Tin plate, iron wire, lead and pewter.	100 boxes tin, 1,000 lbs. wire, 300 lbs. pewter and lead.	1,677	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,245	125	The ware is taken from the manufactory and disposed of by pedlars.
Whiskey and gin	(‡)	Rye and corn	3,000 bushels	1,500	1	.....	.....	2 copper stills	Both	3,500	250	400	

* 7,060,000 bricks; price from $2 50 to $3 50 per thousand.

† Scythes, $15 per dozen; axes, $16 per dozen.

‡ 7,500 gallons, at 32 cents per gallon.

* 7,060,000 bricks; price from $2 50 to $3 50 per thousand.

† Scythes, $15 per dozen; axes, $16 per dozen.

‡ 7,500 gallons, at 32 cents per gallon.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SUSSEX.													
Bar iron	$27,800	Iron ore, wood, and coal.	1,351 tons of ore, 2,750 loads of coal, 4,150 cords of wood.	$14,230	100	.....	.....	16 water wheels, 15 pairs bellows, 8 hammers, and 4 stamps.	All	$31,100	$9,931	$4,400	There are twelve establishments for manufacturing bar iron, but there are only one or two in good repair, nearly all the rest of them are going to decay. The price of iron is quoted from $70 to $75 per ton, and ready sale.
Flour	10,000	Wheat and flour barrels.	24,000 bush. wheat, 2,000 flour barrels.	20,600	.....	.....	.....	3 ton burr-stones, 4 sets elevators, 1 hopper boy, 6 bolts, 1 packing press.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Gin and whiskey	37,589	Rye, corn, gin barrels, and wood.	20,400 bushels rye, 23,500 bushels corn, 2,220 gin barrels, 2,600 cords of wood.	30,340	24	.....	.....	6 stills and apparatus, 2 single stills and apparatus, 1 double still and apparatus, 1 pair mill stones and apparatus, 1 run of stones and apparatus.	All	22,000	6,659	7,260	Nothing said as to the business doing.
Linseed oil	3,281	Flax seed	2,500 bushels	2,500	2	.....	.....	1 pair chopping stones, 1 pair tempering stones, 1 pan and press.	All	2,000	300	750	
Satinets and cloths	3,440	Wool	2,100 pounds	1,050	6	.....	4	4 carding, 1 picking, and 3 spinning machines, 1 billy of 50 spindles, 2 jennies of 120 spindles, 3 narrow looms, 1 broad loom, 2 fulling stocks, 1 press, 1 shearing machine, 2 hand machines, 2 copper dye kettles, 3 stoves, 1 drying press, 2 tenter bars.	4 carding machines, 1 picking machine, 2 spinning machines, 3 looms, 2 fulling stocks, 1 press, 1 shearing machine, 1 hand machine, 2 dye kettles, 3 stoves, 1 press to dry wool, 2 tenter bars.	1,050	1,800	450	The market value appears to be as follows, viz: for drugget, 80 cents; for fine satinets, $1 25; for common satinets, $1; for cloth, $1.
Window glass	13,000	Wood, sand, ashes, salt, pearl ash, pipe clay.	1,000 cords wood, 1,000 bush. sand, 1,200 bush. ashes, 400 bush. salt, 14 tons pearlash, 10 tons pipe clay.	4,230	22	.....	8	1 stamping mill	In operation	60,000	5,172	800	Establishment on the decline, and nothing said as to prices.
ESSEX.													
Binders' boards	4,800	Junk or tarred rope	60 tons	1,900	5	.....	.....	1 screw and press, moulds and vats, &c., engine water power, 2 presses and vats.	All	4,000	1,000	350	Very much depreciated since 1818; demand limited; paper low.
Cider brandy	11,500	Apples	67,000 bushels	5,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	1,400	1,400	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ESSEX—Continued.													
Cloths, satinets, &c		Wool	62,480 pounds	$32,110	46	10	25	21 carding machines, 2 spinning machines, 24 looms, 10 spinning jennies, 1,180 spindles, and all other apparatus.	About 7-8ths in operation.	$17,500	$10,450	$2,200	Six manufacturing establishments of cloths, satinets, &c., but nothing said as to the annual market value of the articles.
Copper sheets, &c		Raw copper and copper ore.	175 tons	80,000	18	.....	.....	Various castings	Half operating	180,000	6,250	18,600	Establishment not paying anything. They manufacture sheathing copper, bolts, spikes, nails, braziers' sheets.
Cotton fabrics	$170,915	Cotton	446,600 pounds	85,320	83	35	240	54 looms, water power, 1 hand loom, 14 double carding engines, 12,624 spindles, and other necessary apparatus.	All in operation except about 1,300 or 1,400 spindles.	287,000	83,500	14,950	In this county there are nine manufacturing establishments of cotton fabrics, some of which are doing tolerably well, and others in a languishing state; will not pay the interest of the capital invested.
Flour and meal	6,000	Wheat, rye, corn, and buckwheat.	10,000 bushels	5,000	1	.....	.....			10,000	300	100	
Leather	4,800	Hides and bark	680 cords	3,000	2	.....	2			8,000	1,800	100	
Paper of all kinds	16,000	Rags	80 tons	8,000	19	21	2			34,000	50,000	1,250	
Quercitron bark	1,500		34 tons	875	1	.....	1			3,000	3,500	85	
Sail cloth		Flax	114 tons	36,720	75	14	60			85,000	26,000	5,000	
MORRIS.													
Annato or yellow dye		Roco	1,000 pounds	500	2	.....	.....	Hammers	In operation	300	62	20	50 cents per pound, and in a state of decline.
Bar iron	39,697	Coal and ore	6,570 loads coal, 1,860 tons ore.	35,177	171	2	5	Forge fires, bellows, hammers, wheels, stamps, and every other necessary apparatus.	All.	112,700	24,584	7,767	From the returns of the marshal, all discouraging.
Cast and wrought iron	15,400	Coal and ore	1,100 loads coal, 560 tons ore.	6,700	40	.....	4	Furnace and forge with apparatus.	All.	.....	3,750	1,000	Blast furnace; business hardly pays interest.
Cloth, dressed	14,873	Cloth from the loom	9,500 yards	11,750	4	1	4	Carding and shearing machine.	All.	6,800	1,350	100	Business not as good as formerly.
Cloth, satinets and flannels.	5,000	Wool	5,000 pounds	2,500	2	1	4	2 carding machines, 1 billy, 2 jennies, 2 looms.	1 carding machine, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 1 loom.	5,000	750	50	Establishment languishing.
Leather of various kinds.	23,157	Bark, hides, and skins	265 cords bark, 4,200 hides and skins.	11,687	21	.....	3	Breaker and grinder, 2 patent mills, breaker and mill water power, breaker and grinding mill, 46 tan vats, 3 mills.	All.	15,970	2,800	1,057	Establishments doing a tolerable good business.
Paper and boards		Junk and rags	90 to 100 tons	15,000	10	8	1	2 engines and 2 vats	All.	25,000	6,000	5,000	Not profitable.
Spirits or brandy	26,870	Cider	17,905 barrels	22,470	65	.....	21	26 cider mills and distilleries	All.	22,890	2,462	1,495	Three establishments, and nothing said as to the business they are doing.

Spirits or brandy.....	26,870	Cider.....	17,905 barrels.....	22,470	65	.....	21	26 cider mills and distilleries..	All.....	22,890	2,462	1,495	Three establishments, and nothing said as to the business they are doing.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
*BERGEN.													
Bar iron and castings....	$35,700	Wood and ore	10,500 cords wood; 1,000 tons ore.	$11,000	128	.....	.....	2 blast furnaces; 6 forge fires, with apparatus; forge with one fire.	All	$83,000	$25,000	$5,100	Casting business languishing for want of protecting duties, and bar iron sales dull; price reduced 25 to 35 per cent.
Cider spirits and brandy..	2,860	Apples.....	25,600 bushels.....	1,510	13	.....	.....	4 wheel mills with apparatus..	All	8,500	230	550	In demand, but the price is reduced 50 per cent.
Cordage	9,600	Hemp	30 tons.....	6,300	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3,000	1,650	100	
Leather of various kinds.	.....	Hides, skins, and bark..	14,000 hides and skins, 162 cords bark.	7,250	11	.....	2	39 vats, 3 mills, 1 pair stones and cutter.	All	11,750	1,996	280	Sales of sole leather dull. All other kinds in demand; but the price much reduced.
Rum	37,000	Molasses	1,500 hogsheads.....	35,000	4	.....	.....	9 pumps, horse power	All	30,000	1,200	2,000	A steady demand; price variable.
HUNTERDON													
Brandy, gin, and whiskey	24,238	Apples, rye, and corn...	170,700 bushels apples, 34,300 bushels rye and corn.	8,350	21	.....	.....	13 copper stills, 2 still kettles, 2 apple mills and press.	All	14,520	3,638	15	Establishments in good order; just commenced; and nothing said further.
Cheese	.....	Milk	12,600 gallons.....	200	.....	3	2	4 presses.....	All	1,000	150	200	Formerly it sold at 14 cents; the price is now 10 cents.
Cloths and satinets.....	.....	Wool.....	15,000 pounds.....	700	6	.....	5	5 carding machines, 3 spinning machines, 9 looms, 3 jennies, 130 spindles.	2 carding machines, 2 spinning machines, 2 looms.	4,600	700	170	Formerly did a good business; but at present does little. Sales dull.
Earthen ware.....	.....	Clay.....	400 loads.....	2,500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	500	300	Sales dull, and nothing further said.
Flour and meal	28,500	.....	23,000 bushels	24,000	4	.....	.. ...	2 pairs stones and 2 bolts, 2 pairs ditto.	All	5,000	1,000	3,600	Formerly did a good business, but at present sales are dull and limited.
Linseed oil.....	375	Flax seed.....	800 bushels.....	1,000	1	.....	.....	1 pair stone tempans, &c.	All	100	45	100	Nothing said as to the business they are doing.
Riddles and sieves.....	500	Brass and iron wire	500 pounds.....	150	1	.....	.....	Looms and gears..	All	30	100	.....	Nothing said as to the business doing.
SOMERSET.													
Cloths and satinets.....	8,569	Wool.....	5,880 pounds wool.....	3,650	17	3	13	8 carding machines, 4 spinning machines, 14 looms, 170 spindles, 2 billies, 2 jennies, &c.	Seven-eighths in operation.	24,500	1,810	1,717	On the decline.
Leather	15,156	Hides, calf skins, sheep skins.	1,540 hides, 966 calf skins, 540 sheep skins.	1,750	3	.....	6	3 patent mills	All.....	9,800	635	80	On the decline. Sales dull.
MIDDLESEX.													
Cider brandy.....	.....	Apples.....	18,000 bushels.....	1,350	7	.....	.....	1 mill, 4 presses, 2 stills, 4 presses.	All	3,400	350	350	Establishments in good order. Sales dull.

* In this county there are two cotton and one wool establishment blended together, and no aggregate has been given. The annual consumption appears to be—in cotton, 12,009 lbs., and that of wool, 10,000 lbs. They manufacture cotton yarn, fringes, lamp wicks, cords, and military ornaments, satinets, and cloths.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MIDDLESEX—Continued.													
Cloths	$2,400	Wool	1,600 pounds	$800	3	.....	3	2 carding machines, 2 spinning machines, 3 looms.	All	.....	$900	.....	Nothing said as to the business doing, capital invested, or the contingent expenses.
Hats	60,550	Beaver and hares, muskrat skins, and wool.	2,617 lbs. beaver & hares, 19,200 muskrat skins, 43,800 lbs. wool.	38,326	81	52	14	Plank kettles, coloring kettles, and all other apparatus.	All	$37,000	20,488	$2,500	Business good when there are no importations.
Leather	5,700	Hides, skins, and bark	190 hides, 1,400 skins, 160 cords bark.	12,350	12	.....	.....	Bark mill, &c., cart and stone mill, 1 cart mill.	All	3,500	300	400	Business getting better than it formerly was.
MONMOUTH.*													
Bar iron	.....	Coal, ore, and scraps	30,000 bushels coal, 300 tons ore and scraps.	7,000	32	5	.....	4 forge fires, 4 hammers, 2 forges, 8 fires, 4 fires.	4 in operation	4,000	6,000	700	Two establishments of the works formerly rented for $1,200, and now would not rent for more than $100; one establishment entirely idle.
Brandy of cider	8,324	Apples	40,575 gallons cider	.....	7	.....	.....	13 stills	All	.....	.....	.....	Nothing further said.
Hats	4,250	Wool and fur	60 pounds wool, 12 pounds fur.	2,627	5	.....	5	Kettles, boiler, &c	All	2,828	225	60	In some of the establishments there is no account given of the quantity of raw materials annually consumed. Demand declining, and profits very small.
Leather	46,053	Hides, skins, and bark	5,940 hides, 2,930 skins, 420 cords bark, 30,000 pounds hides and skins.	30,973	28	.....	17	7 bark mills and tools, 3 patent mills, 168 vats.	All in operation except 10 vats.	44,357	870	225	Demand and profits not as good as formerly.
BURLINGTON.													
Castings and bar iron	75,920	Wood and ore	29,300 cords wood 7,420 tons ore	55,000	212	.....	.....	Blast furnace and cupola, 3 wheels and bellows. 2 fires, 2 pairs bellows and 1 hammer.	The furnace, 3 wheels, and bellows. All	19,800	45,500	7,200	Castings formerly ready sale on short credit; now 30 per cent. lower, and on long credit. Some of the works about to stop.
Cloths	20,000	Wool	31,000 pounds wool.	13,900	11	.....	13	2 double carding machines, 2 single ditto, 1 billy, 184 spindles, 2 jennies, 144 spindles, and 1 patent water machine, 18 looms, and all other apparatus.	All	8,000	3,400	.....	Two establishments; one of which has recently commenced work for the country people; the other silent as to what is doing.
Cotton fabrics	20,000	Cotton	202,000 pounds	25,600	144	72	283	1,500 spindles, 2,500 ditto, 1,500 ditto.	1,000	120,000	31,400	12,500	One of the establishments has been idle for some time past, but has started again in the hope of better times. The others are doing a good business, and want no protection by additional duties.
Paper	.....	Rags	180,000 pounds rags	8,700	17	33	13	2 engines, 2 pairs moulds, 6 vats, 7 screw presses, 1 picking knife.	5 vats and half the rest	60,000	8,580	500	In one of the establishments $20,000 is given as the market value; the other does not state the market value, and says sales are dull.

* In this county there are two furnaces not in operation; one cotton factory ditto, one tobacco establishment ditto, and one wool ditto.

* In this county there are two furnaces not in operation; one cotton factory ditto, one tobacco establishment ditto, and one wool ditto.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GLOUCESTER.													
Castings and pig iron	.....	Coal and ore.....	180,000 bush. coal, 2,000 tons ore.	$21,000	19	.....	12	Water wheel, 2 pairs bellows	All.	$100,000	$10,000	$12,000	Went into operation at the close of the war; has lost money ever since. Market value not stated.
Vials of all sizes, and hollow ware.	.....	Pearlash, salt, ashes, and sand.	Pearlash, 50 hundred; salt, 70 bushels; ashes, common, 130 bushels; sand, 130 bushels.	670	11	.....	3	.....	.....	8,000	700	550	Market value not stated. Machinery not given.
Vials, jars, retorts, snuff boxes, &c.	.....	Same.....	Pearlash, 52 hundred; salt, 90 bush.; ashes, 175 bush.; sand, 150 bush.	691	11	.....	2	.....	.....	10,000	750	600	Market value not given. Formerly was eight months in blast, and now only three. Machinery not given.
Window glass.....	... .	Same.....	Pearlash, 80 hundred; salt, 140 bush.; ashes, 280 bush.; sand, 340 bush.	872	11	.....	2	....	.....	16,000	160	1,000	Don't pay cost, and nothing said as to market value. Machinery not given.
SALEM.													
Apple brandy	$8,502	Cider.....	8 stills only mentioned....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nineteen distilleries of apple brandy produce 20,830 gallons, and nothing further is said.
Cloths and satinets.....	600	Wool	300 pounds.....	150	1	.....	2	2 carding and 1 picking machine, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 90 spindles, 1 shearing machine.	1 billy; 1 carding, 1 picking, and 1 shearing machine.	5,000	300	50	Nothing further said as to cloths and satinets.
CUMBERLAND.													
Bar iron	2,000	Scraps and ore.....	20 tons scraps, 40 tons ore.	780	5	.....	.....	Forge, fire, &c.....	All.	.....	100	200	Nothing said as to capital invested; pays fair profit.
Cloths, cassimeres, satinets.	15,000	Wool	500 pounds wool.....	225	3	.....	3	1 picking, 2 carding, and 1 double, machines; 1 billy, 2 jennies, 170 spindles, 5 looms, 2 shearing machines.	All.	8,500	600	350	Languishing and sold.
Nails, rolled and slit iron.	.....	Bar iron	200 tons.....	20,000	14	.....	2	12 nail machines, 1 rolling and slitting do.	7 nail machines, rolling do.	43,000	3,700	1,150	Formerly made 500 tons; now only 200.
Stove plates and pigs....	31,000	Wood, ore, and oyster shells.	6,000 cords wood, 2,000 tons ore, 5,000 bushels shells.	9,856	50	.....	8	Blast furnace	All.	90,000	14,143	....	Manufactures 40 tons stove plates and 100 of pigs. Demand dull; price a quarter less than formerly.
Window glass.....	21,000	Pearlash, sand, salt,&c..	.....	7,504	24	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11,190	.....	Nothing said as to capital invested or wages; nor anything said as to profits. They manufacture 3,000 boxes annually.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALLEGHANY.													
Ale, beer, porter, &c	$29,000	Barley, hops	15,000 bushels	$15,500	12			Pumps, tubs, &c	All.	$6,000	$3,250	$2,450	Two breweries. The capital invested in one, the market value of the annual manufacture of which is $25,000, has not been reported.
Do. and malt whiskey		do	3,000 bushels barley, 1,400 pounds hops.	3,280	7			do	All.	20,000	940	250	Diminished one-third.
Balance beams, screws, &c.		Iron, &c	3 tons	400	1		4			600		650	
Bar, sheet, boiler, and nail iron.		Pig iron	1,500 tons	60,000	70		6	2 rolling mills, 2 steam engines, &c.	All.	80,000	12,300	2,400	Flourishing.
Boots and shoes	6,700	Leather		3,000	7		5			2,500	2,800		
Brushes, of all kinds	2,500	Bristles, wire, &c	1,500 pounds bristles, 100 do. wire.	1,350	1		2			1,000		300	
Castings, of iron		Pig, bar, and sheet iron.	205 tons	7,170	8		2	4 furnaces, &c	All.	25,000	4,000	504	Diminished one-third.
Coaches, chairs, gigs, &c.		Wood, iron, leather, &c.		2,000	3						1,000		Dull.
Clocks, spoons, &c	800	Brass, silver, steel, &c.		286	1		1			2,000	108	100	One-fourth less profitable than formerly.
Cloths, satinets, and kerseys.	$1 to $8 pr. yard.	Wool	3,000 pounds	1,125	9		5	136 spindles, 4 carding machines.	All.	20,000	300	300	Greatly depressed.
Coopers' ware		Staves and hoop poles.	30,000 staves, 20,000 poles.	2,500	7					1,200	600	20	Declining.
Flour	5,800	Wheat	14,000 bushels		4					3,900	200	50	Three mills.
Flour		do	77,000 bushels		12					11,300	1,220	560	Nine mills.
Glass, white and colored, flint.	20,000	Sand, lead, potash, &c.	20 tons		10		12				6,000		Declining.
Do. window and hollow.	24,000	do		5,100	30		12			25,000	12,000	2,500	In a depressed state.
Gunpowder	4,000	Saltpetre, brimstone, &c.	6,000 pounds	1,500	2			Powder mill, &c	All.	500		20	
Hats	25,000	Fur and wool		16,800	12		3			20,000	6,100	850	
Hats		do		2,417						3,097			
Hoop and slit iron, nails, spikes, &c.	67,500	Bar iron	275 tons	50,000	10		3	Rolling and slitting mill of 70-horse power, &c.	All.	60,000	3,500	4,000	Profits one-fourth less than formerly.
Leather	10,400	Hides, &c.	6,720 hides	10,550	14		11	Bark mills, &c	All.	28,150	1,750	1,290	Nine tanneries.
Lumber	3,600	Pine logs			4			Saw mills, &c	All.				Three saw mills.
Lumber and flour		Logs and grain	1,200 logs, 10,000 bush. grain	4,700	5			Steam, grist, and saw mills, &c.	All.	8,000	1,200	1,000	
Nails, spades, shovels, scythes, &c.	14,300	Bar iron and steel	59 tons iron, 1,950 pounds steel.	9,389	10		1	2 tilt-hammers, &c.	All.	15,000	2,400	1,500	
Nails, cut, &c		Rolled iron	64 tons	12,300	7			2 cutting & 4 heading machines.	All.	3,000	1,800	110	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALLEGHANY—Continued.													
Paper of all kinds	$30,115	Rags	12,300 pounds	$12,000	11	2	25	Paper mill, steam engines, &c.	All.	$30,000	$6,000		
Planes	1,000	Timber and plane irons.		150	1					500			
Ploughs, harrows, wagons, carts, drays, &c.	24,000	Timber, iron		3,980	17		8	Common tools	All.	39,828	2,550	$3,420	
Ropes, rigging, &c., for vessels.	8,600	Hemp and tar	30 tons hemp	5,000	8		4			8,000	2,000		Two years past market value $15,000.
Saddles, bridles, &c.	5,300	Leather		2,000	6					2,000	500	500	Demand and sales limited.
Steam engines and steamboats.	17,000	Iron, pig metal, &c.	20 tons bar iron, 100 tons pig metal.	9,440	12			Foundry, &c.	All.	50,000	5,000		Dull.
Soap, candles, oil of vitriol, aquafortis.	4,000	Tallow, rosin, potash, &c.		3,000	2					5,000	200	600	Demand for soap and candles as formerly; diminished as to the other articles.
Tobacco, plug and pigtail, snuff and cigars.	18,400	Leaf tobacco	50 hhds. and 105,000 lbs.	8,750	15		31	Screws, snuff mills, &c.	All.	13,000	3,550	500	
Do do.		do.	30 hogsheads.	1,350	1		5	do.	All.	1,700	600	100	
Wheat fans, and wire work generally.	2,300	Wire and wood.		1,000	2			1 loom for wire, &c.	Not one-half.	2,000		558	Demand one-third less than formerly.
Whiskey, gin, and brandy	16,900	Grain	21,250 bushels	10,200	25			41 stills, &c.	All.	7,020			20 distilleries. Great reduction in price of this article.
Wind mills, and smiths' bellows.	400	Leather, plank, &c.		160	1		1			200			
Wool, carded, and cloth dressed.	3,700	Wool and undressed cloth.	5,500 pounds, 7,000 yards.		5			1 fulling, 2 carding machines.	All.	1,800	365	140	
Do do.			9,000 pounds.		3			1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine	All.	2,000	1,100		
ARMSTRONG.													
Augers	375	Iron and steel	600 pounds.	70	1								
Cloths, blankets, &c.	7,200	Undressed cloth & wool.	2,000 lbs. wool, 6,000 yds.	800	3	2	2	Carding and spinning machine.	All.	3,000	400	100	Flourishing, and better than heretofore.
Furniture, cabinet	350	Boards and scantling		120	1					200		75	
Gunpowder, fine	375	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c.	820 pounds.	170	2			Pestles, mortars, &c.	All.	250			
Hats and bonnets	3,430	Wool and fur		1,125	4					623			
Do		do		300	1					75		52	
Leather	15,300	Hides and skins	4,110 hides and skins	5,335	15		1	Bark mills, &c.	All.	5,850			
Lumber	1,730	Oak and pine logs			8					600			
Lumber		do								940			No other information.
Mill, plough irons, &c.	1,500	Iron and steel		300	2			Trip-hammer, &c., by water.	All.	330	384	120	
Salt	18,000	Salt water, &c.			12			38 pans, &c.	All.	6,000	6,000		
Saddles, bridles, &c.	1,500	Leather		700	2		1			1,200	300	20	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ARMSTRONG—Continued.													
Steamboats		Wood and iron		$2,500	10					$5,000	$1,000		
Stills, kettles, and tin ware.	$1,400	Copper and tin plate	12 boxes tin, 700 pounds copper.	625	1					1,000		$80	Increasing.
Wagons and ploughs	350	Timber		10	2							30	
Whiskey	8,020	Grain	7,200 bushels	3,370	19			23 stills, &c	All.	3,140			
Wool carded	2,450	Wool	9,000 pounds		2					900			
BEAVER.													
Bar iron, pig iron, and castings.	24,120	Ore and coal	1,350 tons of ore, &c	6,885	34			Blast furnaces, &c	All.	80,000	7,480		Prices greatly reduced.
Do do		do	720 tons of ore, &c	15,075	43		3	Furnaces, forges, &c	All	10,000	15,000	1,500	Do.
Broadcloths, blankets, &c.	4,500	Wool	5,000 pounds	3,000	10		6	300 spindles, 4 carding machines, &c.	All occasionally	12,000	2,000	500	Very much depressed and daily declining.
Broadcloths and rolls		Wool	150 pounds	75	2		2	150 spindles, 2 carding machines, &c.	All	75	175	200	Do. do.
Cotton yarn	3,000	Cotton wool	6,000 pounds		1		6	264 spindles, 2 carding machines, &c.	204 spindles, &c	5,000	700	450	Do. do.
Linseed oil	12,128	Flax seed	2,000 bushels	1,500	2			1 mill, &c	All.	1,200	226	400	There appears to have been an error in this return.
BEDFORD.													
Bar iron	30,000	Pig metal	45 tons	18,250	30	3		1 four-fire forge, &c	All	30,000	8,940	500	Price decreased 50 per cent. within the last three years, and little or no demand.
BUTLER.*													
Boots and shoes	2,550	Leather		1,000	5			Common	All				
Chairs, &c	500	Wood			1		2	Turning lathe					
Cloth and flannels	500	Wool	1,500 yards		2			Fulling mill	All.				
Furniture, cabinet	1,250	Wood		205	5								
Hats	4,170	Wool and fur		1,550	5	3		Kettles, &c	All.				
Linseed oil	700	Flax seed			1								
Lumber	1,050	Logs			1			1 saw mill, &c	All.				105,000 feet made.
Planes	200	Wood and plane irons			1								
Plough irons and ploughs		Iron and steel	500 lbs. iron, 200 lbs. steel		3		1						
Saddles and bridles	4,000	Leather, plush, &c		1,333	3								
Spinning wheels, &c	300	Wool		50	1								
Tin ware	560	Tin plate	14 boxes	380	2								
Wool cards	720				1								

* There is also said to be in Butler county one grist mill, which grinds 10,000 bushels of grain, &c.

Wool cards	720				1								

* There is also said to be in Butler county one grist mill, which grinds 10,000 bushels of grain, &c.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CAMBRIA.													
Bar iron	$32,000	Pig iron	300 tons	$12,000	80			1 four-fire forge, &c	3 fires	$7,000	$8,000	$1,500	
Boots and shoes	1,000	Leather	800 pounds	300	2					20	200	10	
Leather	4,300	Hides and skins	600 hides, 510 skins	1,987	3		1	1 bark mill, &c	All.	350	210	180	
CENTRE.													
Bar iron, nails, spikes, &c.		Bar iron, pig metal, and wood.	200 tons of bar, 700 tons of pig, &c.	45,100	95		2	Forges, &c	All.	80,000	22,000	6,000	Demand dull and prices reduced.
Bar and pig iron, and castings.		Iron ore and wood	2,400 tons of ore, &c		105	60	150	do	All.	85,000	28,743	12,500	Do. do.
CRAWFORD.*													
Boots and shoes	4,500	Leather	3,000 pounds	1,200	6	1	4			1,200	1,000	50	
Leather	8,000	Hides and skins	1,460 hides and skins	4,100	5			Bark mills	All	4,100	1,200	450	
Saddles, bridles, &c.	1,510	Leather		300	2		1			300	300		
Shovels, hoes, ploughs, plough irons, &c.	2,200	Iron and steel	8 tons of iron, 500 lbs. of steel.	1,000	5					1,000	750	50	
Sugar, maple	9,287	Sap of the maple tree			529	10	150	1,635 kettles	All	6,530			Thirteen establishments; said to be saleable.
Whiskey, gin, brandy, &c	11,280	Grain	9,965 bushels	4,891	41			79 stills, &c	All.	7,865			Thirty-nine small distilleries.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.		Wool and undressed cloth.	15,200 lbs. wool, 9,500 yards.					4 carding and 4 fulling machines.					
ERIE.†													
Beer and porter	1,600	Barley, &c	1,600 bushels	1,200	2			Brewery, &c	In operation	2,500	250	50	
Do		do	do	1,600	2			do	do	4,500	500	100	
Boots and shoes		Leather		1,000	5					200	760		
Cheese and butter		Milk			2					3,600	400	100	
Cloth dressed		Undressed cloth	6,000 yards	For cust'rs	7			3 fulling mills	All.	2,000	360	160	
Coopers' ware		Wood and staves	5,000 staves	40	1						240	40	
Flour		Wheat	48,650 bushels	38,082	6			8 pairs of stones, &c	All	23,000	1,320	180	
Furniture, cabinet		Boards, scantling, &c	13,000 feet	495	4		1			600	1,000		
Hats		Fur and wool		800	2					1,000	700		
Leather		Hides, &c	1,100 hides	4,265	6					2,280	766	330	
Linseed oil		Flax seed	700 bushels		1					1,500	60	20	
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.		Timber and logs		1,317	5		1	3 saw mills, &c	All	2,800	615	70	
Nails and smiths' work generally.		Iron	6 tons		5			Nail factory and smithery	All				
Pearlash	2,304	Wood ashes								1,000			
Pot and pearl ashes		do	18 tons	1,100	1					200	250		

* Fifty-two saw mills and twenty-nine grist mills in this county are also returned. No other information.

† There are also seventy barrels of salted pork prepared in this county, &c.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ERIE—Continued.													
Saddles, &c., and harness		Leather		$900	2						$300		
Salt		Salt water			4	1	1	18 kettles of 32 gallons each	All	$1,500	530	$50	
Scythes, sickles, augers, cutlery, &c.		Iron, &c	2 tons	500	2					250	300		
Whiskey and gin		Grain	9,650 bushels	4,971	3	1		10 stills, &c	All	3,350	1,080	155	
FAYETTE.													
Bar iron	$71,000	Pig iron and coal	955 tons of pig, &c		153			Water power, furnaces, forges, &c.	All	68,000	30,511	1,550	Five establishments. This business is said to be depressed.
Do		do			30			do do	All	20,000	7,000	500	One do. do.
Cloth, dressed	11,387	Undressed cloth	8,700 yards	For customers.	3			2 fulling mills	All	2,000		400	Two establishments. The capital invested in one only is stated.
Cotton yarn and cloth	2,000	Cotton, wool	6,000 pounds	1,200	3	5	10	300 spindles, &c	All	6,000	1,150	200	
Cotton wool rolls and nails.	19,000	Cotton, wool, and rolled iron.	8,000 lbs. cotton, 9,000 lbs. wool, 52 tons rolled iron.	12,427	8	2	20	Steam engine, woolen and cotton machinery.	All	32,000	4,400	500	
Cotton cloths	5,000	Cotton, wool	Cotton, wool	2,600	2	7	12	Cotton machinery	Partially	10,000			Languishing.
Flour, boards, and woolen manufactures.	2,000	Grain, logs, and wool			15		5	Grist and saw mills, spinning and carding machinery, &c.	All	4,000			
Glass, window and hollow.	52,800	Sand, salt, potash, &c.		15,587	57		24			49,400	2,680	4,200	Three glass-making establishments. Condition rendered languishing by foreign importations.
Hollow ware and castings for engines, &c.	21,000	Pig iron	150 tons	10,500	10		3	2 air furnaces	All	8,000	5,200	500	Six establishments for pig iron, hollow ware, &c. A great depression in this business is complained of by all, and the market value, &c., as stated, must be taken as merely nominal. It is said that importations by the way of New Orleans have taken away the western market, and unless relief be somewhere found they must all sink together.
Hollow ware and pig iron.	47,150	Iron ore and wood	19,000 tons of ore, &c	23,600	120			Furnaces, &c	All	82,000	6,000	3,500	
Do do					90		12	do	All	42,000	51,000	15,000	
Do do. plank and flour.	22,500	Iron ore, &c	1,000 tons of ore, &c	17,300	100			1 furnace, grist and saw mill, all by water.	All	35,000	1,875	500	
Leather, upper, & harness	12,000	Raw hides			2		5	Tannery	All	30,000			
Mill irons, screws, cutlery, &c.	3,000	Iron, steel, &c		690	5		1	Water power machinery	All	2,000	720	75	
Paper and pasteboards	14,241	Rags and scraps	53 tons of rags, 1,200 lbs. of scraps.	5,948	13	16	9	2 engines, 4 vats, &c	All	28,500	2,179	5,200	Two establishments. Sales slow.
Pottery		White clay				1	3			180			
Scythes, sickles, & cutlery	8,000	Iron, steel, &c		1,050	5			Tilt-hammer, &c	All	12,000	1,320	200	
Whiskey	10,850	Grain	9,000 bushels	5,155	3			8 stills and 2 boilers	All	5,500	1,200	3,500	
Wool carded	450	Wool	7,500 pounds	3,000	1		2	Carding machine, by water	All	800	160	120	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GREEN.													
Broadcloths and casinets.	$1,200	Wool..	3,000 pounds	$1,500	8	.....	8	1 billy, 4 jennies, &c.	All	$20,000	$3,500	.....	The $1,200 stated is for carding and fulling only.
HUNTINGDON.													
Bar iron	173,695	Pig iron and coal	2,890 tons of pig iron, &c.	84,440	390	.....	.....	Furnaces, &c	All	383,885	77,918	$26,555	Nine establishments. In 1818 bar iron found ready sales at $140 per ton; in 1820 dull at $80.
Nails and brads	10,653	Hoop iron	50 tons	6,500	5	.....	.....	3 nail machines	All	5,000	1,800	1,875	Dull.
Paper	4,125	Rags	15 tons	1,500	6	3	4	1 paper mill, &c.	All	4,000	1,877	.....	
Pig iron	105,000	Iron ore and coal	10,600 tons of ore, &c.	49,115	105	.....	.....			315,000	59,672	14,500	4 establishments; partake of the general depression.
Sheet iron and nail rods.	19,240	Bar iron	150 tons	15,000	7	.....	.....	Rollers and cutters, by water..	All	12,000	1,680	135	
JEFFERSON.													
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	7,812				18	.....	.....	9 saws, &c.	All	.....	.....	.....	
INDIANA.													
Salt	$1 p. bush.	Salt water	200 gallons to the bushel..	8,624	40	8	.....	Pans, kettles, &c.	32 iron pans, 192 kettles ..	12,000	6,824	800	
MERCER.													
Boot and shoes	1,340	Leather		570	3	.....	.....			265	50	25	
Chairs, Windsor	300	Wood		25	1	.....	1	Turning lathe, &c	All	200	.....	100	
Cloth, dressed	2,700	Undressed cloth	4,500 yards	.....	9	.....	.....	5 fulling mills	All	3,200	.....	710	
Coopers' ware	400			.....	4	.....	1			100	.....	.....	
Flour	.....	Wheat	1,401 bushels	260	13	.....	.....	10 grist mills		10,800	330	1,930	Ten mills. The quantity and cost of raw materials consumed of three only returned.
Furniture, cabinet	.....	Boards, &c.	20,000 feet	265	10	.....	.....			810	2,325	275	
Hats	6,650	Wool and furs		2,511	10	.....	5			1,500	.. ..	690	Six hatteries.
Leather	11,200	Hides and skins	2,555 hides and skins	5,020	17	.....	7	Bark mill, &c.	All	6,970	.....	1,520	Twelve tanneries.
Linseed oil	700	Flax seed	500 bushels	250	1	.....	.....	1 oil mill	All	800	75	20	
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	4,540	.....	.....	...	19	.....	.....	18 saw mills, &c.	All	7,250	.....	.....	
Newspapers	2,000	Paper	80 reams	300	1	.....	1	1 printing press	All	500	300	20	
Potters' ware	2,000			.....	5	.....	.....			800	.....	.....	Four establishments.
Rifle guns	1,000	Iron, steel, and wood		300	2	.....	.....	Boring mill	All..	500	150	50	
Saddles, bridles, &c.	6,015	Leather and saddletrees.		2,020	6	.....	2			.....	330	.....	Three establishments. The contingent expenses of one are said to be $1,000 for leather, &c.
Stone cutting	200	.....		.....	1	.....	....			30	....	20	
Tin ware	480	Tin plate and wire	12 boxes tin, 63 lbs. wire..	250	1	.....	.....			60	.....	15	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MERCER—Continued.													
Wheelwrights' ware	$1,500	Wool and iron		$110	6					$400		$32	
Whiskey	22,907	Grain	21,070 bushels	11,415	87			100 stills, &c	All	12,786	$2,590	892	Fifty-one distilleries.
Wool carding	2,972	Wool	25,900 pounds	For cust'rs only.	7		8	8 carding machines	All	5,520			Six wool-carding establishments.
MIFFLIN.													
Bar iron	6,700	Ore, charcoal, and pig iron.	100 tons of pig	2,500	12			1 furnace and forge, 2 fires, and 3 wheels.	Part only	50,000	3,000	950	In 1818 bar iron sold readily at $140 per ton; in 1819 at $120 per ton; and in 1820 dull at $104.
Paper	5,500	Rags	20 tons	2,000	7	4	5	1 vat, &c	All	12,000	2,500	200	Dull.
SOMERSET.													
Stoves, hollow ware, pig metal, and bar iron.	34,000	Iron ore, pig metal, &c.	1,000 tons of ore, 100 tons of pig iron.	17,200	90	15	6			30,000	2,500	5,000	A furnace, a forge, a grist and saw mill are attached to this establishment; the first three of which are in operation, and the saw mill occasionally. No demand whatever exists for any of the articles here manufactured. Though the aggregate lue of them ought to be thirty-four thousand dollars, in the present state of things they would not probably bring one-half that amount. And as to the stated amount of capital invested, viz., $30,000, it is to be understood that, owing to the very depressed state of business, as much more has been disbursed, of which no return can now be had.
VENANGO.													
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	30,500	Logs			36			18 saws	All				
Sugar, maple	1,330	Sap of the maple tree						Kettles, &c	All				
Whiskey	3,235	Grain						Stills, &c	All				
WARREN.													
Leather, upper and sole.	2,500	Hides	350 hides	1,000	3		1	Bark mill, &c	All	2,000	300	100	Demand increasing.
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	55,400	Logs	50,300 logs	22,875	39			34 saws, &c	All	23,050	6,440	1,085	24 establishments. Sales have been dull from the scarcity of money.
WASHINGTON.													
Beer	1,500							Brewery					
Chairs	1,000	Wood, paints, oil, &c.			2			Turning lathes, &c	All				

Beer	1,500											
Chairs	1,000	Wood, paints, oil, &c.			2			Turning lathes, &c.	All			

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON—Cont'd.													
Cloths and flannels	$1 50 p.yd.	Wool			3			2 carding machines, &c.	All				
Cloths and satinets	4,900	Wool	2,300 pounds		3	8	2	Carding and fulling machines.	All	$500			
Cloths and flour	800	Wool and wheat	1,200 pounds of wool, &c.	$600	3			Grist and fulling mill	All	3,000	$800	$30	
Combs	1,200	Horns	300 horns		3								
Coopers' ware	550	Staves and poles											
Earthenware	1,800	Clay			3		1	Kilns, &c.	All				
Flour	7,000	Wheat			11			14 pairs stones	All				Seven flour mills. Another flour mill is reported in this county, having a saw mill and carding machine attached, with a capital of $50,000. No other information.
Hats	4,100	Wool and fur											
Leather	4,200	Raw hides			7								
Spades, shovels, &c.	1,000	Iron and steel			1		1	Tilt-hammer, &c	All				
Whiskey	39,745	Grain						20 distilleries	All				
WESTMORELAND.													
Bar and rolled iron	20,000	Pig iron	220 tons	6,600	24			Water-power, forges, &c.	All	4,000	11,000	400	Prices much reduced; sales effected with difficulty.
Beer, porter, whiskey, and gin.	5,500	Barley, hops, &c.	5,000 bushels	2,500	2		1	Brewery and distillery	All	8,000	625	50	
Cloth, dressed		Undressed cloth	8,000 yards	500	2			Fulling mill	All.	1,000	192	20	
Newspapers, almanacs, and other printing.	5,000	Paper, &c.	320 reams	1,850	4		6	Printing presses, &c.	All.	22,000	250	80	
Paper, fullers' boards, &c.	16,400	Rags		6,750	11	25	3	Engines, vats, &c	All.	40,000	5,500	500	The same number of hands employed, and the same quantity of material consumed as at any time since the commencement of the establishment in 1811. Present prices reduced 25 per cent., and sales very limited in consequence of foreign importation.
Pig iron and castings	30,000	Ore, &c.		6,450	70	25	6	Furnaces, &c.	All.	23,000	23,000	2,500	Two establishments. A good demand and ready sales with one, situated in Fairfield township, on account of the very good quality of its manufactures; dull business with the other.
Do. do.		do.		7,200	20			Blast furnace, &c.	All	10,000	5,000	1,000	Dull.
Salt	$1 p. bush.	Salt water			45			Salt works, &c.	All	13,500	10,000	1,050	Six establishments that, together, make about 70,000 bushels of salt.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILADELPHIA.													
Andirons	$6,500	Brass, pewter, and lead.		$5,000	3	.....	2			$5,000	$1,200	.....	In 1816 employed four hands; product, $25,000.
Baskets	4,200	Willow withes		.....	16	.....	8			2,150	2,150	.....	Declining in price in common with other manufactures. No foreign competition.
Beds and mattresses	.....	Hair and wool		.....	1	1	1			10,000	700	.....	Demand and sales less than formerly.
Beer, porter, &c.	6,000	Barley and hops	4,000 bushels barley, 1,500 lbs. hops.	4,000	13	.....	.....			8,000	6,000	$1,000	Business diminished in consequence of the increased consumption of whiskey.
Biscuit	32,000	Flour	3,000 barrels	24,000	10	.....	8			10,000	4,500	500	
Blistered steel	.....	Bar iron		.....	2	.....	.....	2 air furnaces	1 in operation	.....	.....	.....	
Books, printed and blank.	110,000	Paper, ink, &c.	5,554 reams paper, 200 dozen skins.	27,668	23	3	19	6 presses	3 employed	13,000	18,700	3,700	For 1815 and 1816 the sums for wages might be doubled. The depression is owing to the general pressure and embarrassment of the country, and not from importations or interference of foreign articles.
Boots and shoes	120,000	Leather		36,000	85	23	4			47,600	36,400	1,800	
Brass and japanned lamps and andirons.	6,700	Brass, copper, and zinc.	2,250 lbs. copper, 1,000 lbs. zinc.	1,120	2	.....	3	1 stamp, 7 lathes	1 stamp, 4 lathes	5,000	1,000	1,800	In 1813 and 1814 employed five men and three boys; sales at that period three times as great as at present, owing to excessive importations at reduced prices.
Bridle bits and stirrup irons.	8,500	Iron, silver, tin, copper, and lead.	6 tons iron, 10 cwt. copper, 400 oz. silver, 490 lbs. lead.	2,039	7	.....	7	Rolling mills	2 in operation	40,300	2,430	450	Business dull.
Bricks	33,038	Clay and sand		.....	63	.....	14	11 kilns	All	.....	.....	27,100	Declined in price 30 per cent. within four years past.
Brushes and bellows	.....	Bristles and wood	40,000 pounds bristles.	26,850	18	2	28			15,800	7,000	4,500	"Let us alone," by one manufacturer; complaints of diminished business by others.
Button moulds	.....	Bones and horns		500	3	2	2	6 lathes	All	.....	.....	1,500	Double the business done some time past.
Calicoes, printed	.....	Manganese, salt, and vitriolic acid.		1,500	6	.....	.....	2 cylinder machines, 2 calenders, 1 dash wheel, complete.	All	8,000	2,000	.....	In 1812 printed 1,400,000 yards. Same machine could print double that quantity.
Carriages, gigs, & harness	72,000	Wood, iron, leather, &c.		20,100	32	.....	28			27,890	9,400	35,820	Business diminished two-thirds within three years.
Cloths, cassimeres, kerseys, and cotton goods.	.....	Cotton and wool	860 bales cotton, 187,500 lbs. wool.	160,625	134	52	106	1,250 spindles, 50 cards, 24 billies, 28 jennies, 136 looms.	1,250 spindles, 50 cards, 21 billies, 21 jennies, 90 looms.	165,000	72,500	37,300	In 1816 encouragement much more favorable than at present. Heavy importations have occasioned great sacrifices and distress.
Chambrays, checks, tickings, shirtings, sheetings, and plaids.	142,612	Cotton yarn	191,200 pounds	77,253	156	74	29	179 looms	162 looms	19,442	49,711	6,807	Demand reduced; market filled with foreign goods; business daily declining.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILADELPHIA—Cont'd.													
Chemicals	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000	$1,000	$3,000	Demand limited, and price redu'd 35 p. ct. since 1818.
Composition ornaments	.....	Whiting; the remainder a secret.	50 pounds.....	A secret.	2	.....	.....	Fly and standing presses, and many thousand brass and wood dies.	One-fourth year in operation.	12,000	.....	.....	In 1810 sales $5,000; in 1820, not $500. The manufacturer declines giving further information.
Copper, brass, and tin ware.	$3,000	Copper, tin, and wire...	.....	$700	1	.....	2	.....	.....	$9,000	620	460	In 1816 sales $9,000. The great influx of foreign goods has caused this change.
Cordage	32,000	Hemp	90 tons	18,000	23	.....	9	.....	.....	20,000	4,450	450	Establishments in good condition. Demand less than formerly in consequence of importations.
Cotton bagging, navy duck, and twine.	10,000	Cotton, hemp, flax, and tow.	40,000 pounds.....	4,000	5	.....	14	1 set preparers, 1 pair cards, 4 throstles of 24 spindles each, 4 frames, 5 looms.	Preparers and 1 throstle...	1,000	1,800	500	When first established suffered severely by excessive importations, particularly of twine.
Cotton twist	10,000	Cotton.....	26,000 pounds.....	5,200	6	5	15	816 spindles.....	408 spindles.....	20,000	5,500	1,100	Nothing done for five years past.
Cotton twist and shirting	14,000	.....	55,000 pounds.....	11,700	5	2	25	1 pick, 1 blowing machine, 9 carding engines, 320 spindles, &c.	Two-thirds	7,500	3,936	1,400	None.
Cotton yarn	.....	Cotton.....	66,800 pounds.....	12,576	8	11	28	4 pairs cards, 1 picker, 3 throstles, 4 power looms, — spindles.	1,112 spindles, and all the other machinery except 4 power looms.	8,500	5,244	1,148	Demand steady and regular at a moderate profit.
Cotton yarn, checks, lace, shirtings, sheetings, &c.	188,500	.....do	433,800 pounds.....	76,500	91	83	217	5,950 spindles, 198 looms.....	4,650 spindles, 86 looms...	305,000	69,300	10,000	Sales at present limited. Difficulty in selling even at small profits. Part of the most valuable machinery idle owing to large importations.
Fire engines, jacks, &c..	4,000	Iron, steel, and copper..	—— tons	3,000	6	.....	1	Anvils, bellows, &c.....	All	5,000	3,000	1,500	Heretofore $10,000 per annum. Depreciation in the demand. Can manufacture cheaper and better than the same imported.
Flannel	8,400	Wool	10,000 pounds.....	5,000	10	1	5	Machinery.....	All	5,000	2,000	500	During the last war business profitable; since depressed and unprofitable.
Flour	.....	Wheat and rye	173,000 bushels.....	157,503	17	.....	4	26 pairs stones	All	49,500	3,310	5,904	Business and demand dull.
Furniture, cabinet	14,000	Mahogany, &c.....	10,000 feet.....	6,820	14	1	9	.....	.....	20,200	5,200	1,700	Business reduced one-third.
Glass	20,000	Flint, pearlash, &c.	.....	.....	18	.....	4	1 furnace, &c.....	All	.....	.....	18,000	No comparison can be made of its past and present condition. Out of operation some years; does not now yield 12 per cent.
Gold and silver leaf, nit. of silver, gold foil, and gold and silver powder.	.....	Gold and silver	350 ounces gold.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....	The demand much diminished.
Hogsheads and barrels...	5,000	Staves and hoop poles..	.....	2,000	1	.....	5	.....	$2,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Business declined 50 per cent. since 1816.
Hats	.....	Beaver and other furs ..	.....	26,000	29	12	12	.....	.....	26,800	11,612	1,002	Business declined 33 per cent. within four years past.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILADELPHIA—Cont'd.													
Japanned and brass lamps, &c.	$6,700	Brass, copper, and zinc.	2,250 lbs. copper, 1,000 lbs. zinc, &c.	$1,120	2	.....	3	7 lathes, 1 stamp.....	4 lathes, 1 stamp.....	$5,000	$1,000	$1,800	In 1813 and 1814 employed five men and three boys; sales three times as good as at present. Excessive importations have caused the depression.
Jewelry of all kinds.....	40,000	Gold and precious stones	.....	.....	7	.....	9	600 stamps.....	All	20,000	.....	5,000	Business as good if not better than ever.
Iron and brass wire, wove sieves, &c.	.....	Iron and brass wire.....	2,000 pounds.....	900	2	.....	.....	1 wire loom.....	In operation.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather.....	70,000	Hides and skins.....	8,650 hides, 20,500 skins..	54,562	31	.....	15	.....	.....	60,500	5,450	5,550	Business much depressed for two years past. Sales forced on long credit.
Do.....	.....	.....do	3,800 hides, 4,200 skins...	23,275	15	.....	2	.....	.....	18,000	4,000	700	Ready sales, moderate profits. No duty is wanted on imported tanned leather.
Looking glasses and fancy chairs.	4,500	Glass plates, gold leaf, &c.	.....	1,600	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	700	In 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, sales from $20,000 to $25,000.
Lace fringe and binding .	4,000	Wool, cotton, and flax..	600 lbs. wool, 1,000 lbs. cotton, 300 lbs. flax.	2,150	1	2	3	10 looms, 4 lace and fringe mills.	3 looms, &c	15,450	572	.....	Much depressed owing to importations. Wants the protecting aid of Congress.
Morocco, parchment, and buckskin.	51,290	Goat, sheep, and deer skins.	83,200 skins.....	18,625	44	4	7	.....	.....	33,300	13,750	1,905	The quantity manufactured nearly equal to any former period. Profits not so good. Not affected by foreign importations.
Nails, brads, hoop, and rod iron.	.....	Bar and hoop iron.....	132 tons rod iron, 82 tons hoop iron.	24,554	10	.....	.....	1 set rollers, 6 cutters, 2 patent nail machines, 1 brad machine, 4 heading tools.	All	6,000	2,364	3,049	Hoop iron dull sale owing to foreign importations. Nails brisk.
Paper	21,200	Rags.....	203,300 pounds.....	6,924	19	16	17	6 vats, &c	All	10,000	5,100	1,420	Demand dull. No cash sales can be effected.
Paper hangings and playing cards.	.....	Paper, whiting, and logwood.	1,000 reams paper, 160 cwt. whiting.	5,740	12	6	20	Wood cuts.....	$8,000 worth.....	.....	5,500	2,000	Business reduced one-third within two years in consequence of large French importations.
Parchments, chamois, and buck skin.	.....	Sheep and deer skins...	4,000 sheep, 2,000 deer ...	4,500	3	.....	3	.....	.....	10,500	300	100	Business reduced one-third, sales one-half, owing to importations of French gloves and English dressed sheep skins.
Patent and moulded shot.	28,500	Pig lead	150 tons	21,000	4	.....	.....	.....	$12,000 worth	40,000	1,250	950	Laboring under great difficulties in consequence of large importations. Sales dull and on long credits. Hardly produces a profit of 6 per cent.
Piano-fortes.....	.....	Mahogany rosewood, steel and brass wire, &c.	.....	3,000	9	.....	2	.....	.....	4,000	5,000	2,000	Demand and sales very limited owing to importations. A duty of 50 per cent. would greatly benefit this business.
Playing and other cards..	7,000	Paper	500 reams	2,500	4	3	4	$5,000 worth of prints, presses, engravings, &c.	$4,000 worth.....	10,000	2,000	500	In 1814, 1815, and 1816, amount made and sold averaged $17,000 per annum; the decrease is principally owing to Europe supplying the West Indies, and to the illicit introduction of cards from France and other countries into the United States.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILADELPHIA—Cont'd.													
Plaster and ginger	.....	Plaster of Paris and ginger root.	60 tons plaster, 10,000 lbs. ginger.	$800	1	.....	1	1 pair stones	.....	.....	.....	$50	Business unusually dull.
Pottery	$10,000	Clay and red lead	4 tons lead, 180 tons clay.	2,748	10	.....	10	3 wheels, 2 lathes	All	$5,750	$2,950	850	In 1814, 1815, and 1816, double the quantity manufactured. Depreciation owing to foreign importations. No prospect of improvement.
Printing type	.....	Lead, tin, regulus of antimony, and old types.	25,000 pounds	.....	12	.....	8	$10,000 worth	One-fourth	30,000	5,800	840	Declined one-half since the general prostration of trade; no foreign competition; wants a duty on regulus of antimony, in order to discover its existence in this country.
Rolled iron	18,000	Iron	150 tons	15,000	6	.....	.....	1 pair rollers, 6 sets slitters	All	5,000	1,800	700	In operation eighteen months.
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	.....	Leather, hair, &c	.....	38,000	6	4	15	.....	.....	36,500	3,250	1,900	In 1816, 1817, and 1818, tolerably good; since reduced one-third.
Silver tea and coffee sets of plate.	.....	Silver	.....	3,500	1	.....	5	Stamping machine, rolling mill, &c.	All	1,200	.....	100	In 1815 and 1816 business four times as great as at present, and prices better.
Silver and gold ware and jewelry.	100,000	Gold, silver, gems, and copper.	10,000 oz. silver, 340 oz. gold, 5,000 gems.	25,000	7	2	9	Hammers, &c	All	50,000	8,500	1,500	Greatly reduced within two years, and daily decreasing, owing to importations, and auction stores becoming retail shops.
Soap and candles	51,750	Potash, wood ashes, tallow, salt, &c.	320 cwt. potash, 8,900 bush. ashes, 420 bush. salt, 40,000 lbs. tallow.	33,676	27	.....	4	.....	.....	40,000	4,540	1,318	Condition, past and present, about the same; demand steady.
Steam kitchens, stoves, &c.	6,000	Iron, copper, and tin	15 tons iron, 15 cwt. copper, 8 cwt. tin.	2,607	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,500	.....	In 1815 and 1816 manufactured screws and buckles for knapsacks; employed 20 men and 30 boys; also manufactured currycombs, bolts, and bed screws; in 1816 the sales of the latter articles amounted to $8,275. Changed business for want of protecting duties on British manufactures.
Starch and hair powder	16,600	Wheat	10,000 bushels	10,000	11	.....	2	4 powder and starch mills	All	3,000	3,400	500	Business reduced one-half within three years.
Stockings, for the United States.	4,950	Yarn and wool	4,000 pounds	3,000	6	.....	5	14 looms	8 looms	12,000	2,200	.....	
Sugar, loaf, lump, and candied.	.....	Havana, India, and Brazil sugars.	90 tons	21,500	11	.....	2	11,000 pots and moulds	5,000 pots	6,000	1,500	1,750	
Swords, pistols, and rifles	2,000	Rough rifles	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5,000	.....	500	In 1817 and 1818 manufactured rifles to the amount of $16,000; employed 20 hands, wages $9,000; depression owing to foreign importations.
Tin ware	2,000	Tin plate and sheet iron.	24 boxes tin plate, 600 lbs. sheet iron.	600	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1,000	350	450	Hawkers and pedlars have reduced this business two-thirds.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILADELPHIA—Cont'd.													
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	.....	Spanish and American tobacco.	2,000 lbs. Spanish, 36,000 lbs. American.	$2,300	5	.....	11	3 presses, 1 engine, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	
Turning machinery in general.	.....	Lead, iron, brass, and tin.	Half ton iron, 150 lbs. brass, 30 cwt. tin.	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	$2,000	.....	.....	Formerly used 20 tons of iron and 1 ton of brass per annum, and employed 15 hands.
White and red lead, litharge, &c.	.....	Lead	50 to 300 tons	.....	5 to 25	.....	.....	A steam engine and necessary machinery.	.....	70,000	.....	.....	Business greatly reduced by importation.
White and red lead, and chromic yellow.	$40,000	Pig lead and chromate of iron.	125 tons	.....	10	.....	.....	1 steam engine, 3 pairs stones.	All	40,000	$3,000	$11,000	Demand great; prices reduced in consequence of sales at auction of imported articles.
Woolen yarn	3,750	Wool	5,000 pounds	3,325	2	2	4	1 picker, 3 pairs cards, 4 billies and jennies.	All	12,560	600	600	
DELAWARE.													
Cotton yarn	4,461	Cotton	14,300 pounds	2,860	3	2	8	408 spindles, 4 cards	312 spindles and 4 cards	4,600	1,625	200	
Cotton yarn and muslin	.....	Cotton	90,000 pounds	18,000	13	6	40	1,272 spindles, 16 looms	All	25,000	7,000	1,000	
Cloths, cassimeres, and satinets.	.....	Wool	9,360 pounds	4,680	8	4	3	2 cards, 1 billy, 1 jenny, and 5 looms.	All, except cards	.....	3,300	329	Demand good; profits small.
Cloths	.....	Wool and cotton yarn	27,000 pounds	17,000	21	.....	11	4 cards, 18 looms, 6 spinning machines.	All, except 3 machines	7,000	6,500	.....	
Flour	.....	Wheat, rye, and corn	49,866 bushels	.....	8	.....	5	13 pairs stones	All	37,000	5,550	3,165	
Gunpowder	.....	Nitre	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	4 mills	All	25,000	.....	.....	Capacity to manufacture 800,000 pounds per annum.
Nails, hoop and sheet iron	29,500	Bar iron	175 tons	18,500	10	.....	.....	5 nail machines and rolling mill	All	40,000	3,000	.....	Demand and prices depressed by foreign importations.
Papers and boards	18,000	Rags and ropes	90 tons	7,600	8	12	5	2 mills and 3 vats	All	50,000	3,458	2,500	Much depressed by large importations of paper.
Paper	20,025	Rags	63 tons	8,000	12	20	60	3 mills and 4 vats	3 mills and 3 vats	38,000	5,058	3,800	Do. do.
Scythes	.....	Iron and steel	1 ton iron, 300 lbs. steel	205	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	200	90	
Sheet, hoop, and rod iron	15,000	Iron	60 tons	6,000	5	.....	.....	3 pairs rollers, 1 set cutters	1 pair rollers, 1 set cutters	10,000	1,220	500	Previous to 1816 consumed 300 tons iron annually.
Spades and shovels	3,500	Iron and steel	11 tons iron	1,600	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	800	150	
MONTGOMERY.													
Boots, men and women's shoes.	10,125	Leather	.....	5,250	9	10	18	.....	.....	250	4,180	165	
Broadcloths, &c	10,920	Wool	6,980 pounds	5,000	.....	.....	.....	285 spindles and 9 looms	All	6,000	3,120	2,320	
Do	.....	Wool	6,000 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 carding machines, 1 billy, 2 jennies, 4 looms.	.....	.....	1,544	.....	Used chiefly for dressing cloths for customers; they have machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloths, but give no further information.
Chairs	200	Wood	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Turning lathe, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	
Cloths and satinets	11,200	Wool and cotton	11,660 pounds	5,830	7	2	4	2 cards, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 6 looms, 2 shearing machines.	All	9,500	3,286	1,360	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONTGOMERY—Cont'd.													
Cloth dressing	.....	Wool and undressed cloth.	1,200 lbs. wool, 1,680 yds. cloth.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 carding machine, 1 shearing do., 1 fulling mill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flour and meal	$219,124	Wheat, rye, and corn	218,453 bushels	$185,998	25	.....	4	38 pairs stones	35 in operation	$63,150	$3,020	$17,580	Demand not so good as formerly.
Leather	48,906	Hides and skins	14,426 skins	29,439	42	.....	24	26 bark mills	25 in operation	39,860	4,980	1,159	Do. do.
Linseed oil	39,600	Flax seed	25,700 bushels	25,700	16	.....	1	16 oil mills	15 in operation	32,000	3,100	640	Business dull.
Lime	28,716	Limestone	135,700 bushels	10,770	30	.....	.....	15 lime kilns	All	12,000	3,959	9,768	
Paper	32,750	Rags	82 tons	9,700	24	20	10	4 mills and 8 vats	All	41,300	7,200	3,800	Business greatly declined within three years.
Pottery	2,580	Clay and red lead	.....	583	5	.....	.....	6 mills and 6 lathes	All	1,800	1,340	380	Do. do.
Saws	20,600	Iron and wood	100 tons iron, 12,000 feet plank.	12,000	20	.....	3	Rolling mill	.....	4,000	5,200	2,000	
Steel, rolled and slit iron.	36,000	Bar iron	300 tons	30,000	5	.....	.....	2 pairs rollers and 6 pairs cutters	1 pair rollers, 1 pair cutters	.....	1,200	1,200	
Shirtings and worsted ...	.....	Cotton and wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 water looms, 600 spindles	2 water looms, 360 spindles	.....	.....	.....	No further information given.
Tomb stones	1,200	Marble	160 feet	240	1	.....	.....	8 saws	1 in operation	.....	300	200	Sales one-third less than three years ago.
Whiskey	4,620	Rye and corn	4,400 bushels	2,200	2	.....	.....	2 stills	All	2,120	248	300	
CHESTER.													
Bar iron	55,250	Pig iron	890 tons	28,210	69	.....	4	.....	.....	36,800	5,955	2,500	The quantity and kind of machinery not stated; all in operation.
Boots and shoes	.....	Leather	1,500 pounds	1,000	2	2	3	.....	.....	900	.....	40	
Bricks	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	500	44	200	200,000 annually manufactured.
Cloth, flannels, cassimeres, carded wool, and blankets.	9,000	Wool	13,000 lbs. manufactured, 12,000 carded, 1,000 yards fulled.	4,087	13	5	9	12 cards, 12 looms, 312 spindles, 4 pickers.	In operation half the year.	29,500	2,952	2,180	
Check	.....	Wool and cotton yarn..	500 pounds	189	1	.....	1	1 loom complete	In operation	40	.....	.....	Demand dull.
Cotton yarn	56,455	Cotton	196,000 pounds	37,530	24	3	99	4,176 spindles	3,985 in operation	107,850	9,545	3,475	Demand diminished and price much reduced since 1818 and 1819.
Flour	60,830	Wheat and rye	63,000 bushels	57,580	11	.....	1	17 pairs stones	15 in operation	12,800	1,457	2,150	Five mills; all complain of diminished business.
Flour barrels	300	Staves and poles.	9,000 staves, 4,000 poles...	120	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	
Ground bark	1,500	Oak bark	133 cords	798	6	.....	.....	1 mill	In operation	798	227	133	
Hats	.....	Fur	338 pounds	505	3	.....	1	.....	.....	505	145	300	Not so good as in the preceding year.
Leather	34,740	Hides and skins	4,474 hides, 2,572 skins...	19,447	30	.....	9	22 bark mills	.....	24,530	2,752	995	
Paper	6,948	Rags	58 tons	3,404	11	7	16	.....	.....	3,997	3,260	757	Business greatly diminished in consequence of large importations.
Pottery	8,236	Clay and lead	335 tons clay, 2¼ tons lead.	1,734	10	.....	2	5 mills, 10 wheels	.....	4,619	1,790	1,115	Demand good and increasing.
Rolled iron	19,000	Iron	400 tons	9,000	12	.....	.....	2 rollers, 2 cutters	All	15,000	1,000	75	
Screw augers	1,498	Iron and steel	62 cwt.	377	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	Demand small. Formerly employed 7 hands.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CHESTER—Continued.													
Shirting, stripes, ticking, and checks.	$10,900	Cotton yarn	17,333 pounds	$6,240	11	5	5	10 looms	6 in operation	$5,000	$3,100	$700	Depressed by great importations.
Shovels, spades, shares, and coulters.	.....	Iron and steel	6 tons iron, 6 cwt. steel	1,400	6	.....	.....	4 bellows	All	2,570	348	376	Business on the decline.
Sickles	.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manufactures 100 dozen. Business nearly destroyed by importations.
Tobacco and cigars	9,000	Tobacco	55,000 pounds	5,936	5	.....	15	7 screws, 7 presses	All	4,400	600	750	Business good.
Whiskey and gin	.....	Rye and corn	6,833 bushels	4,217	3	.....	.....	5 stills	All	4,000	700	325	Do.
BERKS.													
Bar iron	103,050	Pig iron	1,670 tons	55,400	234	.....	.....	15 forges, 16 hammers	All	95,000	26,000	9,000	Business dull and unprofitable. Want relief from Congress.
Cloths	16,815	Wool	8,000 pounds	8,460	8	1	8	4 cards, 250 spindles, 7 looms, &c.	Part in operation	10,000	5,140	1,800	Six manufactories. One loses money; with another business brisk, but small profits; and 4 are silent.
Cloth and satinets	.....	Wool	1,800 pounds	1,800	4	.....	5	5 cards, 7 jennies, 17 looms, 3 fulling mills.	2 cards, 2 looms, 2 jennies, &c.	18,831	1,400	2,600	In 1816 employed 47 persons.
Flour	82,400	Wheat, rye, and corn	129,000 bushels	68,800	16	.....	5	16 pairs burr stones	All	39,000	2,700	420	Ready sale at small profit.
Hats	11,154	Wool and furs	13,300 lbs. wool, 400 lbs. fur	5,435	21	6	6	18 sets kettles	All	6,800	3,102	805	Sales dull, and profits small.
Leather	29,765	Hides and skins	4,000 hides, 1,206 skins	21,352	15	.....	.....	Bark mills, vats, &c	All	26,800	2,845	1,576	Eleven manufactories. This business, with some, unproductive; with others, stated to be good.
Paper	14,250	Rags	78 tons	6,514	23	4	6	Mills, engines, moulds, vats, &c.	All	25,442	4,837	1,350	Dull and unprofitable. Profits less by 20 per cent. than formerly.
Pig iron, hollow ware, and castings.	83,040	Ore and wood	6,000 tons ore, 19,500 cords wood.	23,275	259	.....	.....	Furnaces, &c	All	135,000	39,000	12,500	Six manufactories. This business declining, and the profits not more than 6 p. ct. on the capital invested.
Pottery	240	Clay	8 tons	70	1	.....	.....	Clay and glazing mill	All	50	120	25	Sales good.
Whiskey	23,527	Rye and corn	36,175 bushels	17,323	24	.....	2	Stills, &c	All	16,800	4,912	2,154	
LANCASTER.													
Bar iron	80,000	Pig iron	1,200 tons	29,000	127	.....	1	6 forges, 8 hammers	All	240,600	34,746	3,300	Demand limited.
Carded wool	.....	Wool	1,450 pounds	.....	1	.....	.....	2 cards	.....	1,100	49	20	Employed entirely by customers.
Cloth, flannels, cassinets, and blankets.	.....	Wool and cotton	Not stated	.....	10	4	8	5 pairs cards, 3 jennies, 1 billy, &c.	All the woolen; the cotton not these five years.	Not stated.	1,065	3,650	Profits 25 per cent. less than formerly.
Cloth, vesting, marseilles, and linen.	1,200	Wool, cotton, &c	200 lbs. wool, 50 lbs. cotton, 150 lbs. flax, 2 lbs. silk.	250	3	.....	2	2 carding machines, 1 jenny, 5 looms, roving and warping machines, &c.	3 looms, &c	1,800	100	150	In 1814 and 1815 raw materials used $7,000. Wages, 20 hands, $3,700. Market value of product, $30,000. Profit, $17,000. Great influx of foreign goods cause of this change.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
*LANCASTER—Contin'd.													
Flour	$119,102	Wheat	110,275 bushels	$87,761	25	.....	2	27 pairs burrs	All	$172,300	$3,330	$20,149	
Leather	34,002	Hides and skins	4,210 hides, 4,020 skins	17,613	18	.....	6	327 vats, 14 mills	All	23,100	2,918	5,296	
Shovels and spades	2,000	Bar iron and steel	6 tons	660	2	.....	.....	1 hammer	All	1,500	200	200	Demand limited.
Whiskey	120,400	Rye and corn	145,112 bushels	67,652	49	.....	1	77 stills	76 in operation	37,000	9,837	25,022	
YORK.													
Bar iron	18,000	Pig iron and coal	300 tons iron, 80,000 bush. coal.	15,300	9	.....	.....	5 wheels, 2 hammers, 3 fires, &c.	All	30,000	2,500	2,500	Attended with loss at present.
Beer	2,400	Barley, wheat, &c	1,000 bushels	1,000	3	.....	.....	1 dry kiln, 1 boiler, &c.	All	4,000	250	100	
Cloths and satinets	.....	Wool	800 pounds	300	3	1	3	1 carding and 1 spinning machine, 1 loom, &c.	All	700	.....	40	Market dull, owing to influx of foreign goods.
Cotton yarn	.....	Cotton	12,000 pounds	2,420	2	1	19	240 spindles, 16 drawing and roving heads.	One-half	15,500	1,260	250	Demand good; prices reduced.
Pans, shovels, spades, &c.	.....	Bar iron	30 tons	3,000	3	.....	.....	1 hammer, &c	All	8,000	600	200	Demand good heretofore; business of no importance at present; price of manufactured articles much reduced.
Paper	4,250	Rags	50,000 pounds	1,500	.....	.....	6	1 engine, 1 vat	All	3,500	1,700	750	Demand good; prices much reduced.
NORTHUMBERLAND.													
Beer	.....	Barley	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flour	5,700	Wheat	5,250 bushels	3,050	7	.....	.....	9 bolting cloths	All	4,600	500	180	50 per cent. less than three years ago.
Leather	Not stated.	Hides and skins	3,420	8,045	27	1	8	21 bark mills	All	19,905	246	1,245	25 to 30 per cent. less than three years ago.
Pottery	....do....	Clay and red lead	75 tons clay, 3,400 pounds lead.	331	4	.....	1	7 lathes	All	1,950	8	54	Do. do. do.
Tobacco and cigars	....do....	Tobacco	35 hogsheads	2,700	3	1	4	Machinery	All	2,900	200	100	
Whiskey and gin	....do....	Rye and corn	43,950 bushels	17,793	41	.....	.....	56 stills	All	21,650	2,746	3,150	30 per cent. less than three years ago.
LYCOMING.													
Barrels, tubs, &c	1,600	Staves	34,600	243	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	120	76	Demand stationary.
Boots and shoes	5,650	Leather	4,300 lbs., 258 skins	2,660	10	.....	8	.....	.....	420	550	210	Demand decreasing.
Farming utensils	11,900	Iron and steel	37 tons iron, 2,120 pounds steel.	4,920	20	.....	12	.....	.....	2,065	316	1,355	
Furniture, cabinet	2,000	Boards and scantling	11,500 feet	220	5	.....	6	.....	.....	875	.....	347	Business and demand declining.
Hats	1,300	Wools and furs	250 fur skins, 150 lbs. wool.	500	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	100	120	Demand good.

* A return is made of a cotton manufactory, in this county, with a capital of $128,000, which has been idle twelve months. Formerly consumed 30,000 pounds cotton. Machinery consisting of 3,048 spindles, &c.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LYCOMING—Continued.													
Leather	$4,400	Hides and skins	948 hides, 615 skins	$3,375	7	.....	1	1 bark mill	In operation	$2,500	$180	$365	Business increasing.
Pottery	950	Clay	19 tons	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	160	Business decreasing.
Rifles, guns, &c	800	Iron and wood	1,025 lbs. iron, 150 feet wood.	110	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100	260	
Saddles and bridles	2,200	Leather	1,500 pounds	460	1	.....	1	.....	.....	800	.....	150	Business increasing.
Stoves, hollow ware, and pig metal.	.....	Iron ore and coal	1,000 tons ore, 100,000 bushels coal.	5,000	40	.....	.....	1 furnace	In operation	8,000	3,000	.....	Sales dull and market glutted.
Tin ware, &c	.....	Tin and iron	9 boxes tin, 600 lbs. sheet iron.	246	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tires, horse shoes, &c	.....	Pig metal	51 tons	2,040	11	.....	.....	1 forge	In operation	3,700	960	160	
Wagons and sleighs	1,650	White oak, &c	4,300 feet	148	5	.....	4	.....	.....	305	.....	25	
Wheels, chairs, &c	2,500	Wood	2,100 feet	90	5	.....	1	.....	.....	510	.....	810	Demand stationary.
Whiskey	11,220	Rye and corn	15,300 bushels	7,950	11	.....	.....	20 stills	All	5,100	1,382	1,130	Demand decreasing.
White kerseys	7,000	Wool	8,000 pounds	4,000	6	.....	9	4 carding machines, 3 spring jacks, 9 broad looms, 1 fulling stock.	4 card'g machines, 5 looms, 2 spinning jacks.	4,000	1,800	500	Business greatly declined since the peace. During the late war one contract with the United States amounted to $22,000 in six months; can now manufacture 16,000 yards common broadcloth per annum.
UNION.													
Cotton yarn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 spindles, 1 carding and 1 spinning machine.	None	.....	.....	.....	The whole establishment gone to ruin for want of a market; formerly employed four men and three boys, &c.
Flour	.....	Wheat	23,300 bushels	11,075	9	.....	1	17 pairs stones	14 in operation	26,500	1,190	450	Grind, in part, for customers; business dull.
Hats	.....	Fur and wool	1,600 lbs. wool, 150 lbs. fur, 1,500 fur skins.	1,725	10	1	1	.....	.....	1,975	600	105	Demand good; few cash sales.
Leather	19,200	Hides and skins	3,390 hides and skins	7,680	17	.....	6	13 bark mills, &c	All	11,700	796	315	Demand good and ready sales.
Linseed oil	2,790	Flax seed	1,500 bushels	1,250	2	.....	.....	2 pairs stones, 8 stampers, &c.	All	2,500	220	70	
Pottery	1,050	Red lead and clay	400 pounds lead	270	2	.....	2	Turning lathe, &c	All	325	116	12	Demand good.
Tobacco and cigars	.....	Tobacco	5 tons	900	2	.....	4	Cutters and wheels	All	570	242	8	Do.
Whiskey	.....	Rye and corn	16,000 bushels	8,065	14	.....	1	22 stills	All	11,830	1,830	290	Demand good; few sales for cash; worth 25 to 31 cents per gallon.
CUMBERLAND.													
Bar and pig iron	.....	Iron ore and coal	600 loads ore, 1,200 loads coal.	4,260	90	.....	6	Forge, grist, saw mill and slitting mill.	All, except slitting mill	180,000	15,700	10,000	
Castings, stoves, pig iron, &c.	25,000	do	1,200 tons, 150,000 bushels coal.	6,600	65	.....	15	Blast furnace, &c	All	100,000	16,000	10,000	Prices and demand reduced; some years ago demand brisk, and prices good for cash.
Paper	3,556	Rags	47,263 pounds	2,127	4	5	1	1 vat, 3 presses, &c	All	9,680	1,961	200	Manufactory in good order; dull sale.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WAYNE.													
Window glass	$20,000	Pearl ashes, salt, sand, clay, &c.	3,500 bushels, 50 loads	$2,750	30	.....	6	6 ovens, 1 furnace, 6 pots	All	$20,000	$600	$3,000	In good demand; has been in operation five years with good success.
NORTHAMPTON.													
Bar iron	8,400	Pig metal	110 tons	4,500	11	.....	.....	1 hammer, 2 fires	All	30,000	2,000	8,500	From 1808 to 1818 sales good; since less advantageous, owing to the influx of foreign iron.
Beer	.....	Barley	651 bushels	455	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	.....	.....	
Flour	165,500	Wheat and rye	165,435 bushels	128,043	22	.....	2	13 pairs stones	11 pairs	33,000	12,450	8,975	Business unprofitable for several years past; sales, however, for all manufactured.
Flour and whiskey	11,460	Wheat, rye, and corn	11,500 bushels	9,500	3	.....	.....	2 pairs stones, 2 stills	All	3,000	450	220	
Linseed oil	13,000	Flax seed	6,800 bushels	9,550	9	.....	.....	3 pairs stones, 3 wheels	All	7,000	1,800	600	Sales for all manufactured for several years past at moderate profits.
Musket, rifle, and pistol barrels.	5,000	Iron and steel	10 tons iron, 10 cwt. steel.	1,450	8	.....	.....	$4,500 worth	$2,500 worth	16,000	2,000	400	In 1814 and 1815 consumed double the quantity of materials; employed seventeen hands; prices 50 per cent. higher than at present, and brisk sales; has declined since 1816.
Whiskey	14,700	Rye and corn	14,000 bushels	7,210	7	.....	.....	3 stills	All	5,000	5,420	1,050	Sales for all manufactured at small profits.
LEHIGH.													
Flour	91,380	Wheat	91,200 bushels	77,800	6	.....	.....	6 pairs stones	5 pairs	10,000	1,100	7,880	Demand, sales and prices, less than formerly.
Leather	2,400	Hides	425	1,132	2	.....	2	1 bark mill	All	2,300	80	1,080	Demand and price variable, owing to high price of Spanish hides.
Pig and cast iron	20,000	Ore and charcoal	1,500 tons ore, 1,000 loads coal.	16,125	5	.....	.....	1 furnace, &c	All	30,000	1,716	1,500	Prices 50 per cent. less than formerly, owing to importations; few cash sales.
Shovels, spades, &c	900	Iron and steel	3 tons	450	2	.....	.....	1 hammer, 4 fires	1 hammer, 2 fires	300	150	50	From 1803 to 1814 sales tolerable; value of produce, $4,000; raw materials, $1,300; 7 hands employed.
Whiskey	2,400	Rye and corn	4,000 bushels	1,200	2	.....	.....	3 stills	All	1,600	200	250	Sales dull; formerly good.
LEBANON.													
Cloths, flannels, satinets, blankets, &c.	2,500	Wool	5,000 pounds	.....	8	4	6	5 cards, 3 jennies, 3 jacks, 1 billy, 8 looms, 3 shears.	3 cards, 1 jack, 1 jenny, 1 billy, 6 looms, 2 shears.	.....	1,500	200	In 1816 employed sixty hands; originally cost $35,000, now worth $12,000.
Cloth and flannel	.....	...do	2,400 pounds	1,200	9	1	8	172 spindles, 3 pairs cards, 5 looms, 3 fulling mills.	All	3,550	500	.....	Demand, sales and prices, something less than formerly.
SCHUYLKILL.													
Bar iron	23,900	Pig metal	400 tons	12,700	40	.....	3	4 hammers, 6 fires	4 hammers, 5 fires	103,000	5,117	600	Demand dull, owing to the influx of foreign iron.
Boards and scantling	1,300	Logs, wood	1,240	450	4	.....	.....	3 saw mills	All	700	96	456	
Linseed oil	435	Flax seed	300 bushels	325	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	20	.....	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SCHUYLKILL—Contin'd.													
Whiskey	$1,350	Rye	1,500 bushels	$645	1	.....	.....	2 stills	All	$1,000	$200	$300	
Wool carding	.....	Wool	4,000 pounds	.....	1	.....	1	1 carding machine	In operation	.....	.....	.....	
FRANKLIN.													
Cloth, flannels, & blankets.	11,000	Wool	10,000 pounds	3,000	7	1	6	4 cards, 192 spindles, 5 looms, 4 fulling stocks.	All	8,000	1,400	500	In an improving state.
Do.....do....	Not stated.	...do.	Not stated	.....	10	.....	10	3 cards, 2 pickers, 3 jennies, 5 looms.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Cloth, yarn, cassimeres, &c.	.....	Cotton and wool	5,000 lbs. cotton, 3,000 lbs. wool.	2,125	5	3	12	650 spindles	268 spindles	7,500	1,500	700	Demand injured by the introduction of India muslins.
COLUMBIA.													
Boots and shoes	1,800	Leather	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	
Carriages and chairs	4,500	Iron, leather, wood, &c.	4 tons iron, 200 lbs. leather, 19,000 feet wood.	1,006	7	.....	3	.....	.....	3,000	700	1,200	Present prices low and sales dull, formerly good.
Cloth	3,000	Wool	2,000 pounds	1,225	3	2	3	Jennies, fulling mill, &c	All	3,500	300	200	Establishment in good order, prices reduced 25 per cent.
Flour	4,850	Wheat	12,000 bushels	7,200	3	.....	.....	.....	All	12,000	300	150	
Hats	2,700	Wool and furs	930 lbs. wool, 1,000 fur skins.	835	5	2	.....	4 sets planks, kettles, &c	All	259	.....	100	Prices from 25 to 50 per cent. less than three years ago.
Leather	11,500	Hides and skins	1,350 hides and 865 skins	6,380	9	.....	5	79 vats, &c	All	10,000	700	400	Establishments in good order; demand for all manufactured.
Nails, brads, &c	2,260	Iron	10 tons	1,640	2	.....	.....	2 cutting and 2 heading machines.	All	140	.....	150	
Pottery	820	Clay	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	230	
Paper	.....	Rags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 vats and paper mill	All	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles and harness	900	Leather	75 sides	450	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
Whiskey and gin	7,080	Rye and corn	6,304 bushels	3,130	9	.....	.....	12 stills	All	2,580	870	710	
Windsor chairs and spinning wheels.	900	Wood	.....	150	3	.....	.....	2 turning lathes	All	150	.....	125	
LUZERNE.													
Bar iron	3,600	Iron ore	150 tons	400	2	.....	.....	1 fire	All	600	.....	1,050	Demand equal to quantity manufactured.
Cloth dressing	.....	Cotton and wool	16,500 yards fulled, 20,000 lbs. carded.	.....	15	.....	2	4 fulling mills and 4 cards	All	5,400	1,000	900	In good order, and business lively.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LUZERNE—Continued.													
Cloths and cassinets, &c.	$6,500	Wool and cotton.....	2,000 lbs. wool, 700 lbs. cotton.	.....	5	1	5	4 cards, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 3 looms.	All	$6,000	$1,000	$600	In good order, and business lively.
Cabinet ware and chairs.	3,000	Timber	.....	$885	5	.....	.....	3 lathes, &c.....	All	1,200	500	200	In good repair, and demand and business lively.
Flour and lumber.....	25,950	Wheat and logs	24,000 bushels, 2,800 logs.	17,000	17	.....	3	10 pairs of stones, 2 saw mills.	All	61,000	2,500	650	Lumber dull sale, flour better.
Flour and plaster.....	.....	Wheat and plaster.....	21,000 bushels, 35 tons . ..	.....	5	.....	8	4 pairs of stones	All	9,500	1,066	405	Flour dull sale, plaster in demand; prices low.
Flour.....	.....	Wheat.....	27,500 bushels.....	.....	4	.....	1	6 pairs of stones	All	5,000	100	50	
Hats	3,000	Wool and fur	600 lbs. wool, and 1,500 fur skins.	1,325	7	.....	1	3 kettles, &c.....	All	400	700	35	Ready market.
Lumber.....	4,000	Logs	3,000	800	12	.....	.....	5 saws	All	2,500	1,000	200	Dull sales, and prices low.
Leather.....	24,150	Hides and skins.....	4,725	6,586	18	.....	4	7 bark mills, &c.....	All	9,150	1,325	480	Sales good and in demand.
Linseed oil.....	3,500	Flax seed.....	1,000 bushels.....	750	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	200	50	Do. do.
Nails and brads	2,250	Iron	8½ tons	1,320	7	.....	.....	4 cutting and 5 heading machines.	All	1,900	400	30	Do. do.
Paper	3,500	Rags.....	15,600 pounds.....	624	4	6	1	1 engine, vat, &c.....	All	9,000	1,400	500	Machinery in good order; sales dull.
Pottery	1,100	Clay and red lead.....	1,000 lbs. of lead.....	300	1	.....	.....	Sufficient for three hands.....	Sufficient for one hand ...	400	.....	50	In good demand and ready sales.
Tin ware.....	7,500	Plate tin.....	150 boxes.....	3,000	5	2	3	.....	.....	3,000	1,000	150	Do. do.
Whiskey	18,836	Rye, corn, and cider....	25,754 bushels grain, 100 bbls. cider.	9,612	42	.....	4	39 stills.....	All	11,720	2,330	1,590	Do. do.
Whiskey, gin, and boards.	.....	Rye, corn, and logs.....	2,840 bushels of grain	1,657	13	2	5	5 stills and 3 saw mills	All	500	342	300	Machinery in good repair; business dull.
Whiskey, bar iron, and lumber.	3,000	Grain, iron ore, and logs.	4,500 bushels of grain	1,749	12	.....	2	6 stills, 2 saw mills, and 1 forge.	All	12,000	1,800	600	Sales good and in demand.
ADAMS.													
Cloth, linsey, cassimeres, and flannels.	.....	Wool.....	4,200 pounds.....	.....	6	.....	4	1 billy, 3 jennies, 4 looms, 2 fulling stocks.	All	5,000	800	422	Demand greater than supply.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NEWCASTLE.													
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, merinoshawls, army cloths, and negro cloths, &c.	$106,000	Wool and cotton.....	87,500 pounds.....	$52,000	86	45	64	.....	.....	$146,000	$33,529	$16,200	Four establishments. The capital invested in two, which, together, manufacture to the annual value of $80,500, has not been returned. This business, though not as flourishing as it has been, is evidently improving.
Do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	Now unemployed.
Cotton twist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620 spindles.....	None.....	10,000	.....	.....	Stopped by the pressure of the times; six years ago it employed 30 persons, paid $3,000 annually in wages, and consumed $8,000 worth of cotton. It is intended to put it again into operation this year.
Cotton yarn.....	.....	Cotton wool.....	165,800 pounds.....	30,952	14	20	64	4,484 spindles.....	1,928 spindles.....	117,000	11,160	.....	Four establishments, of which two, together of 2,316 spindles, are reported to be lying idle for want of encouragement; with the others, demand good just now, but fluctuating, and profits very small.
Cotton checks, muslins, plaids, ticking, &c.	40,000	.....do.....	90,000 pounds.....	18,000	35	45	55	2,000 spindles, &c., 25 looms..	All	100,000	8,400	4,000	The coarse cotton goods are fully protected, but not the finer fabrics.
Do.....do.....	Fluctuat'g	.....do.....	168,000 pounds.....	32,200	42	37	56	5,300 spindles.....	3,800 spindles.....	118,000	16,400	.....	
Cotton yarn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	.....	.....	Ceased operation in 1819.
Flour and meal.....	115,000	Wheat, rye, and corn...	195,000 bushels.....	95,000	36	.....	.....	3 water wheels, 7 pairs stones.	All	80,000	8,500	.....	
Do.....	.....	.....do.....	457,000 bushels.....	252,000	111	.....	1	22 pairs of stones.....	All	190,900	9,700	2,060	Six flour mills, of one of which the amount of capital invested, annual wages paid for labor, and contingent expenses, have not been returned.
Do.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two mills; no other information.
Gunpowder—fine, cannon, and musket.	17 to 22 cents per pound.	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	654,000 lbs. of saltpetre, 70,000 lbs. of sulphur, 32,000 lbs. of charcoal.	73,670	109	.....	4	7 mills, &c	All	273,000	45,300	.....	
Hulled and pearl barley..	5,000	Barley in rough grain state.	4,500 bushels.....	4,500	5	.....	.....	2 mills, &c.....	All	20,000	1,000	.....	It is believed that this is the only manufactory of the kind in the United States.
Leather.....	30,800	Hides and skins.....	2,500 hides, 30 dozen of skins.	18,310	12	.....	13	Bark mills, vats.....	All	35,846	2,500	2,600	
Do.....	.....	.....do.....	3,000 hides.....	12,000	8	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....	16,000	2,400	.....	
Leather, (curried).....	.....	Leather.....	2,900 skins, 15,000 lbs. of sole leather, 100 dozen of morocco leather.	10,475	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3,000	150	.....	Some years ago did considerably more business than at present, and cannot complain now.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF DELAWARE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NEWCASTLE—Contin'd.													
Paper—writing, printing, &c.	$101,000	Rags	270 tons	$30,000	39	48	73	Engines, vats, &c	All	$190,000	$27,330	$13,175	Three establishments; all in fine order, but the business at a low ebb.
Rolled and slit iron		Bar iron						Complete machinery of a rolling and slitting mill.	None	15,000			Not in operation.
KENT.													
Flour	650	Wheat			6								
Leather	13,200	Hides and skins		12,800	10								Three tanneries.
SUSSEX.													
Barilla											5,000		This manufactory has not yet commenced operations.
Bar iron	6,000	Ore and coal	400 tons ore, 24,000 bushels coal.	2,500	13		2	2 pairs of bellows, 4 wheels	All	8,000	2,500	400	Sales impeded by imported iron.
Castings and pig iron	30,000	Ore, coals, and shells	2,160 tons ore, 120,000 bushels coal, &c.	15,000	36		4	2 bellows, 2 wheels	All	25,000	9,580	2,000	
Flour and meal	28,125	Wheat and corn	30,000 bushels	22,500	3					52,500	550	150	
Leather	56,500	Hides and bark	6,800 hides, &c	24,940	20		12	Bark mill, vats, &c	All	47,000	4,950	1,725	Sales dull.
Linseed oil	3,500	Flax seed	2,000 bushels	2,000	3			1 mill and 5 stones	All	4,000	500	100	
Rolls	300	Wool								800	150	25	
Salt	1,425	Salt water and wood		450	2		2			250	400	50	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALLEGANY.													
Flour	$19,000	Wheat, rye, and corn	25,500 bushels	$15,250	5	.....	.....	7 pairs stones	All	$10,000	$1,000	$50	Three establishments. The capital invested in one, and contingent expenses of two, not stated.
Glass, window and hollow.	30,000	Crude ashes, sand, salt, pot and pearl ashes.	2,000 bushels crude ashes, 1,500 bushels sand, 500 bushels salt, 3,800 lbs. pot and pearl ashes.	5,000	30	.....	8	None mentioned	.....	20,000	15,000	3,000	This establishment commenced in 1817. Business stated to be very much depressed.
Leather, sole, upper, harness, &c.	9,800	Hides and skins	800 hides, 300 calf skins	3,000	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3,000	300	500	In good demand.
Stone coal	.....	.....	70,000 bushels	6¼ cents per bush.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	1,400	.....	Two establishments; the material very abundant, and usually sent down the Potomac in boats.
Whiskey	3,850	Rye and corn	1,200 bushels	1,310	2	.....	.....	5 stills, 1 boiler	All	900	650	200	
Wool carded & ful'd cloth	Not stated.	Wool and cloth	18,000 lbs. wool and cloth.	No answer	6	.....	4	2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines.	All	Not stated.	660	.....	Information defective.
ANNE ARUNDEL.													
Cotton yarn	17,000	Cotton	60,000 pounds	11,000	4	7	20	1,150 spindles, 9 carding machines, &c.	900 spindles	14,000	4,500	1,000	
Flour	36,000 in one of 3 estab'mts.	Wheat	85,000 bushels	66,500	13	.....	2	20-horse steam engine, 7 pairs stones.	11 pairs stones	85,000	3,400	2,650	
CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE.													
Ale, beer, and porter	$81,000 in 2 of 3 est.	Barley and hops	56,000 bush. barley, 31,000 lbs. hops.	80,250	68	.....	3	As usual in breweries	.....	260,000	24,000	18,000	
Anchors and spikes	12½ cents per lb.	Iron	75 to 80 tons	Not stated.	16	1	.....	No machinery mentioned	.....	16 to 18,000	Not stated.	Not stated.	It is stated that the importation of anchors, made of inferior English iron, and paying but a small duty, enables the importer to undersell the American manufacturer, and has nearly suspended this establishment.
Bar iron	$100 per ton.	Pig iron and charcoal	538 tons iron, 152,000 bush. charcoal.	32,867	49	.....	6	As usual in furnaces	The whole	200,000	11,440	3,000	Demand very limited at present. Heretofore, when the consumption of the article is stated to have been more extensive, the establishment was an object of some interest, notwithstanding foreign competition.
Beef and pork	.....	Beef, pork, salt, saltpetre, barrels, &c.	3,000 hogs, 500 beeves, 4,000 bushels salt.	50 to 80,000	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 to 80,000	2 to 3,000	1,000	The market value is stated to be from 10 to 15 per cent. advance on the amount invested.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations
CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE—Cont'd.													
Bread, pilot, navy, and crackers.	Not stated.	Flour and wood.....	7,000 barrels flour.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	$12,500	$9,000	$3,000	Two establishments. The capital and contingent expenses of one not stated.
Broadcloth, cassimeres, and cassinets.	Not stated.	Wool	10,700 pounds.....	$10,700	10	5	14	20 looms, 1 patent spinning frame, 144 spindles, 4 carding engines, 3 jennies, 1 billy, 1 jack, &c.	None.....	90,000	6,600	15,000	This establishment is stated not to have been in operation since 1817, not being able to compete with the foreign manufacturer.
Brushes of all sorts.....	$43,000	Russia and American bristles, iron, brass wire, oak, poplar, and pine scantling and boards.	23,000 lbs. Russia, 5,000 lbs. American bristles, &c.	17,675	22	2	8	8 boring machines.....	All	43,000	7,500	10,000	
Coaches, gigs, sulkeys, &c.	62,000	Ash, poplar, & walnut; iron, varnish, paints, leather, &c.	.....	28,629	47	.....	13	No machinery mentioned.....	.....	48,000	20,898	.....	Three establishments. Business declined very much within two or three years past.
Cordage of all kinds	(*)	Hemp	343 tons	225 pr. ton	76	.....	17	As usual in ropewalks	.....	41,000	11,150	950	Seven establishments. The capital invested in one, the wages paid in two, and contingent expenses of four, not stated.
Cotton yarn	Not stated.	Cotton	74,000 pounds.....	17,000	6	2	47	4 carding machines, 2,000 spindles, &c.	4 carding machines, 1,150 spindles.	95,000	8,788	incl'g contingent expenses.	Two establishments, doing but a small business compared with what they formerly did.
Cotton yarn, bed ticking, brown shirting, plaids, and stripes.	42,000	...do.....	130,000 pounds.....	23,400	8	15	81	5,300 spindles, 46 water looms.	2,200 spindles, 46 power looms.	240,000	14,500	700	
Cotton yarn and piece goods.	(†)	...do.....	150,000 pounds.....	19 to 20 cts. per lb.	10	.....	120	4,000 spindles, 32 water looms.	2,000 spindles, 32 water looms.	430,000	16,000	3,000	A charter was granted to this establishment in 1808. Capital limited to $1,000,000; $430,000 has been paid in, and invested in lands, buildings, and machinery. One of the buildings, containing 6,000 spindles, was consumed by fire in 1815, and is still in ruins.
Cotton yarn, checks, stripes, plaids, tickings, &c.	40 to 45,000	Cotton	125 to 135,000 pounds	25 to 35,000	7	12	50	2,000 spindles, &c.....	None at present.....	100,000	10,000	3,500	This establishment has been in operation six years, stopping occasionally from various discouragements. Its business has considerably improved within the last year, 1820, though still depressed.

* Tarred cordage, 11½ to 14 cents per pound; white rope, 18 to 20 cents per pound.

† Yarn, 25 to 40 cents per pound; piece goods, 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE—Cont'd.													
Cotton yarn, shirtings, sheet'gs, stripes, plaids, denims, &c.	Not stated.	Cotton	150,000 pounds	$30 to 50,000	40	.....	75	3,500 spindles, 80 power and 50 hand looms.	2,400 spindles, 80 power looms.	$210,000	$37,000, contingent	including expenses.	This establishment was burned down 21st January, 1820, with all its machinery. It is stated that one of its proprietors is now rebuilding, (1820,) though on a smaller scale.
Cotton plaids	$90,904	Cotton yarn	22,820 pounds	9,796	21	14	15	Looms, spooling, warping, and other machinery.	34 looms, &c	2,000	8,491	$2,400	In good demand.
Earthen ware	40,000	Clay, red lead, wood, &c.		11,650	35	.....	12			60,000	15,000	3,000	
Fancy furniture	Not stated.	Moreens, fringes, brass wire, chintzes, &c.			30	25	13			30,000			Information defective.
Flour	$4 to $5 per barrel.	Wheat	1,391,900 bushels	av. 90 cts. per bush'l.	179	4	6	95 pairs burr stones, &c	Nearly all	968,500	In general.	No answ'r	31 establishments. The capital invested in four, and the machinery employed in two, not stated.
Furniture, cabinet	55,000	Mahogany, pine, and poplar timber.	90,000 feet mahogany, 50,000 feet pine and poplar.	25,250	24	.....	20			35,000	9,994	9,175	Previous to the year 1817, the market value of the articles manufactured at this establishment is stated to have been upwards of $100,000. Of the contingent expenses, $9,000 are stated to be for imported hardware.
Gin and whiskey	Not stated.	Rye and corn			20	.....	.....			50,000	7,000	.....	Information not perfect.
Glass, window	3,400 boxes $8 to $10 per box.	Pearl and raw ashes, salt, sand.			20	.....	10			70 to 80,000	12 to 15,000	.....	In operation 20 years. Sales dull, prices low.
Gunpowder	$36,000 in 1 of 2 establish'ts.	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	392,000 lbs. saltpetre, 46,000 lbs. sulphur, 53,000 lbs. charcoal.	43,750	43	.....	.....			75,000	10,000	3,800	
Hats	65,000	Furs of various kinds		68,000	53	13	37			84,000	19,000	5,400	Four establishments. The market value, capital invested, wages, and contingent expenses of one of which not given.
Iron, bar & sheet, boiler plates, nail plates, nails, and brads.	120,000	Iron	500 tons bar and 300 tons scrap iron.	70,000	50	.....	13	4 rolling mills, 24 nail machines, &c.	One-half	220,000	26,000	14,000	Business for some years back has afforded a moderate profit, but will now pay six per cent. on the capital invested, and appears to be still further declining.
Leather of all sorts	142,750	Hides and skins	19,250 hides, 20,460 skins.	113,750	67	2	35	As usual in tanneries		219,500	14,886	14,255	16 establishments. In two instances, the market value of the article is not given.
Millinet	2,400	Cotton yarn	500 pounds	375	2	1	3	Looms	Three in operation	425	1,500	10	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE—Cont'd.													
Morocco	$28,000 in 2 of 3 establish'ts.	Goat and sheep skins	41,000 skins	$24,500	24	7	9			$59,000	$12,800	$4,100	The business of these establishments is stated to have fallen off very much in consequence of the great importations of morocco leather, which can be afforded at lower prices.
Paper of all kinds	51,600	Rags	173 tons	19,680	30	10	36	Usual machinery in paper mills.		108,580	17,925	10,400	Five establishments. The wages paid in one, and the contingent expenses of two, not stated.
Patent floor cloths	6,500	Hemp, flax, oil, and colors.	4,000 lbs. hemp, &c.	1,300	3	10	2	1 loom, tamps, tables, &c.	All	12,000	1,700	Not stated.	Demand dull.
Pig iron, castings, and flour.	(*)	Iron ore and charcoal	1,500 tons iron ore, 120,000 bushels charcoal.	20,000	50			3 water wheels, bellows, 3 pairs stones.		100,000	10,200	3,000	
Plated saddlery	50,000	Silver, iron, block tin, brass, and lead.		15,000	10		30	10 pairs rolling mills		20,000	3,000	2,000	Business stated to be extremely depressed, comparatively with former years.
Refined sugar	Not stated.	All kinds of raw sugar	2,807,000 lbs. and 1,000 boxes.	284,500	62		4	As usual in sugar refineries		200,000	19,200	14,220	12 establishments. The cost of the raw material in three, the capital invested in five, the wages paid in one, and the contingent expenses of four of them, are not stated.
Rum	37c. p. gal.	Molasses	1,080 hogsheads	29,000	6			No machinery mentioned		41,000	1,440	3,700	In good demand at a small profit.
Saddlery	Not stated.	Leather, &c		13,375	26	2	18			82,000	12,500	5,700	Five establishments. In one instance the amount of capital invested is not given.
Sheetings, shirtings, &c.	32,200	Cotton	93,000 pounds	17,000	12	5	75	2,880 spindles, &c.	1,440 spindles, 30 power looms.	160,000	10,000	3,000	Stated to be in good demand, though at little or no profit.
Sheet iron, hoops, spike rods, nail plates, cut nails and brads.	70 to 90,000	Iron	500 to 700 tons bar iron	50 to 70,000	10 to 15		6	Rolling and slitting mill, 8 machines for cutting nails, &c.	About half occasionally	100,000	10,000	Unknown.	This establishment has been but partially in operation since its erection, three years since, in consequence of the large importations of similar articles from England.
Soap and candles	Not stated.	Tallow, rosin, salt, barilla, pot and raw ashes, &c.	In general, no answers	Not stated.	32		6			89,000	9,420		Four establishments. Information defective.
Spades, shovels, hoes, &c	2,380	Iron, plank, and coal		1,291	5		2	3 water wheels, tilt and raising hammers, turning-lathe, &c.	Principal part	1,122	622	359	
Spirits of turpentine, varnish, rosin, paints, &c.	10,000	Turpentine, paints, oil, &c.	1,200 barrels turpentine, 1,000 gals. linseed oil, &c.	5 to 6,000	3			Stills, coolers, horse mill, &c.	1 still and horse mill occasionally.	12,000	800	1,000	Demand dull.

NOTE.—Besides what has been stated, there are several branches of manufacture carried on by the convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary, viz: At brush-making, 13 men are employed, $7,000 capital invested, $11,000 annual product; at weaving and dyeing, 70 men are employed, $17,000 capital invested, $26,000 annual product; at cordwaining, 44 men and 3 women are employed, $7,500 capital invested, $12,000 annual product; at hatting, 36 men and 2 women are employed, $7,500 capital invested, $13,000 annual product; at comb-making, 9 men are employed, $3,000 capital invested, $5,000 annual product; at smithing, 5 men are employed, $1,500 capital invested, annual product $3,000; sawing marble, 30 men are employed, $1,000 capital invested, $3,000 annual product.

* Pig iron, $30 per ton; castings, $75 per ton; flour, $3 70 per barrel.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CECIL.													
Bar iron	$100 p. ton	Pig iron	300 tons	$8,400	15	.....	3	Two forges, &c	All	$12,500	.....	.....	
Bar iron, nail rods, &c	35,000	Pig iron, kentledge and coal.	300 tons	15,000	50	.....	.....	Two forges, 4 bellows, slitting mill, &c.	None	40,000	$5,000	$2,000	
Broadcloth, satinets, and flannel.	Cl'th $1 25 to $6 p. yd.	Wool	3,500 pounds	1,400	7	2	3	5 looms, 2 shearing machines, 1 jenny, 1 picker, &c.	Nearly all	4,000	1,200	300	Demand dull.
Broadcloth, satinets, flannel, cotton, yarn, muslins, &c.	10,000	Wool and cotton	5,000 pounds wool and 10,000 pounds cotton.	5,000	6	4	8	Carding machines, jennies, &c.	5 carding machines, 1 jenny, 1 billy, 6 looms, 1 fulling stock, 1, throstle, 1 mule, &c.	8,000	3,500	500	Demand dull. Manufacture principally disposed of in barter.
Broadcloth, fine and common kerseys, satinets, &c.	3,000	Wool	3,000 pounds	2,000	6	6	4	2 carding, 2 spinning, 1 shearing machine, 3 looms, 1 fulling stock.	The whole	5,000	1,500	500	Business improving.
Broadcloth, satinet, cotton yarn, shirtings and flannel.	Not stated.	Wool and cotton	10,000 pounds wool and 7,000 pounds cotton.	6,000	10	4	6	Carding machines, jennies, &c.	4 carding, 2 spinning machines, 1 sluber, 1 fulling stock, 1 throstle.	10,000	7,000	500	Sales dull.
Cannon, kentledge, and other castings.	30,000	Iron ore and charcoal	12,000 tons ore	15,000	30	.....	.....	1 blast, 2 air furnaces, 1 boring mill, &c.	1 blast and 1 air furnace	30,000	5,000	1,000	Sales good.
Flour and plaster	35,000 in 2 of 3 est.	Wheat, rye, corn, and plaster.	43,300 bushels and 50 tons plaster.	33,000	6	.....	2	8 pairs of burr stones, elevators, bolting reels, hopper boys, &c.	The whole	42,000	1,100	1,300	
Flour and timber	53,000	Wheat, corn, and timber	49,000 bush. wheat; 3,500 bushels of corn; 34,000 cubic feet of timber.	58,000	8	.....	4	8 pairs of burr stones, elevators, bolting reels, hopper boys, and 4 saws.	All	70,000	1,850	1,700	Four establishments, capable of quadrupling the business stated. Sales dull and prices low.
Flour, rolled and slit iron, nails and brads.	25,000	Wheat and bar iron	15,000 bushels of wheat; 50 tons of iron.	20,000	10	.....	1	2 pairs of burr stones, with bolting apparatus; 1 pair rollers, 4 pairs cutters, 2 machines for cutting nails.	The whole	10,000	1,500	500	This establishment, in the years preceding 1818, manufactured annually 400 tons bar iron; since which it has not been able to dispose of more than 50 tons.
Gin and whiskey	9,500	Rye, corn, and oats	8,500 bushels	4,700	6	.....	.....	6 copper stills, &c	4 stills, &c	1,700	1,100	250	3 establishments; the capital of one not stated. Sales dull.
Iron, rolled and slit, nails and brads.	4,000	Bar iron	50 tons	10,000	10	.....	.....	2 pairs rollers, 4 pairs cutters, 2 machines for cutting brads.	All	5,000	1,500	500	Business fallen off since 1817 very much; formerly manufactured 400 tons.
Leather, sole and upper, &c.	29,000 in 3 of 4 est.	Hides, skins, and bark	5,150 hides and skins	14,900	10	.....	7	.....	.....	20,300	1,920	2,110	Four establishments; wages paid in one not stated.
Nails, cuts, brads, &c	2,500	Hoop iron	12 tons	1,700	2	.....	1	1 furnace, 1 cutting and 2 heading machines.	All	800	300	100	Sales dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CECIL—Continued.													
Paper, binders' and box boards.	$8,000	Rags and junk	22 tons rags and 30 tons junk.	$24,000	6	3	8	Two vats and 4 screws	All	$14,500	$4,000	$500	
FREDERICK.													
Beer and porter	2,400	Barley and hops	1,000 bushels of barley, 500 pounds of hops.	700	2			Usual machinery.	All.		200		
Broad and narrow cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, flannels, and blankets.	13,000 in 2 of 4 est.	Wool and cotton yarn	11,600 pounds of wool; 900 pounds of cotton.	5,760 in 3 of 4 est.	22	3	19	9 carding, 9 spinning, 5 shearing, 1 raising machines, 16 looms, 1 billy, 1 jenny, &c.	The whole	26,000	6,000	950	
Cloth, flannels, and blanketing.	1,950	Wool	17 cwt.	510	3		3	2 carding, 1 shearing machine, 2 looms, 1 billy, 1 jenny, &c.	The whole	6,000	240		In good demand.
Cloth, cassinets, carpetings, counterpanes, &c.	2,400	Wool and cotton yarn	1,200 pounds wool, 2,000 pounds cotton yarn.	1,300	5		3	5 looms	3 looms	Not stated.	500	50	
Cotton cloth	3,670	Cotton yarn	3,660 pounds	2,300	4		3	7 looms	4 looms	Not stated.	700	25	Demand not so good as formerly.
Flour	$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.	Wheat, rye, and corn	200,000 bushels		23			In most cases no answers		68,000	3,850	1,675	11 establishments. The cost of the raw material, in several instances, not given, and in one the capital invested is not stated.
Gin and whiskey	14,790	Rye and corn	13,850 bushels	11,740	9			As usual in distilleries	The whole	8,000	1,490	910	4 establishments. The capital of one not stated.
Iron	$70 to $90 per ton.	Iron ore and charcoal			80			1 wheel and 2 pairs bellows	None	50,000			An old establishment undergoing repairs, the present proprietor having lately purchased it.
Leather, of all sorts	89,000	Hides and skins	25,698	62,197	110		8	Usual machinery		(*)	10,806	2,735	36 tanneries. In two instances the market value of the article is not stated.
Paper	$3,800 in 2 of 3 estab.	Rags	26 tons	2,080	10	3	6	Usual machinery		$8,960 in 2 of 3 estab.	2,480	550	
Ploughs, harrows, &c.	1,600 to 4,800.	Iron, wood, and coal	2 to 6 tons iron		5			1 tilt-hammer, 3 pairs bellows, &c.	All	800	500 to 1,000	40	
Satinets	13,750	Wool and cotton	12,500 pounds wool, 3,000 pounds cotton.	5,600	10	14	16	200 spindles, 16 looms	140 spindles, 12 looms	17,000	5,500	1,500	Establishment in a languishing condition; but little demand for its manufactures.
Woolen cloth, blanketing, and flannel.	6,000	Wool	4,000 pounds	2,000	6	2	4	2 carding, 1 shearing machine, 1 picker, 1 billy, 1 jenny, 3 looms, &c.	All	3,000	1,000	1,500	Same remarks as above.
HARFORD.													
Cloth, linseys, kerseys, &c.	$3,100 in 2 of 3 estab.	Wool	15,000 pounds	3,630	6	4	4	4 carding, 3 spinning, 1 picking machine, 2 looms, 2 fulling mills, &c.	All	4,000	500	390	In one of three instances capital and wages not stated. Sales good.

* In most cases no answers.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARFORD—Continued.													
Leather, sole, upper, &c.	(*)	Hides, skins, and bark..	1,520	$4,300	7	.....	4	.....	.....	$6,600	$300	$600	
Paper	$4,000	Rags.....	35,000 pounds.....	1,500	4	2	4	2 engines and 2 vats.....	One-half	200	900	350	To this establishment is attached a saw mill, a fulling mill, a carding machine, and two looms; stated not to be in operation.
MONTGOMERY.													
Cloth, of all kinds.....	22,500	Wool.....	15,000 pounds.....	4,500	10	.....	5	3 carding, 4 spinning machines, 400 spindles, 1 picker, 6 looms, 1 fulling machine, &c.	The whole.....	6,000	2,000	500	This establishment has been in operation about a year. The principal part of the work done is for customers. Demand increasing.
Cotton twist, No. 10.....	5,890	Cotton	18,000 pounds.....	3,240	1	2	12	9 cards, 6 drawing heads, 48 roving cans, 996 spindles, 4 reels, 1 picker.	One-half	30,000	2,300	200	Demand stated to be equal only to what the machinery in operation can make.
Hats	7,000	Furs, of all kinds.....	75 beaver skins, 3,000 muskrat, 500 raccoon, 80 fox, 15,000 rabbit, &c.	3,000	10	1	5	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	200	
Leather, sole and upper.	2,200 in 2 of 3 estab.	Hides and skins.....	10,500	10,000	5	.....	3	As usual in tanneries.....	All.....	18,000	1,100	135	In good demand.
Saddlery, of all kinds....	1,000	Leather, cloth, and hardware.	.....	1,000	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	150	250	
PRINCE GEORGE'S.													
Flour	36,000	Wheat and corn	36,000 bushels.....	$19,000 in 1 establishm't.	5	.....	.....	Elevators, conveyors, hopper boys, &c.	All.....	15,000	1,050	1,850	Two establishments. The cost of the "annual consumption" in one, which uses from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels wheat, is given at "from $1,000 to $1,500."
Gunpowder.....	45,000	Nitre, sulphur, and charcoal.	135,000 pounds of nitre, 27,000 pounds charcoal, 18,000 pounds sulphur.	15,300	10	.....	.....	Pounding mill, glazing mill, graining mill, refinery, &c.	.....	Not stated.	4,000	Not stated.	Connected with this establishment there is also a blanket manufactory not in operation, and a grist and saw mill both in operation, the particulars relative to which are not given.
Leather, of all sorts.....	9,400	Hides, skins, and bark..	1,200 hides, 400 skins, 130 cords bark.	4,570	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5,000	1,600	100	This establishment is not in operation at present, 1820, but its manufactures are stated to be in good demand.
ST. MARY'S.													
Cotton yarn	35 to 40 cents per pound.	Cotton.....	12,000 pounds.....	2,400	2	6	8	264 spindles, 4 carding machines, &c.	168 spindles, 4 carding machines.	6,000	1,200	300	A woolen manufactory is stated to be connected with this establishment not now in operation. Sales of cotton yarn have declined very much within a few years, even at a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. from the former prices.

* Sole, 26 cents per pound; upper, $2 50 per side; harness, 28 cents per pound; skins, $2 each.

* Sole, 26 cents per pound; upper, $2 50 per side; harness, 28 cents per pound; skins, $2 each.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MARYLAND—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SOMERSET.													
Leather, sole and upper.	(*)	Hides	2,650	7,000	14	.....	6	As usual in tanneries	.....	$7,950	$990	$1,400	Three establishments, to one of which a carding machine is attached, employing two men and a boy. The demand stated to be considerable.
WASHINGTON.													
Bar and rolled iron and rods.	(†)	Pig iron and charcoal	300 tons iron; 100,000 bushels charcoal	Not stated.	25	.....	.....	Two forges, slitting mill, &c.	None	100,000	10,000	4,000	These works have been in profitable operation for sixty years, and are now about ceasing, as is stated, for the want of demand for the articles manufactured.
Bar iron and pig iron castings.	(‡)	Iron ore, pig iron, and charcoal.	3,000 tons ore, 450 tons pig iron, 273,000 bush. coal.	40,000	150	.....	.....	One blast furnace, furnace wheel, five pairs bellows, &c.	The whole	200,000	30,000	6,000	Sales dull.
Cloth	Not stated	Wool	2,500 pounds	No answer	1	.....	.....	Fulling and shearing machines	.....	No answer	65	70	
Cloths, satinets, linseys, &c.	Av'rage $2 per yard.	Wool and cotton yarn	6,500 pounds	2,500	8	2	8	Two water wheels; four carding engines; one picker; four spinning, three shearing machines; eleven looms, &c.	One-third	4,000	300	200	Demand not so good as heretofore.
Coverlids, table linen, carpeting, &c.	3,300	Wool and cotton	5,600 pounds	2,582	7	.....	.....	Nine looms, &c	.....	1,000	500	125	Two establishments; capital invested in one not stated.
Flax seed oil	75 cts. to $1 per gall.	Flax seed	2,100 bushels	1,700	3	.....	.....	Three water wheels; chopping machines; five flax seed stones, &c.	All, occasionally	No ans'ers	240	45	In good demand.
Flour and plaster	(§)	Wheat, rye, corn, and plaster.	488,950 bushels grain, 721 tons of plaster.	287,906	82	.....	2	In most cases imperfectly answered.	.....	In general no answers.	5,190	1,580	Fifty establishments, attached to one of which is a carding machine, which consumes 2,000 pounds wool, principally for customers. Demand for flour stated to be tolerably good.
Linseed oil	$1 12½ per gallon.	Flax and hemp seed	800 bushels	750	1	.....	.....	Water wheel; press, grinding machine, &c.	All	No answer	48	10	Good demand.
Rolls, woolen	38 cts. per pound.	Wool	29,000 pounds	7,850	7	.....	2	Nine carding machines, &c.	.....	No ans'ers	175	305	In good demand.
Whiskey, gin, and apple brandy.	(‖)	Wheat, rye, corn, and apples.	119,880 bushels	45,851	48	.....	.....	As usual in distilleries	.....	No ans'ers	.....	.....	Forty-five distilleries; the articles in good demand.
WORCESTER.													
Cotton yarn and flour	Not stated	Cotton wool and corn	100 lbs. of cotton per day, &c	Unknown	7	4	16	1,030 spindles, eight carding machines, &c., and three pairs burr stones.	None	48,000	2,600	300 to 600	

* Sole, 25 cts. per pound; upper, $2 per side. † Bar iron, $110 per ton; rolled iron, $136 per ton. ‡ Castings, $75 per ton; pig iron, $30 per ton. § Flour, $3 75 to $4 50 per bbl.; plaster, $17 to $20 per ton. ‖ Whiskey, 35 cts. to 37½ cts. per gall.; gin, 40 to 75 cts. per gall.

NOTE.—No returns have been rendered to the Department of State from the counties of Calvert, Kent, Queen Ann, and Talbot, in this State.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON.													
Boots and shoes	Uncertain	Leather		$3,940	16	3				$500 by one only.	$4,680	$200 by one only.	Two establishments.
Do	$24,700	do			49								Five establishments; the returns have not been more particular.
Do					37								Sixteen establishments, at which are made 1,468 pairs of boots and 7,980 pairs of shoes. The returns afford no other information.
Bricks													Four establishments reported, at which 6,410,000 bricks are made and 87 men employed.
Carpeting, oil cloth													4,000 yards made.
Carriages, gigs, &c	17,000	Wood, iron, &c		11,770	6		1			500	3,120	220	Improving rapidly.
Do													Two carriage and gig making establishments reported, at which 35 carriages and 7 gigs are said to be made.
Chairs	3,000	Wood and paints			10								
Combs and ivory buttons		Horns and ivory											Three establishments, at which 8,400 dozens combs and 900 grosses of buttons are made.
Coopers' ware	2,800	Hoops and staves			4					1,500			
Flour, corn meal, ground plaster, &c.		Wheat, corn, plaster of Paris.	103,000 bushels wheat, 30,000 bushels corn, 40,000 tons plaster.					Two merchant mills, with ten pairs of stones.	All				
Flour barrels	7,040	Hoops and staves			16								16,000 barrels made.
Furniture, cabinet	9,000	Mahogany, &c		1,400	3		5	One set of tools	All	5,000	2,000		The prices of cabinet work have fallen about 25 per cent. from 1815 to 1818. At present demand better, and likely to improve.
Do	34,000	do			18								Four cabinet shops. The returns do not give more particular information.
Hats					4								One hatter's shop only returned, at which 1,000 hats are made.
Leather	20,000	Hides, skins, and bark	2,000 hides, 1,200 skins, &c.	10,000	10		2	One bark mill, &c	In operation	20,000	4,000	500	Previous to 1815 this business afforded a fair profit. Since then, it has been on the decline, and at present sales cannot be effected at the most reduced prices.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON—Contin'd.													
Leather	.....	Hides and skins	10,500 hides, 11,550 skins.	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three tanneries. The information stated is all that can be had from the returns.
Leather, morocco	.....	Skins	15,000 skins	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,000	.....	.....	The above remark is applicable here.
Paper	$30,000	Rags	30,000 pounds	.....	20	.....	.....	One paper mill	In operation	.....	.....	.....	The return affords no other information.
Saddles, bridles, trunks, harness, &c.	Uncertain	Leather, &c.	2,000 pounds	$500	2	.....	.....	One set of tools	All	400	$168	.....	Improving. There are two other saddleries reported, which, together, employ seven men. No other information.
Segars, snuff, &c.	.....	Spanish and American tobacco.	6,000 pounds Spanish, 6,000 pounds American tobacco.	2,940	4	.....	1	One snuff mill, &c.	In operation	2,000	1,582	.....	Demand increasing. There is said to be another manufactory in this county, which annually makes 52,000 segars.
Ship bread	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000 pounds made.
Soap and candles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two establishments, at which 250,000 pounds of candles and 130,000 pounds of soap are made. Five men employed.
Stone	.....	.....	100 tons	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	
Stone ware	2,000	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tin ware	4,500	Tin plate	20 boxes	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	
Do	.....	do	12 boxes	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	
Wagons, carts, smiths' work.	.....	Iron, &c.	16 tons	2,220	8	.....	2	Two sets of tools	All	500	1,325	.....	
Do	9,000	do	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	Three blacksmiths	In operation	....	.....	.....	

NOTE.—There appear to be no returns from the county of Alexandria.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BROOKE.													
Beer and porter	$3,000	Barley	1,900 bushels	$1,425	6	.....	1	Tubs, coolers, &c	All	$4,600	$400	$70	
Cassinets and narrow cloth.	2,000	Wool, &c	.....	700	2	.....	2	1 carding machine, 1 fulling machine, 2 looms, 1 jenny.	All	2,700	600	100	
Castings, &c	12,500	Iron ore and charcoal	400 tons of ore, 60,000 bushels of charcoal.	4,000	16	.....	3	1 water wheel, 1 bellows, tubs, &c.	All	10,000	1,400	500	Demand for, and sale of, its manufactures much reduced within the last twelve months.
Flour	40,225	Wheat and rye	54,600 bushels	37,425	25	.....	.....	28 pairs of stones, &c	All	62,550	2,940	935	Thirteen flour mills.
Linseed oil	200	Flax seed	150 bushels	75	1	.....	.....	Press, &c	All	300	50	10	
Glass—hollow, white, flint, &c., red lead, and pearl ash.	20,000	Sand, &c	.....	8,000	14	.....	12	.....	All	12,000	8,000	4,000	Commenced business in 1815, and has continued to manufacture each year since, but goes on with great difficulty on account of bad sales.
Whiskey, apple and peach brandy.	28,925	Grain, &c	27,512 bushels	12,239	30	.....	.....	14 stills, tubs, &c	All	23,787	3,570	1,675	12 distilleries.
GILES.													
Hats	1,200	Wool and furs	.....	300	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Gunpowder	1,060	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c.	.....	489	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	.....	Hides and skins	.....	1,900	3	.....	.....	Vats, &c	All	.....	.....	200	
GRAYSON.													
Bar iron	.....	Pig iron	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Bloomery and forge	All	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	3,400	Hides and skins	680 hides, &c	1,700	3	.....	.....	3 tan yards	All	.....	.....	.....	
Gunpowder and oil	.....	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c., and flax seed.	400 pounds of saltpetre, 144 pounds of sulphur, 85 bushels of seed.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles, &c	1,000	Leather	.....	300	1	.....	.....	Saddlers' tools, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	
Watches and clocks	500	Usual materials	.....	100	1	.....	.....	Silversmiths' tools	All	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	50 c. p. gal.	Rye	400 bushels	200	1	.....	.....	Stills, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	
Wool carding	10 c. p. lb.	Wool	11,000 pounds	.....	2	.....	.....	2 carding machines	All	.....	.....	.....	
HARRISON.													
Axes, hoes, &c	4,000	Iron and steel	4,000 lbs. of iron, 200 lbs. of steel.	550	6	.....	.....	Common tools	All	720	.....	220	

GREENBRIER.—There are said to be in this county four tanneries, one very extensive; two wool carding machines, two fulling mills, and a number of distilleries, the proprietors of which refused to give any information.

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DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARRISON—Continued.													
Bar iron, castings, leather, flour, cloth, salt, plank, and oil.	$25,000	Iron ore, pig iron, salt water, hides, wool, timber, and flax seed.	Not known	$15,000	100	.....	.....	1 blast furnace, double forge, 3 grist and 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 oil mill, 2 carding machines, 1 pump mill.	All	$50,000	$10,000	$10,000	In good condition. Sales dull.
Boats and flour	5,000	Wheat and timber	5,000 bushels, &c	3,000	.....	.....	2	Saw and grist mill	All	5,000	100	100	
Boats	2,000	Timber	Not known	300	42	.....	.....	Saw mill, &c	All	1,000	100	100	
Hats	3,000	Wool and fur		1,700	5	.....	5	Hatters' tools	The whole	1,600	200	220	
Leather	8,600	Hides, &c	2,500 hides	4,500	12	.....	.....	5 bark mills, 107 vats, &c	All	3,320	.....	430	Four tanneries.
Do	33 c. p. lb.	do	1,200 hides	800	2	.....	2	Bark mill, 12 vats	All	1,000	.....	100	One tannery.
Pig iron and castings	7,000	Iron ore	Not known	4,000	20	.....	3	Water blast furnace	None	15,000	1,800	100	
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	2,000	Leather	Not known	800	4	.....	.....	Saddlers' tools	All	600	.....	200	
Wheels and reels	1,000	Wood		350	2	.....	.....	Wheelwrights' tools	All	400	.....	110	
Whiskey	7,300	Grain	8,500 bushels	2,800	7	.....	.....	7 stills, &c	All	1,920	.....	.....	
Wool carding and cloth dressing.	2,500	Wool and undressed cloth.	Not known	.....	1	.....	2	2 carding machines, 1 fulling mill.	All	2,500	.....	.....	
KANAWHA.													
Barrels for salt	50 to 62½ c.	Staves, &c		6,410	40	13	.....	Coopers' tools		7,300	5,732	3,691	Fourteen establishments.
Boats, flat	$100 to $200 each.	Plank and scantling		8,335	43	8	.....	Carpenters' tools	All	10,500	5,120	2,160	Nine establishments.
Corn meal	.....	Corn	5,000 bushels	2,500	1	.....	1	Grist mill	All	3,000	150	150	
Flour	.....	Wheat	17,000 bushels	6,750	6	5	.....	3 grist mills, 1 floating mill, 1 steam mill.	All	24,500	1,850	920	
Iron work of various kinds	18,200	Iron and steel		4,676	19	13	.....			4,800	5,440	3,550	Eleven establishments.
Leather	900	Hides and skins	400	500	2	.....	.....	8 vats, &c	All	900	480	300	
Lumber, as plank, &c	.....	Timber	3,500 logs	3,500	13	.....	.....	6 saw mills	All	16,150	2,140	1,800	
Shoes and boots	9,416	Leather	1,100 sides of sole, 160 sides of upper, and 110 sides of calf.	1,600	9	1	.....	Shoemakers' tools	All	162	3,000	1,330	
Salt	75 c. to $1 per bushel.	Salt water		.....	386	4	11	1,820 kettles, &c	All	696,000	70,610	83,416	23 salt making establishments. Sales dull, owing, it is said, to the scarcity of money, and the competition caused by the supplies of foreign salt brought in steamboats up the Mississippi.
Wagons and carts	2,025	Wood		250	3	.....	.....	Turning lathe, &c	All	1,000	500	.....	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LEWIS.													
Axes	$2 each.	Iron and steel		$300	2			Smithery	In operation	$500	$200	$20	
Boots and shoes		Leather			4								
Salt	$2 p. bush.	Salt water			20			136 kettles, &c	All	3,000	1,300	800	Dull sales.
Wool-carding	8 c. p. lb.	Wool	11,000 pounds		2			2 carding machines	All	1,200	120	20	
LEE.													
Saddles, bridles, &c	1,500	Leather		500	1					400	150		
Salt	4,000	Salt water			7			40 kettles	All	1,200	1,000	500	Demand good, at $2 per bushel.
MONONGALIA.													
Axes, scythes, &c	1,200	Iron and steel	1,500 lbs. of iron, 300 lbs. of steel.		2		2			400	250	50	
Bar, rolled, and pig iron, hollow ware, and nails.		Iron ore and pig iron	2,250 tons	9,500	82			Furnaces, forges, rolling mill, and nail factory.	All	56,000	12,000	1,300	Bar iron, $140 to $160 per ton; rolled, $190 per ton; pig, $40; hollow ware, $80; and nails, $260 per ton.
Flour		Wheat	18,000 bushels	9,000	4			2 grist mills	All	7,600	600	200	
Furniture, cabinet		Plank	4,000 feet	400	2					500	100	30	
Hats		Wool and fur		400	1			Hatter's shop	All	500	100	10	
Leather	33 c. p. lb.	Hides	1,750 hides	3,900	9		4	5 tanyards	All	5,300	650	160	
Saddles, &c		Leather, &c	500 pounds, &c	500	1		2			1,000	100		
Whiskey		Rye	1,000 bushels	500	1			2 stills, &c	All	500	150	20	
Wool carding and cloth dressing.		Wool and undressed cloth.	4,000 yds. undressed cloth, 23,000 pounds wool.		9			2 fulling mills, 5 carding machines.	All	6,600	880	130	
MONROE.													
Gunpowder	62½ c. p. lb.	Saltpetre, brimstone, and coal.		150			1	Powder mill, mortar, &c	All	200		5	
Guns and gun locks	300	Iron, brass, wood, &c	400 lbs iron, 10 lbs. brass	55	2			Gunsmith's shop, &c., shaft worked by a horse auger.	All	290	30		
Hats		Wool and fur		300	1		1			400	75	50	
Leather—upper, sole, harness, &c.		Hides and skins	4,300	7,200	8		3	4 tanyards	All	3,200		575	
Linseed oil		Flax seed	1,502 bushels	947	2			2 oil mills	All	1,737		90	
Saddles, bridles, &c		Leather		1,800	4		1	2 saddlers' shops	All	3,600	280	400	
Tin ware	1,200	Tin plate		300	1			All necessary	In operation	400		200	
Whiskey		Grain	5,000 bushels	3,500	5			7 stills, &c	All	2,350	370	460	Four distilleries.
Wool carding and cloth dressing.		Wool and undressed cloth.	1,000 yards, 19,000 lbs		5		1	1 fulling mill, 7 carding machines.	All	6,621		410	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONTGOMERY.													
Boots and shoes	$3,000				9					$11,075	$300	$75	
Gunpowder					2					200			700 pounds, at $6 50 per cwt.
Hats	5,400				7					700	900	150	
Iron work					8								Has only been a few months in operation.
Leather					15					14,350	1,200	250	5,570 pounds, at $50 per cwt.
Linseed oil	700				2					250		10	
Saddles and bridles	3,285				6					700	450	30	
Sideboards	1,080				5					450	250	40	
Wagons	15,750				15						850		
Wheels	400				2							20	
Whiskey	9,150				11					1,800	900	150	
Wool carding and cloth dressing.		Wool & undressed cloth	10,000 yards, 23,700 pounds		12					395			
RANDOLPH.													
Boots and shoes	700	Leather			1								
Earthen ware		Lead and clay		$50	1					100		20	
Hats		Wool and fur		350	2	1				1,200	250	150	
Leather		Hides and skins	500		2		1			950			
Saddles, &c.		Leather	60 sides and 150 skins	1,000	2					1,200		200	
Whiskey		Rye	500 bushels	250	1			2 stills	All		100	100	Also, two wool carding machines; no account given of them.
RUSSELL.													
Leather		Hides	300	1,000	2					1,000			
Wool carding and cloth dressing.		Wool, &c	6,350 pounds					3 carding machines and 1 fulling mill.	All				
TAZEWELL.													
Boots and shoes		Leather	150 sides		1							150	
Hats	300	Wool and fur		58	1						50	5	
Leather		Hides	1,000 hides	1,000	2					2,000	150	150	
Plank, walnut, cherry, and poplar.	600		6,000 feet		2			Saw mill	In operation	100	300	150	

NICHOLAS.—There are said to be, in this county, one tanyard and two distilleries; no other information.
OHIO.—There are said to be, in this county, several distilleries, some upon a very extensive scale; several tanyards, also extensive, and four merchant mills that occasionally manufacture largely; no other information.
PRESTON.—There are reported to be, in this county, two wool carding machines, three tanneries, a number of distilleries, a saddler and reed maker. No other account has been given.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
TAZEWELL—Continued.													
Saddles, bridles, &c.		Leather		$200	2		1			$150			
Wool carding		Wool	12,000 pounds					3 carding machines		3,000	$540		
WASHINGTON.													
Barrels, for salt	$3,937				6								10,500 barrels made.
Boats					10					1,500	1,000	$50	Twenty-five boats of 15 tons each.
Boots and shoes		Leather			4		3			2,750	1,650	92	
Hats		Wool and fur			5		2			1,600	700	70	
Iron	44,100	Iron ore			50		2			67,000	2,650	2,540	Five establishments.
Leather		Hides	5,335 hides		16		9	10 tanyards	All.	15,900	3,200	455	
Machines, wool carding					3					3,000	200	40	Ten machines made, at from $500 to $1,000 each.
Rifle guns					2					200	100	15	
Saddles, bridles, &c.		Leather			6		5			3,750	900	120	250 saddles, at from $12 to $30 each; 500 bridles, at $1 to $7 each.
Salt	160,500	Salt water			57	4	4			85,000	12,000	39,250	Two establishments.
Satinets, cassimeres, and cloth.		Wool and cotton	5,500 pounds	1,700	6		3	1 jenny, 1 billy, &c.	All.	11,500	1,800	1,500	
Stills		Copper			4		2			2,000	300	60	Sixty stills, at $1 per gallon.
Wagons	540	Wood and iron			2					300	40	50	
Wheels	825				3					700			
Wool carding and cloth dressing.		Wool & undressed cloth	17,000 pounds, 4,050 yards.		5		1			3,750		130	Five establishments. Wool, at 8 cents per pound; cloth, at 8 to 40 cents per yard.
WOOD.													
Axes, hoes, &c.	2,000	Iron	3,000 pounds	600	3		1			600	250	10	
Chairs, &c.	2,500	Wood		100	2		1	Lathes, &c.	All.				
Flour		Wheat, &c.	8,000 bushels	4,000	1			2 pairs of stones, &c.	All.	4,000	300	100	$4 per barrel.
Hats	1,200	Wool and fur		300	1	1	1			500	300		
Leather		Hides	1,200	2,200	6		4	3 tanyards with 43 vats	All.	7,400	300	650	
Ropes		Hemp	6 tons	1,000	2		1	Ropewalk, &c.	All.	2,000	500	50	
Saddles, &c.	750	Leather, &c.		400	2					300			
Tin and copper ware		Copper and tin	200 lbs. copper, 8 boxes tin.	200	1					300			
Wool carding		Wool	600 pounds		1		1	1 carding machine	All.	500	100		

TYLER.—There are reported, in this county, a wool carding machine, two tanneries, and several distilleries, of which no other account is given.

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DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WYTHE.													
Bar iron	$13,800	Pig metal, ore, &c	265 tons pig, 20 tons ore, &c.	$8,300	27	.....	.....	3 water blast furnaces, &c	All.	$11,000	$3,400	$750	Three establishments. Ready sales, at $120 per ton, by one.
Chairs, Windsor	600	Wood, paints, &c		75	2	.....	.....	Chair-makers' tools	All.	100	300	.....	
Furniture, cabinet	4,000	Plank, &c.		800	6	.....	.....	Turning lathe	All.	1,500	450	150	
Hats	5,150	Wool and fur		1,745	11	.....	2	Kettles, &c	All.	2,000	800	70	Seven hatteries.
Lead	23,000	Lead ore, &c	350 tons ore, &c	2,400	20	.....	.....	Air furnaces, &c	All.	50,000	8,000	.....	Two establishments; demand not good at $150 per ton.
Leather, sole, upper, harness, &c.	15,500	Hides and skins	2,440 hides, 2,118 skins	6,545	23	.....	2	12 bark mills, 165 vats	All.	10,050	650	40	Twelve tanneries. The amount paid for wages returned only by three, and contingent expenses by two only. Demand pretty good.
Saddles, bridles, &c	7,100	Leather, saddletrees, &c.		5,600	7	.....	3			1,600	900	.....	Four establishments.
Stills and kettles	2,000	Copper, &c		1,000	2	.....	.....			400	75	.....	
Tin ware and stills	15,300	Tin plate, &c	2,450 lbs. tin, 200 lbs. wire, 300 lbs. pewter, 250 lbs. copper.	7,200	6	.....	.....			15,200	1,500	.....	Demand not good.
Wheels and reels	575	Wood and iron		15	3	.....	1	Turning lathe, &c	All.	150	200	15	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ALBEMARLE.													
Books, &c		Paper, &c		$1,300	4			1 press, &c		$1,500	$1,000	$200	
Coaches, &c	$3,400	Wood, &c		750	7						1,300	30	
Flour		Wheat	126,000 bushels	50 c. to $2 p. bushel.	20		2	11 mills	All		6	1,616	
Hats	$4 p. hat.	Furs and wool		700	4						1,000	5	
Leather	15,650	Hides and skins	4,000 hides	11,200	18		2	Kettles, &c	All	3,900	1,260	1,280	
Lumber	85c. to $333 per 100 ft.	Logs	855,000 feet		19			17 mills	All	7,310	1,050	230	
Tobacco, manufactured	12 to 25 c. per lb.	Tobacco	189,500 pounds	3 to 12 cts. per lb.	25		3	9 screws	All			115	
Whiskey	4,870	Corn and rye	3,080 bushels		5			2 distilleries	All				
Wool, carded		Wool	7,300 pounds		4			3 carding machines	All	1,400	100	30	
BEDFORD.													
Boots and shoes	3,360	Leather											
Cotton, spun	50 c. p. lb.	Raw cotton	24,000 pounds	$20 p. cwt.	3	1	23	4 throstle frames	380 spindles	13,000	1,000	2,000	This establishment has from 12,000 to 15,000 yards of cloth wove in the neighborhood, which costs about 5 cents per yard for weaving. The demand for the productions of the manufactory is annually increasing, but the profits are less than formerly.
Flour	16,350	Wheat						11 mills	All				5,400 barrels of flour annually made.
Gunpowder	360	Brimstone and saltpetre						1 mill, &c	All				
Leather	20,765	Hides and skins		3,700 in 4 factories.				10 bark mills, &c	All				11 tanneries—manufacture 36,000 pounds of sole and 4,325 sides of upper leather.
Oil, linseed	180	Flax seed						2 oil mills	All				
Saddles, &c	2,750	Leather, &c		2,000									
Wagons, &c	7,770	Timber, iron, &c											
Whiskey	3,750	Corn and rye						2 distilleries	All				

BATH.—Five carding machines, 6 tanneries, 1 woolen manufactory, 4 distilleries, 1 saddle manufactory, 2 hat manufactories, 1 gun manufactory, 2 tilt-hammers, 1 gunpowder mill, and 3 blacksmiths' shops are reported *in this county*, but the returns are too imperfect to enable a satisfactory detail to be made.

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DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BERKLEY.													
Cloth, linsey, and blankets	$14,000	Wool		Uncertain	9	.....	2	4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, spinning machines, picking and shearing machines.	All	.....	$1,600	$600	A brewery, a wood mill, and a fulling mill are also reported, but no particulars returned.
Paper	50,000	Linen, cotton, & woolen rags.	20 tons	$2,000	6	1	5	2 paper engines and 1 glazing machine.	All	$25,000	1,600	1,500	
BOTETOURT.													
Barrels	420	Staves	24,000 staves	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Beer	1,200	Barley	800 bushels	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Boots and shoes	2,025	Leather	1,400 lbs. sole and 50 sides upper.	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flour	10,210	Wheat	16,800 bushels	7,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hats	6,475	Fur and wool	.....	2,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hollow ware, castings	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Iron, bar	29,500	Pig metal	350 tons	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	9,100	Spanish and American	2,280 hides	4,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oil, linseed	2,708	Flax seed	2,200 bushels	1,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pig metal	36,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rifles	1,875	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles, &c.	6,000	Leather, &c.	2,000 pounds	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	17,090	Corn and rye	16,900 bushels	8,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
BRUNSWICK.													
Boots and shoes	.....	Leather, &c.	.....	4,294	16	1	1	3 sets of tools	All	5,000	900	150	
Coaches, wagons, &c.	.....	Timber, iron, &c.	.....	2,590	22	.....	.....	6 sets of tools	All	5,300	1,040	165	
Gins, cotton	160	Wood, steel, &c.	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	
Hats	.....	Fur and wool	.....	780	3	1	1	Kettles, &c.	All	1,200	300	25	
Leather	.....	Hides and skins	2,400 hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 bark mills, &c.	All	9,000	900	450	
Saddles, &c.	.....	Leather, &c.	.....	1,850	3	.....	1	2 sets of tools	All	2,300	150	30	
Wheels, spinning, carriage, &c.	.....	Wood, &c.	.....	90	3	.....	1	1 set of tools	.....	300	150	30	
BUCKINGHAM.													
Boots and shoes	.....	Leather	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2 sets of tools	All	800	200	.....	
Chairs, Windsor	.....	Wood	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	780	
Coaches, &c.	.....	Wood, iron, &c.	4,000 pounds of iron	.....	4	.....	.....	1 furnace, &c.	All	3,000	.....	330	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

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BUCKINGHAM—Cont'd.													
Flour		Wheat	123,000 bushels	75 to 91 cts. per bushel.	30			10 mills	All	$156,000	$3,920	$4,600	
Hats		Furs and wool	550 pounds	$1,216	6			2 kettles, &c	All	750		300	
Leather		Hides	3,100		21			6 bark mills, &c	All				
Lumber		Trees	3,800 trees, and 27,000 feet		7			5 saw mills	All	4,800	1,260	600	
Plough irons, &c		Iron and steel	49,050 pounds		54			27 forges, &c	All	16,200	1,625	570	
Saddles, &c		Leather			4			3 sets of tools	All	2,300	620	150	
Tobacco, manufactured		Leaf tobacco	30,000 pounds	1,200	3	6		1 screw, &c	All	700			
Wagons		Wood and iron			2					600		100	
Wool, carded		Raw wool	3,000 pounds		1			1 carding machine	All	200			
CAROLINE.													
Barrels, flour	$574	Wood	15,000 staves	100	2					120		30	Business declining.
Boots and shoes	2,665	Leather	3,000 pounds	900	10					910	420	70	
Carriages, wagons, &c	8,700	Timber, iron, &c	Uncertain	1,064	19		8			808	500	3,682	
Clothing	2,500	Cloth, &c	2,080 yards		5		3			20	480	5	
Flour	21,000	Wheat	20,000 bushels	20,000	4		1	5 mills	All	20,000	780	950	
Furniture, cabinet	5,000	Mahogany, walnut, &c	15,000 feet	2,260	3		2			2,700	100	21	
Hats	1,200	Fur	1,400 skins	134	2			2 kettles, &c	All	233	150	45	
Leather	3,400	Hides	800 hides	800	5		1	Bark mills	All	3,800	115	250	In a flourishing condition.
Ploughs, hoes, &c	11,871	Iron and steel	41,140 pounds	1,935	50			Forges, &c	All	2,630	800	937	
Saddles, &c	3,000	Leather, &c	2,500 pounds	900	10					1,525			
Watches, &c	500	Gold, silver, &c	3 oz. gold, 30 oz. silver	120	1					284		12	
Wheels	1,300	Wood		132	4		2			240		52	
CUMBERLAND.													
Flour and barrels	122,522	Wheat and staves	92,000 bushels	101,414	36			6 mills	All	No return.	5,700	4,420	There are also in this county 13 mills, which grind for the toll; 19 blacksmiths' shops; 12 boot and shoe shops; 6 wheelwrights' shops; 5 cotton gins, running 176 saws; 4 cabinet-makers' shops; 4 saddlers' shops; 3 tailors' shops; 3 tanyards; 1 coach-maker's shop; 1 watch-maker and silversmith; 2 hatters' shops; and 1 distillery; but no other information is given.

CHESTERFIELD.—There are reported to be in this county four mills, which grind about 199,000 bushels of wheat annually, and several smaller mills. Seven stemming factories, which manufacture 1,308,000 pounds of tobacco, and employ 227 men. One snuff mill, which produces a profit of $1,500 annually. One ropewalk, which uses 50 tons of hemp, which costs $150 per ton, and employs 10 men. Two coal mines, producing 728,000 bushels per annum, employs 167 men and one steam engine; the coal is valued at $91,000. One cotton factory, which employs 80 men, and one paper mill; but no other information is given in relation to these establishments.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

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DINWIDDIE.													
Boots and shoes	$6,000	Leather		$7,200	12	.....	3	2 sets of tools	All	$4,200	$3,600	$1,000	The whole of these manufactures are reported for the town of Petersburg. There are in the county, besides, 32 blacksmiths' shops, 4 brass and copper workers' shops, 4 coopers' shops, 8 coach-makers' shops, 4 hatters' shops, 22 flour mills, 9 boot and shoe factories, 2 saddle factories, 1 wheat fan factory, 4 tailors, 20 wheelwrights, and 1 weaver; but no particulars are reported.
Candles and soap	21,000	Tallow, &c	95,000 pounds	13,300	5	.....	3	4 kettles, &c	All	1,000	1,200	200	
Chairs, Windsor	2,500	Plank	2,000 feet	120	2	.....	2	2 lathes	All	200	.....	250	
Coaches	29,500	Plank	14,000 feet	1,250	17	.....	10	3 lathes and forges	All	11,800	4,160	4,700	
Cordage and twine	15,000	Hemp	45 tons	9,000	16	6	9	6 wheels	All	20,000	400	400	
Flour	275,000	Wheat	254,000 bushels	254,000	36	.....	1	23 pairs of stones, &c	All	88,500	8,050	4,250	
Furniture	15,000	Mahogany, &c	15,000 feet	7,500	20	.....	2			12,500	4,700	3,450	
Hats	6,000	Fur and wool		2,500	6	.....	4	3 kettles, &c	2 kettles	2,000	1,200	500	
Leather	25,000	Hides and skins	3,800	14,000	12	.....	3	3 bark mills and 135 vats	All	35,000	1,500	2,500	
Millstones	4,500	Rough stone	1,500 pieces	3,000	2	.....	1			4,000	700	450	
Plough irons, &c	.....	Iron	12 tons	2,000	6	.....	4	4 forges, &c	All	3,000	600	300	
Saddles, &c	22,712	Leather	6,300 pounds	8,620	12	.....	12			15,600	2,357	2,000	
Silver ware, &c	14,000	Gold and silver		11,000	5	.....	.....			45,000	1,900	3,000	
Tobacco, manufactured	61,380	Leaf tobacco	638,250 pounds	33,210	31	12	72	49 screws, &c	47 screws	49,500	12,250	3,650	
ESSEX.													
Boots and shoes	800	Leather	46 sides upper, and 330 pounds sole leather.	211	5	1	.....	2 sets of tools	All	685	75	.....	
Coaches, &c	Unknown	Wood and iron	1,000 pounds iron, and 10 cords of wood.	320	1	.....	.....	Forges and tools	All	300	200	.....	
Hats	Unknown	Fur and wool		60	2	.....	.....	Kettles, &c	All	Unknown	about 70	.....	
Leather	3,000	Hides and skins		1,500	3	.....	.....	1 bark mill, &c	All	3,000	450	400	
Plough irons, &c	Unknown	Iron and steel		about 500	7	.....	.....	3 sets of tools	All	about 3,000	30	.....	
FLUVANNA.													
Flour	115,000	Wheat	115,000 bushels	97,500	12	.....	.....	5 mills	All	.....	.....	.....	
FRANKLIN.													
Bar iron	.....	Iron ore	150 tons	.....	54	.....	.....	Furnace, &c	All	100,000	.....	10,000	On the land attached to this factory there is an inexhaustible bank of ore.
FREDERICK.*													
Flour	295,210	Wheat	511,548 bushels	265,109	84	.....	.....	50 mills	All	No return.	13,600	.....	
Whiskey	40,242	Corn and rye	43,010 bushels	18,250	15	.....	.....	12 distilleries	All	No return.	4,170	.....	

* There are also in this county 64 coopers' shops, manufacturing 56,950 flour barrels annually; 27 wagon-makers, manufacturing 331 wagons annually; 41 blacksmiths' shops, 8 grist mills, 33 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 oil mills, 1 paper mill, 5 distilleries, 15 tanyards, 19 boot and shoe makers' shops, 6 cabinet-makers' shops, 4 coach-makers' shops, 5 hat factories, 11 saddle factories, 11 tailors, 12 weavers, 2 silversmiths, 2 coppersmiths, 1 tinner, and 1 nail factory; from which no particulars are reported.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GOOCHLAND.													
Flour	Not stated.	Wheat and corn	17,000 bushels	$18,000	7	.....	1	2 mills	All	$15,000	$1,120	$170	
HALIFAX.													
Boots and shoes	$1,100	Leather		500	2	.....	.....	2 sets of tools	All	500	.....	20	
Flour	16,000	Wheat	10,000 bushels	10,000	2	.....	2	1 mill		11,000	340	1,500	
Furniture	1,400	Mahogany, &c		550	2	.....	.....			650	.....	.....	
Leather	4,100	Raw hides	1,238	1,852	4	.....	.....	2 bark mills, &c	All	2,287	300	350	
Lumber	3,530	Timber		1,310	3	.....	.....	3 flutter wheels, &c	All	2,200	250	70	
Plough irons, &c	8,300	Iron and steel		2,910	17	.....	2	7 forges, &c	All	4,400	835	665	
Saddles, &c	4,600	Leather		2,300	5	.....	.....			2,400	300	500	
Wagons	4,486	Timber, &c		718	9	.....	1	5 turning lathes, &c	All	1,138	419	70	
Wheat fans	350	Wood, &c		50	1	.....	.....	2 turning lathes, &c	All	150	.....	.....	
HENRICO.													
Books, blank	.....	Leather, &c		2,500	8	4	5	4 presses, &c	All	.....	4,500	1,000	
Flour	.....	Wheat	45,000 bushels	30,000	6	.....	.....	3 pairs of burrs	All	30,000	10,000	3,000	
Stone ware	.....	Clay, wood, and salt		1,400	13	.....	2	4 kilns and 10 wheels	All	1,500	1,500	1,800	
Tobacco, manufactured	.....	Leaf tobacco	300 hhds. and 70,000 lbs	33,500	44	5	21	15 screws, &c	All	31,000	6,500	3,050	
Candles and soap	.....	Tallow, &c	115,000 lbs. tallow, 100 lbs. rosin, 100 sacks salt.	12,500	3	3	3			12,500	1,000	1,500	All in the city of Richmond. An extensive manufactory of muskets, rifles, swords, and pistols is carried on in the public armory, where 80 men and complete water machinery are employed; and in the penitentiary about 200 convicts are generally engaged in almost every description of mechanical labor; but no specific returns have been made from these establishments.
Castings, iron and brass	.....	.....	250 tons of pig iron, 8,000 lbs. of brass, 20 tons of wrought iron.	16,000	18	.....	.....	10 furnaces, &c	All	30,000	7,200	3,000	
Combs	.....	Tortoise and horn		150	1	.....	.....	Saws, &c	All	No return.	.....	.....	
Flour	.....	Wheat	230,000 bushels	.....	24	.....	.....	16 pairs of burrs	All	.....	4,200	4,200	
Gold and silver ware	.....	Gold and silver		2,400	1	.....	1	1 set of tools	All	.....	.....	100	
Guns, &c	.....	Iron, &c		.....	3	.....	3			.....	.....	.....	
Hats	.....	Furs and wool		1,000	3	2	5	2 kettles, &c	All	1,000	1,500	.....	
Leather	.....	Raw hides		26,000	18	.....	2	Bark mills, &c	All	50,000	2,500	1,500	
Nails, brads, &c	.....	Bar iron	500 tons	50,000	16	.....	.....	Machinery for rolling & slitting	All	50,000	5,000	5,000	
Silver plating	.....	Iron, silver, pewter, &c.		300	2	.....	.....	1 rolling mill, &c	All	300	.....	100	
Tin and copper ware	.....	Tin, copper, sheet iron, &c.		2,600	4	.....	.....			Uncertain.	320	600	
Tobacco, manufactured	.....	Leaf tobacco	4,006 hogsheads	285,000	297	112	246	186 screws	All	Uncertain.	41,800	28,100	

FAIRFAX.—The only information obtained from this county is, that there are a manufactory of wool and a merchant mill, without any particulars.
FAUQUIER.—The return reports 20 mills, which manufacture 33,750 barrels of flour, but gives no other information.
HAMPSHIRE.—This county contains 13 flour mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 brewery, 2 rifle factories, and many other minor establishments; but the returns are so imperfect as to render it impossible to give any satisfactory account of them.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ISLE OF WIGHT.													
Boots and shoes	(*)	Upper and sole leather.	250 hides and 36 sheep and morocco skins.	$1,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000	$500	$500	
Leather	25 to 30cts. per lb.	Raw and dry hides	1,300 hides	8,000	8	.....	2	1 stone and 1 steel mill	All	13,800	1,000	.....	
KING WILLIAM.													
Boots and shoes	.....	Leather	600 sides	500	4	.....	1	2 sets of tools	All	900	.....	.....	
Coaches and Windsor chairs.	$1,500	Lumber, iron, and steel.	.....	100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	
Flour	3,150	Wheat	4,000 bushels	4,000	3	.....	.....	1 mill	Employed	3,600	250	50	
LOUDON.													
Broadcloths, blanketings, satinets, &c.	.....	Wool	2,000 pounds	200	2	.....	2	2 spinning, 1 carding, and 1 fulling machine.	All	1,000	400	30	
LOUISA.													
Coaches, &c	2,000	Lumber	5,000 feet	500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	200	100	
Cotton, spun	.....	Raw cotton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spinning machines	All	50,000	.....	.....	Value of productions uncertain, but greatly diminished since the war.
Leather	.....	Raw hides	.....	2,020	6	.....	1	2 bark mills, &c	All	5,900	.....	600	
Saddles, &c	3,000	Leather, &c.	3,000 pounds	900	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,500	300	
MATTHEWS.													
Flour and lumber	3,150	Timber	210,000 feet	.....	5	.....	.....	1 steam saw and grist mill†	All	15,000	250	.....	
MORGAN.													
Flour and corn meal	.....	Wheat and corn	15,000 bushels	.....	3	.....	.....	3 mills	All	.....	.....	.....	
Oil, linseed	$1 per gal.	Flax seed	500 bushels	350	1	.....	.....	1 oil mill	In operation	.....	150	.....	
Whiskey and gin	35c. pr. gal.	Corn and rye	3,000 bushels	1,200	2	.....	.....	2 patent stills	All	.....	500	.....	
NANSEMOND.													
Biscuit, &c	3,000	Flour	200 barrels	1,200	1	.....	1	.....	.....	100	40	.....	

HENRY.—In this county there are reported, brandy and whiskey distilleries, manufactories of blacksmiths' work, cabinet work, coopers' work, cider, flour, leather, saddles and bridles, boots and shoes, and tobacco. The aggregate value of their productions is stated at $59,751 97, but no other information is given.

KING AND QUEEN.—There are factories of boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, Windsor chairs, cabinet furniture, hats, shingles, spinning wheel and blacksmiths' work; but of the quantity manufactured, or number of factories, no account is given in the returns.

LANCASTER.—In this county there are factories of boots and shoes, cabinet furniture, blacksmiths' work, hats, wagon wheels, carriages, fish hooks, leather, bricks, flour, and cloth, employing, altogether, upwards of 100 men, but no other information received.

* Shoes, $2 per pair; boots, from $7 to $10.

† The grist mill only grinds for toll. This county contains also 3 merchant mills, which make about 500 barrels of flour; 9 country mills, which grind 15,000 bushels of grain; 2 oil mills, producing 1,200 gallons; 2 distilleries, which make 11,000 gallons of whiskey and gin; 23 saw mills, sawing about 925,000 feet of plank and scantling; 5 tanyards, which manufacture 7,500 lbs. of sole, and 1,130 skins of upper leather; 7 shoemakers, 8 blacksmiths, and 2 saddlers' shops; a gun and a hat factory; but no other information received.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
NANSEMOND—Continued.													
Bonnets, &c	$9,000	Straw, silk, &c		$1,100		7				$1,700			
Boots and shoes	15,500	Leather	1,280 sides	5,120	27		1			13,850	$5,350		
Bricks	1,080	Clay			5					100	600	$20	
Coaches, wagons, &c	1,000	Lumber, iron, &c		200	3		2			500	150	20	
Furniture, cabinet	4,500	Mahogany, &c		1,100	4			2 sets of tools	All	3,000	300		
Hats	1,800	Furs and wool	200 pounds	400	2			Kettles, &c	All	100	200		
Leather	200	Hides and skins			1			1 bark mill, &c	All	200		25	
Lumber	1,750	Timber											
Plough irons, &c	1,400	Iron and steel	4,750 pounds	315	4					1,050	200		
Saddles, &c	4,000	Leather, &c	500 sides	1,500	2		4			1,000	300	30	
Shingles	14,400	Juniper, timber, &c			60					15,000	900		
Turpentine, spirits of	1,500	Turpentine	300 barrels	600	2			2 distilleries	All	400	100	50	
NEW KENT.													
Boots and shoes		Leather		400	1		2						There are also 2 factories of coaches, &c.; 1 of hats, and 1 of coach wheels, but no other information received.
Ploughs, axes, &c		Iron, wood, &c	4,325 pounds of iron	480	10		4	6 forges, &c	All		456	160	
NORTHAMPTON.													
Boots and shoes	2,400	Leather		1,200	4		5			800	450	60	
Furniture, cabinet	5,000	Mahogany, &c	5,000 feet	1,000	3		2			2,000	100		
Leather	800	Raw hides, &c		400	2			1 bark mill, &c	All	1,000			
Silver ware, &c	1,330	Silver, &c		665	1		1			250		210	
ORANGE.*													
Barrels, flour	7,010	Timber	200,000 staves	2,350	20					3,000	400	1,500	
Boots and shoes	2,000	Leather	600 pounds	200	2		1			500	250	200	
Coaches, &c		Lumber	1,000 feet		3					2,000	150	300	
Flour and corn meal		Wheat and corn	37,000 bush., (3 mills only)		16		1			73,000	2,100	1,100	
Furniture, cabinet	800	Mahogany, &c	4,000 feet		2					500		200	
Hats	$4 per hat	Furs	5,000 skins	2,000	7					2,500	1,250	1,000	
Leather		Hides and skins	3,750	7,250	14		1	5 bark mills	All	6,000	1,200	1,650	
Plough irons, &c	14,150	Iron and steel		4,770	62			30 shops	All	5,350	9,500	635	

NORFOLK.—One ropewalk is the only establishment reported, and no information received in relation to that.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—There are in this county 6 blacksmiths' shops, which work up about 8,500 pounds of iron and steel, employ 12 men, and make a neat profit of $1,775 per annum; 2 shoemakers, who consume $600 worth of leather, and make a neat profit of $720 per annum; 2 coopers, who use $450 worth of staves, &c., and make a neat profit of $1,000; and a coach-maker and wheelwright, who make a neat profit of $600 per annum, but no other information received.

*There are also, in this county, 14 grist and saw mills, of which no other account is given.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ORANGE—Continued.													
Saddles, &c.	.....	Leather.	2,000 pounds	$1,100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,300	$300	$550	
Wool, carded.	40 cts. p. lb.	Raw wool.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 water wheel, &c.	All.	500	50	10	
PENDLETON.													
Saltpetre.	$4,000	Saltpetre dirt.	.....	1,500	8	2	.....	Kettles, &c.	All.	.....	800	.....	There is attached to this establishment a gunpowder mill, which manufactures, annually, about 4,000 or 5,000 pounds; but during the late war the amount manufactured was about 24,000 pounds. The works are now scarcely worth attending to.
PITTSYLVANIA.													
Boots and shoes.	8,740	Leather.	4,860 pounds.	3,396	22	.....	.....	12 sets of tools.	All.	4,150	1,484	135	
Flour	4,800	Wheat	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1 mill	In operation	10,000	300	150	
Hats	2,800	Fur and wool.	.....	2,075	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	600	50	
Leather.	30,633	Hides and skins.	.....	14,000	11	.....	11	5 bark mills, &c.	All.	22,600	1,650	300	
Plough irons, &c.	17,341	Iron and steel.	.....	9,120	97	.....	.....	46 shops.	All.	7,880	2,107	702	
Saddles, &c.	10,930	Leather, &c.	.....	6,450	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,455	241	320	
Silver ware, &c.	1,000	Silver, &c.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	75	
Tin and copper ware.	3,000	Tin, copper, &c.	.....	1,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	50	
Tobacco, manufactured.	14,850	Leaf tobacco.	.....	5,600	5	8	6	2 screws, &c.	All.	6,600	180	23	
Wagons, carts, &c.	1,550	Lumber and iron.	.....	310	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	810	80	23	
Whiskey	17,550	Corn and rye.	15,500 bushels.	6,656	15	.....	.....	19 stills.	All.	10,000	800	430	
POWHATAN.													
Cotton and wool, spun.	2,000	Raw cotton and wool.	3,000 pounds.	700	2	1	11	1 cotton gin, spinning and carding machines.	All.	13,000	640	75	
ROCKBRIDGE.													
Flour	39,500	Wheat.	64,000 bushels.	.....	16	.....	.....	16 mills.	All.	41,700	2,210	800	
Iron, bar.	33,000	Pig iron.	355 tons	26,000	36	2	2	6 furnaces, &c.	All.	10,000	4,000	.....	
Iron, pig.	.....	Iron ore	468 tons.	.....	16	.....	1	1 wheel, &c.	All.	.....	.....	.....	
Oil, linseed.	562	Flax seed.	450 pounds.	297	1	.....	.....	do.	All.	500	50	40	
Plough irons, &c.	3,000	Iron and steel.	12,200 pounds.	1,000	7	.....	.....	1 forge, &c.	All.	4,000	.....	.....	
Powder, gun.	.....	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1 mill.	All.	200	.....	.....	
Whiskey	15,000, 2 distilleries.	Corn and rye.	26,250 bushels.	12,960	36	.....	1	64 stills.	All.	15,770	3,930	1,225	
Wool, carded.	5,000	Raw wool.	10,000 pounds.	4,160	2	1	.....	3 sets of cards.	All.	1,500	250	65	

PRINCE EDWARD.—There are, in this county, four merchant mills, which manufacture 52,000 barrels of flour annually, valued at $20,800; nine boat-builders, one coach-maker, three boot and shoe makers, one hatter, and one chair-maker, the aggregate value of their manufactures amounting to $9,144 per annum; also, a tanyard, which tans 800 hides per annum; but no other information is given.

RICHMOND.—There are, in this county, 13 grist mills, 1 carding machine, 3 cotton do., 5 boot and shoe makers' shops, 10 blacksmiths' do., 1 hatter's do., and several wheelwrights and wagon and gig makers; but no other information can be obtained from the returns.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROCKINGHAM.													
Iron, bar	.....	Pig metal	150 tons.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHENANDOAH.													
Iron, bar	$67,500	Pig iron	780 tons.	$41,000	88	37	22	4 forges	All.	$120,000	$10,500	$16,000	Three establishments.
Iron, pig, and castings	48,510	Iron ore	4,900 tons	20,600	162	75	40	2 water wheels, &c	All.	185,000	16,000	24,000	Two establishments.
SPOTTSYLVANIA.													
Bonnets, &c	6,900	Straw, silks, &c	.....	3,350	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2,400	175	2,100	
Books, blank, &c	1,500	Paper, leather, &c	.....	500	2	.....	.....	2 presses, &c	All.	500	600	150	
Boots and shoes	18,500	Leather, &c.	.....	6,225	31	1	6	7 sets of tools	All.	4,625	2,300	2,440	
Brass and tin ware	1,500	Brass, tin, &c	.....	750	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3,000	.....	450	
Coaches, &c	14,700	Lumber, iron, &c	.....	6,200	18	.....	4	3 lathes, &c	All.	4,000	2,600	2,400	
Cloth	3,000	Wool and cotton yarn	2,000 lbs. cotton, 600 lbs. wool.	1,250	3	.....	2	1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, &c.	All.	5,000	30	960	
Flour	52,000	Wheat	60,000 bushels	45,000	6	.....	.....	5 pairs burrs, &c	All.	18,000	1,200	200	
Furniture, cabinet	7,000	Mahogany, &c	.....	2,150	13	.....	3	3 turning lathes, &c	All.	3,800	250	2,300	
Garments, men's	24,150	Cloth, &c	.....	15,000	15	.....	5	.....	.....	7,000	4,000	2,000	
Hats	6,200	Furs and wool	.....	4,040	5	1	5	Kettles, &c	All.	2,500	696	1,210	
Leather	2,500	Raw hides and skins	650 hides, &c	1,500	6	.....	.....	2 bark mills, &c	All.	2,200	440	600	
Saddles, &c	13,327, 2 fact's only.	Leather, &c.	.....	8,175	12	.....	10	.....	.....	5,600	1,460	3,250	One factory does not give the market value of its productions.
Whiskey	750	Corn and rye	1,250 bushels	500	2	.....	.....	1 still	All.	500	160	50	
WESTMORELAND.													
Boots and shoes	819	Leather	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Furniture, cabinet	400	Mahogany, &c	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wheels, wagon, &c	452	Lumber, iron, &c	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

NOTE.—From the other counties in this district no returns have been received from the marshal or his assistants.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
RUTHERFORD.													
Bar iron, shovel plates, &c.	$3,350	Iron	5,000 pounds iron	$1,500	3	.....	.....	3 blasts, 1 hammer	All	$2,000	$1,000	$400	One establishment.
Hats	6,568	Fur and wool	1,130 pounds fur and wool.	975	11	.....	1			1,525	312	40	Ten establishments on a small scale.
Leather, upper and sole.	7,600	Hides	1,625 hides	2,425	6	.....	.....	4 bark mills, 20 vats		2,000	350	80	Five establishments.
Saddles and bridles	3,103	Leather and hardware		1,120	6	.....	.....			965	50	.....	Seven establishments.
Shoes and boots	1,875	Leather	90 sides leather	770	5	.....	.....			820	175	35	Three establishments.
CUMBERLAND.													
Linseed oil	2,000	Flax seed	1,000 bushels of flax seed	500	.....	.....	.....	Pressing machine		350	300	.....	
Paper, chiefly printing	2,000	Rags	14,000 pounds rags	560	4	1	3	1 water wheel, &c.		8,000	300	1,000	One establishment.
Saddles, harness, trunks, and caps.	3,500	Skins of all kinds	420 skins	900	2	.....	2			1,000	250	225	
Stone ware	5,000	Clay, sand, salt, and wood.	200 tons clay, 100 bushels salt, 120 cords wood.	750	4	.....	6	1 kiln, 3 potters' wheels and mills.	All	3,500	1,200	1,000	
ASH.													
Bar iron	13,500	Iron ore	180 tons iron ore	1,800	18	.....	.....			17,000	5,700	.....	Two establishments.
Hats	1,750	Fur and wool	230 fur skins, and 180 pounds wool.	116	4	.....	.....			580	.....	.....	Three establishments.
Leather	2,500	Hides	300 hides	1,800	3	.....	.....			400	.....	.....	One establishment.
BURKE.													
Bar iron, nails, &c.	13,660	Iron ore	260 tons ore, 98,000 bushels coal.	2,172	11	.....	.....	2 forges, 4 fires, 1 rolling mill, 1 cutting machine, 5 heading machines.	All	12,000	4,150	100	Three establishments.
Hats and bonnets	4,000	Fur and wool	4,150 fur skins, 550 pounds wool.	1,076	4	.....	4			2,900	1,080	60	Do.
Leather of all kinds	3,200	Hides	3,500 skins	9,500	11	.....	3	4 bark mills, 109 vats	All	13,800	440	.....	Five establishments.
Saddles and harness	3,030	Leather		1,560	5	.....	1			2,827	200	30	Three establishments.
PASQUOTANK.													
Leather of every description.	17,000	Hides	1,200 hides	600	6	.....	1	Bark mill and vats	All	10,000	1,000	.....	
BRUNSWICK.													
Lumber of every description.	4,500	Wood	400,000 feet, superficial	2,000	16	2	2	Steam engine of 70 horse power, drawing 24 saws.	All	45,000	3,200	3,000	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GUILFORD.													
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	$4,000	Leather and hardware..	3,000 pounds.....	$2,500	3	.....	2	Saddlers' tools.....	All	$1,200	$400	$75	
Shoes and boots	324	Leather.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two establishments.
BUNCOMBE.													
Bar iron.....	20,000	Iron ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 forges	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hats	1,800	Fur and wool.....	125 fur skins, 200 lbs. wool.	475	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1,675	850	350	
Leather of various kinds.	9,060	Hides.....	1,237 hides, 1,344 skins...	4,550	10	.....	3	.....	.....	10,393	2,075	1,000	
Saddles, bridles, shoes, and boots.	5,450	Leather and hardware..	675 hides, 600 skins	1,120	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2,250	1,400	195	
HERTFORD.													
Leather of every description.	5,000	Hides	900 hides	4,000	4	.....	1	.....	.....	12,500	1,050	1,000	
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	3,534	Leather and hardware..	.....	350	4	.....	3	.....	.....	2,800	450	200	Do.
Shoes and boots	2,500	Leather	.....	250	5	1	1	.....	.....	250	1,040	60	
NEW HANOVER.													
Salt	13,350	Sea water	.....	.....	25	.....	1	Vats for evaporation	.....	78,000	3,660	2,000	Eight establishments.
Spirits turpentine	4,000	Turpentine	.....	2,700	3	.....	.....	2 stills.....	.....	7,100	600	.....	
EDGECOMB.													
Cotton yarn	7,500	Raw cotton	18,000 pounds.....	2,500	5	3	12	288 spindles, &c.....	All	25,000	2,300	500	Ready sales. Demand increasing.
Saddles, bridles, harness.	6,000	Leather and hardware..	.....	2,800	4	.....	3	.....	.....	2,300	100	550	Two establishments.
HALIFAX.													
Leather of every description.	2,600	Hides	500 hides	1,200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	250	125	
Saddles and bridles	5,000	Leather and hardware..	.....	3,000	2	.....	4	.....	.....	600	800	300	
Shoes and boots	1,112	Leather.....	.....	600	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	400	70	
BEAUFORT.													
Hats.....	4,300	Fur and wool.....	1,510 pounds wool, 500 fur skins.	1,600	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,800	.....	Four establishments.
Leather of different descriptions.	900	Hides	200 hides	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two establishments.
Rifles	1,000	Iron, steel, and brass...	3,000 pounds iron	300	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Saddles and bridles.....	280	Leather and hardware..	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shoes and boots	4,000	Leather	.....	1,200	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	110	
Spirits turpentine	26,000	Turpentine	.....	18,000	12	.....	.....	5 stills.....	All.	6,000	2,400	.....	
Tin ware.....	15,000	Tin.....	350 boxes, 1,000 pounds block, &c.	4,500	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	2,000	1,000	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BEAUFORT—Continued.													
Whiskey	$400	Corn and rye	400 bushels	$200	1			2 stills					
SURRY.													
Hats	9,200	Fur and wool		2,000	11					$1,300	$3,000		Six establishments.
Leather, all kinds	11,600	Hides		2,200	5					1,250	1,275		Three establishments.
Linseed oil	2,000	Flax seed		1,000	1			Pressing machine		350	300		
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	2,250	Leather and hardware		875	3					600	900		Do.
Shoes and boots	1,250	Leather		375	6					425	650		Do.
Tin ware	800			200	2					500	150	$80	
Whiskey	11,580	Corn and rye		4,070	30			50 stills		6,275	1,430		Thirty-one establishments.
ROWAN.													
Hats	4,000	Fur and wool	296 lbs. wool, 105 lbs. fur.	1,300	12					1,225			Five establishments.
Leather	20,000	Hides	5,785 hides	10,920	23		4	298 vats		1,350	1,400		Eleven establishments.
Saddles, bridles, and harness.	5,700	Leather and hardware		1,900	6					320	900		Five establishments.
Shoes and boots	15,000	Leather		5,000	18		10			2,100	750		Six establishments.
Whiskey	42,000	Corn and rye	40,729 bushels	21,329	221			269 stills		16,928	12,900		160 establishments.
WARREN.													
Leather, sole and upper.	1,000	Hides		200	1					1,000		300	
CHEWAN.													
Hats	5,850	Fur and wool		1,500	14					500	1,550		Three establishments.
Leather, sole and upper.	13,000	Hides		8,844	15					9,000	600		Do.
WASHINGTON.													
Shoes and boots	2,600	Leather		900	5					100	200	80	Two establishments.
Twine, seine	5,000	Hemp	12 tons	3,000	5		4			10,000		500	
STOKES.													
Bar iron	2,000	Iron ore	640 tons	1,200	7					4,600	450	340	
Hats	2,000	Fur and wool		650	4					2,000	750	200	
Leather of all kinds	19,000	Raw hides	3,550 hides	7,300	17					14,600	4,500	480	Seven establishments.
Linseed oil	3,600	Flax seed	1,800 bushels	1,500	2					3,000	360	75	
Saddles and bridles	2,000	Leather and hardware.		1,200	4					2,500	350	15	
Stills	5,000	Copper in sheets	10,000 pounds	3,000	5					6,000	600	400	
Whiskey	9,000	Rye and corn	3,700 bushels	6,750	7			9 copper stills		6,050	650	130	

NOTE.—There are eight counties from which no returns of the manufactures have been given by the marshal.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.													
Leather	$63,000	Hides and skins	13,900	$33,300	85	.....	.....	5 tanyards	The whole	$93,000	$3,500	$11,000	Demand fluctuating.
Do	.....	do	3,900	7,600	6	.....	1	1 tanyard	do	10,000	500	1,200	Demand fluctuating.
Soap and candles	2,000	Wax and tallow	5,200 pounds	975	2	.....	.....	13 stands of moulds	do	500	200	200	
Do	.....	do	100,000 pounds	11,000	6	.....	2	Candle moulds, &c.	do	8,000	1,050	1,800	Two establishments. Demand fluctuating.
SPARTANBURG.													
Cotton yarn	17,222	Cotton wool	38,449 pounds	6,674	10	13	15	5 throstles, with 372 spindles; 2 mules, with 372 spindles.	All in operation	34,375	6,304	2,673	Two establishments. With one the demand is said to be increased; with the other, not great.
SUMTER.													
Agriculture, implements	.....	Iron and steel	5,000 pounds	600	4	.....	.....	Forges, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	
PENDLETON.													
Flour	.....	Wheat	13,000 bushels	9,750	3	.....	.....	2 flour mills	In operation	17,500	1,000	500	
DARLINGTON.													
Axes, hoes, ploughs, &c.	.....	Iron and steel	3 tons	300	4	.....	.....	Anvil, &c	In operation	5,000	800	60	
Carriages, &c	.....	Wood	.....	100	5	.....	2	Turning implements, &c	do	10,000	1,000	150	
Leather	.....	Hides	1,800	2,800	3	.....	1	1 tannery	do	10,000	600	600	
YORK.													
Edge tools, &c	1,500	Iron and steel	8,000 pounds	580	4	.....	.....	Smiths' tools, &c	In operation	400	500	300	
Whiskey	2,200	Corn and rye	1,700 bushels	900	3	.....	.....	2 stills, &c	do	1,200	530	300	
GREENVILLE.													
Cotton yarn	2,000	Cotton wool	.....	483	2	.....	6	72 spindles, &c	In operation	.....	650	150	No remark.
Do	.....	do	8,000 pounds	1,200	5	.....	7	144 spindles, &c	do	7,000	1,300	300	No remark.
Muskets	30,000	Iron, steel, and brass	25 tons iron, 2 tons steel, &c.	750	60	.....	10	Boring machines, &c	All.	60,000	16,000	4,000	Made for the United States.
Tin ware	18,000	Tin plate, &c	300 boxes of tin	7,000	5	2	.....	.....	.....	15,000	2,000	6,000	
EDGEFIELD.													
Pottery	.....	Clay and lead	.....	.....	5	.....	2	4 wheels, &c	All	8,800	1,000	1,000	Proprietors about enlarging this establishment.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PULASKI.													
Cotton gins	$400	Iron and plank		$45	1					$20			
Hats	2,200	Fur and wool		800	5			3 hatters' shops	In operation	140	$150	$140	
Leather	5,250	Hides and skins	1,000 hides and 1,500 skins.	2,450	5		1	1 tanyard	do	3,000	600	500	
Lumber, as plank, &c.	1,192	Wood			4		1	2 saw mills	3 saws	200			
Rings, finger, and scissor chains.	200	Gold and silver		20	1					8			Generally in demand.
Saddles, bridles, harness, shoes, &c.	4,500	Leather, &c		2,100	5					700	300	300	
Shoes	200	Leather		50	1								
Wagons, ploughs, hoes, gins, &c.	3,590	Iron, steel, brass, &c.	6,340 pounds of iron, &c.	605	9			6 shops, &c	The whole	398	562	190	
Wheels, cart and spinning, chairs, bedsteads, &c.	1,120	Wood		15	4			4 workshops	do	125	140	10	
JACKSON.													
Boots and shoes		Leather			6					550			
Chairs	$9 per doz	Wood			2					25			
Cloth of different kinds		Spun thread, yarn, &c.			1			Loom, &c	In operation	20			This is a rare establishment, as nearly all do their own weaving.
Cotton cleaning	13 to 14 cts	Seed cotton	720,000 pounds		52		7	24 saw gins	1,053 saws	5,550			
Flour, meal, &c.		Wheat and corn			24			24 grist mills	do	7,625		400	
Furniture, cabinet		Wood			1					500			
Hats		Wool and fur		400	14			6 hatters' shops	The whole	2,150	800	150	
Hollow ware, castings, &c.		Iron ore, &c			30			Furnaces, &c	do	20,000	5,000	4,000	
Implements of agriculture.		Iron and steel			36			30 blacksmiths' shops	do	2,330	270	200	
Leather		Hides and skins	500 hides and 400 skins	1,700	8			6 tanneries	All	3,600		160	
Lumber, as plank, &c.		Pine, oak, &c			18			15 mill saws	All	4,200		810	
Rifles		Iron, &c			4			2 gunsmith shops	In operation	275			
Saddles and bridles		Leather	2,000 pounds	1,500	9		25	3 saddlers' shops	do	900	1,500	670	
Tin ware		Tin plate and lead	200 boxes and 500 pounds							5,500	2,500		

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JACKSON—Continued.													
Tobacco, manufactured		Leaf tobacco	6,000 pounds		7					$300			
Wagons, pleasure carriages.		Wood			9					600	$180	$20	
Whiskey		Grain	1,300 bushels		15			2 distilleries	In operation	3,000	100	250	
HALL.													
Boots and shoes	$1,235	Leather, &c		$450	3							224	Nearly one-third of the male inhabitants of Hall county are artificers or workmen of some kind or other, though not professionally so, as agriculture is their principal occupation, &c.
Cloth	200	Thread			1							100	
Coopers' ware	400	Wood			2							450	
Flour and plank	1,700	Wheat, corn, and wood		400	4			Saw and grist mill	In operation			450	
Guns	1,875	Brass, iron, and wood		360	3							910	
Hats	3,090	Wool and fur		900	5							650	
Saddles	420	Leather and wood		100	1							100	
Wagons, &c	7,690	Wood, iron, steel, &c		2,150	16							3,150	
Wheels, carding machines, shoes, &c.	3,967	Wood, leather, &c		837	11							1,223	
Whiskey	1,837	Grain		560	2							210	
GWINNETT.													
Hats		Fur and wool		330	3								
Leather		Hides	74 hides	122	2								
Shoes		Leather	33 sides	100	1								
Smiths' work		Iron and steel		819	5								
Wheels, spinning, &c	200	Wood		10	1								
WARREN.													
Leather	800	Hides and skins		600	1								
Saddles, &c	800	Leather			3							500	
Whiskey	1,500	Grain		725	1								
WILKES.													
Carriages	2,000	Wood, paints, &c		75	2					500		1,000	
Furniture, cabinet	4,000	Mahogany, &c		1,500	3					500	800		
Leather	6,000	Hides, &c	2,300 hides	3,000	5			2 tanneries, &c	All	3,000	150	200	
Saddles, bridles, &c	2,500	Leather			2					2,000	300	50	
Whiskey	2,000	Grain	2,000 bushels	1,000	6			Stills, &c	All	700	300		

CLARKE.—There are said to be several small distilleries in this county, which make from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons annually. The returns are not more particular.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BALDWIN.													
Boots, shoes, harness, &c		Leather	180 sides	$5,371	16					$3,483			
Carriages, chairs, and cabinet furniture.		Oak, &c.		938	20					2,854	$2,000		
Leather		Hides and skins	1,000 hides	2,250	4						200		
Saddles, &c.		Leather, &c.		5,000	5		4				1,700	$507	
Smiths' work		Iron and steel		400	12					2,117	100	360	
Wagons, carts, &c.		Wood and iron		200	16						200	400	
LINCOLN.													
Boots and shoes	$800	Leather	100 sides	350	2					130			
Leather	4,000	....do.	1,000 hides	2,000	4		4	1 bark mill		1,000	150	500	
Whiskey	4,500	Corn and wheat	7,600 bushels	3,800	5					4,000	150	400	
EARLY.													
Axes, ploughs, &c.	850	Iron and steel		387	2						150	550	
Cabinet furniture	1,100	Walnut, pine, &c.		350	1							480	
LIBERTY.													
Axes, ploughs, &c.	1,000	Iron and steel			5			4 blacksmiths' shops, forges, anvils, &c.					
Flour and lumber								2 saw and 1 grist mill					
RICHMOND.													
Carriages	10,000	Wood, leather, iron, &c.		7,000	10					4,000	1,500	1,500	
Chairs and bedsteads	16,000	Mahogany, &c.		1,000	3		3	1 chair-maker's shop		5,000	5,000	300	
Clothing	61,000	Dry goods, wax, &c.	6,000 yards	4,200	21	5	5	4 tailors' shops		12,500	13,500	4,200	
Nails	10,000	Iron and coal	16,000 lbs. iron, &c.	1,000	5			1 blacksmith and 1 nail forge		3,000	600	1,000	
Newspapers, &c	18,000			4,900	13		5	3 printing presses		14,000	3,700	1,800	
Saddles and bridles	76,000	Leather, &c		26,000	22		5	7 saddlers' shops		38,500	8,000	9,500	
TELFAIR.													
Plank, &c		Timber			10								
FRANKLIN.													
Furniture, cabinet	1,000	Walnut and pine		200	4						300	150	Also, 13 shoemakers, 30 smiths, 9 wheelwrights, 11 hatters, 13 tanners, 6 wagon-makers, and 3 saddlers. No other information.

OGLETHORPE.—There are reported to be in this county two cabinet-makers, two saddlers, one hatter, one coach-maker, one tanner, one boot and shoe maker, two cotton gin and carding-machine makers. The returns afford no other information.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JEFFERSON.													
Leather and shoes	$7,300	Hides and skins	1,400 hides	$1,900	8	.....	1	2 bark mills, &c	All	$4,500	$2,460	$300	
LAURENS.													
Furniture, cabinet	800			300	1	.....	.....						
Guns	336			36	2	.....	.....						
Hats	120	Wool and fur		40	1	.....	.....						
Leather	900	Hides and skins		312	2	.....	.....						
Shoes	881	Leather		525	5	.....	.....						
Smiths' work	900	Iron, &c		371	2	.....	.....						
MORGAN.													
Boots and shoes	1,995	Leather			11	.....	.....						
Carriages and wagons	4,500	Wood, iron, &c			13	.....	.....						
Cotton cloth	432	Cotton yarn			.....	3	.....						
Flour	2,160	Grain			5	.....	.....						
Furniture, cabinet	900	Mahogany, &c			2	.....	.....						
Gins, cotton	3,000	Wood, iron, &c			6	.....	.....						
Hats	4,100	Wool and fur			8	.....	.....						
Leather	5,350	Hides	1,100 hides		6	.....	.....						
Lumber, as plank, &c	9,290	Timber, &c			16	.....	.....						
Millwrights' work	800	Wood			2	.....	.....						
Saddles	1,300	Leather			4	.....	.....						
Silversmiths' work	500	Silver, &c			1	.....	.....						
Smiths' work	18,850	Iron and steel			48	.....	.....						
Tobacco, manufactured	750	Leaf tobacco			1	.....	.....						
Whiskey	11,112	Grain			12	.....	.....	14 stills	All				
JONES.													
Boots and shoes	250	Leather		192	1	1	.....			50	180	10	
Bonnets and caps	75	Straw, &c			2	.....	.....			200	50	25	
Carriages and gigs	2,800	Wood, &c		626	6	.....	.....			1,250	1,584	180	
Coopers' ware	300	Pine and oak		26	1	.....	.....			20	150	2	
Furniture, cabinet	1,700	Wood, &c		250	2	.....	1			190	672	40	
Gins, cotton	1,600	Wood and iron		350	3	.....	1			290	625	65	
Hats	5,300	Wool and fur		1,960	8	1	3			1,200	730	700	

TWIGGS.—There are returned as in this county fourteen smiths, thirty-two carpenters, four saddlers, one tanner, ten wheelwrights, four shoemakers, 3 hatters, &c.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JONES—Continued.													
Leather	$2,450	Hides, &c.		$1,157	5	.....	.....	Bark mills, &c.	All	$560	$400	$40	
Lumb e and boards, &c.	10,150	Pine, &c.		1,145	18	.....	.....	9 wheel frames	All	6,125	1,900	770	
Rifles	500	Iron, &c.		76	2	.....	.....	Boring machine, &c.	In operation	100	180	20	
Saddles, bridles, &c.	2,000	Leather		900	4	.....	2			3,000	175	100	
Tin ware	2,000	Tin plate	50 boxes	700	2	.....	.....			300	300	200	
Tobacco, manufactured.	3,900	Leaf tobacco		1,000	4	2	.....	As usual	All	3,000	175	100	
Wagons, carts, and cart wheels.	1,155	Wood and iron		354	5	.....	.....			350	1,010	41	
Wheels and chairs	250	Wood		25	1	.....	.....			30	100	10	
Whiskey	19,990	Grain	9,394 bushels	2,820	6	.....	4	7 stills	In operation	4,020	802	205	
WASHINGTON.													
Axes, hoes, &c.	13,685				.....	.....	.....	18 blacksmiths					
Boots and shoes	4,300				.....	.....	.....	5 boot-makers					
Chairs and coaches	1,300				.....	.....	.....	1 coach-maker					
Coopers' ware	1,600				.....	.....	.....	5 coopers					
Cotton gins	1,500				.....	.....	.....	1 cotton-machine maker					
Furniture, cabinet	2,000				.....	.....	.....						
Hats	1,500				.....	.....	.....	4 hatters					
Leather	1,000				.....	.....	.....	2 tanneries					
Lime	3,000				.....	.....	.....	1 lime-burner					
Pottery	5,000				.....	.....	.....						
Rifles, pistols, &c.	1,500				.....	.....	.....						
Saddles, &c.	3,900				.....	.....	.....	2 saddlers					
Wheels, spinning, and chairs.	450				.....	.....	.....	2 chair-makers					
Wheels, cart and wagon.	1,900				.....	.....	.....	1 wheelwright					
Whiskey	400				.....	.....	.....	1 distillery					
JASPER.													
Hats	1,000	Wool and fur		500	2	.....	.....			100	100	100	
Leather	5,000	Hides	950 hides	1,450	5	.....	1	1 bark mill	In operation	5,000	150	500	Sales good.
Saddles, &c	2,500	Leather		1,000	2	.....	.....			1,500	.....	300	Sales dull, owing to northern importations.
BRYAN.													
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Steam engine, 8-horse power.	1 pair 6 feet stones, and 8 pestles.	8,500	.....	.....	This mill has been partially in operation for the last two winters. Calculated to beat 10 or 12 bushels per day.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations
CHATHAM.													
Axes, hinges, nails, &c..	$2,000	Iron, &c	11,000 pounds	$600	4	.....	2	2 pairs of bellows, 4 anvils, &c.	All	.....	$500	.....	Declining.
Bread, navy and pilot...	15,000	Flour, &c.....	2,100 barrels.....	12,600	8	.....	9	2 ovens, &c.....	All	$2,000	1,450	$2,000	
Castings, iron.....	.....	Pig iron	.....	.....	6	.....	2	Forges, &c.....	All	7,000	3,500	.....	
Leather, sole, upper, harness, &c.	15,000	Hides and skins.....	3,000 hides, 1,500 skins...	8,500	6	1	2	2 bark mills.....	In operation.....	10,000	1,400	1,000	
Lumber, as plank, scantling, &c.	.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	16-horse power steam engine..	8 to 14 saws	12,000	4,000	.....	This establishment has a grist mill and cotton gin attached. Demand pretty good.
Stone, cut and polished.	3,600	Stone.....	3,000 feet.....	2,000	5	.....	2	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	200	
ELBERT.													
Gunpowder	1,250	Saltpetre, brimstone, and charcoal.	2,300 pounds.....	500	1	.....	.....	1 powder mill.....	In operation	200	.....	30	
Leather	15,000	Raw hides.....	2,800 hides.....	7,000	11	1	.....	3 bark mills.....	All	2,500	.....	16,000	
Saddles, bridles, &c	2,400	Leather, &c.....	200 sides.....	800	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	400	
Wagons, carts, &c.....	1,000	Wood.....	.....	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	
COLUMBIA.													
Coopers' work.....	254	Staves and hoops	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	
Flour	2,700	Wheat	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	
Lumber, as plank, &c...	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pork	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles, &c.....	2,016	Leather	.....	1,200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	
Tobacco, manufactured.	400	Leaf tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wagons.....	385	Chiefly oak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	3,500	Grain.....	3,000 bushels	1,781	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	

BURKE.—1 hatter, 22 blacksmiths, 2 saddlers, 5 wheelwrights, 6 masons, 4 tailors, 2 painters, 2 gin-makers, 21 carpenters, 3 wagon-makers, 1 cabinet-maker, 5 coopers, 3 turners, 5 shoemakers, 1 tanner, 2 grinders, &c.; in all, 109 men and 1 boy employed. No other information from this county.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONROE.													
Agriculture, implem'ts of.	$500												
Boots and shoes	2,404	Leather	130 sides	$575	8			3 sets of tools	All	$440		$725	
Carriages	1,200				2					80		75	
Furniture, cabinet				900	4			3 shops, &c	All	330		700	
*Gins, cotton	11,200	Wood, iron, &c		884	7					550	$1,550	520	
Guns	100												
Hats	1,152	Wool and fur		250	1			1 hatter's shop	All	30		5	
Leather	2,675	Hides	650 hides	937	3			2 tanyards	In operation	810		700	
Lumber	12,190	Timber			18			6 saw mills	All	12,000	1,155	1,655	In good demand.
Mill irons	2,700	Iron		586	4			Mill cranks, &c	All	250	300	250	
Newspapers, printing, &c	900	Paper, &c						Types and press, &c	All	1,500			
Smiths' work	8,870	Iron and steel		415	7			3 blacksmiths' shops	All	380	220	210	
Tobacco, manufactured.		Leaf tobacco	2,000 pounds	160	1			1 press, &c	All	200	150	10	
SHELBY.													
Cotton screw presses	1,530	Iron, plank, &c		696						100			In good demand.
Pottery	500	Clay, lead, &c		84	1					44			Sales ready.
LAWRENCE.													
Agriculture, implem'ts of, & smiths' work gener'ly.	12,420	Iron, &c	26,450 pounds	2,870	26			12 blacksmiths' shops	In operation	1,550	984	906	Twelve establishments, at two of which guns are also made.
Boots and shoes	4,250	Leather		1,664	3			2 shops	In operation	65	888	25	
Bricks					2		2	5 brickyards	All	840	1,018	152	
Chairs, Windsor	1,000	Wood, &c		100	1					150		200	
Furniture, cabinet	11,010	Mahogany, &c		1,920	13			6 shops	All	1,315	(†)	141	
Gins, cotton, and mills	2,420	Wood, iron, &c		550	5			2 shops	All	115	500	35	
Guns	500	Iron, &c	450 pounds	50	1			1 shop	In operation	100	5	50	
Hats	4,140	Wool and fur		1,050	8			4 hatters' shops	In operation	470	320	120	
Leather	2,850	Raw hides	650 hides	970	6			31 vats, &c	All	1,850		180	
Lumber, as plank, scantling, &c.	6,200	Timber		750	7			3 saw mills	All	7,000	600	388	
Lumber and cotton gins.	2,500	Timber, iron, &c		750	4			Saw mill, forge, &c	In operation	3,500	700	450	
Saddles, bridles, &c.	3,350	Leather, &c		1,500	5			3 saddlers' shops	All	520	625	24	
Wagons, cot'n wheels, &c.	600	Iron, timber, &c		15	1			1 shop	In operation	40		10	
Watches, gold and silver, &c.	500	Gold and silver		150	2					200		30	
Whiskey	4,650	Grain	1,226 bushels	1,146	5			8 stills	All	2,072	251	385	

* Eight establishments. The market value of the article manufactured by three only has been returned. Generally a good demand.

† 1,000 by one only.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
Parish — Cotton		Seed	3,600,000 pounds cotton		460		115	115 cotton gins		$500 to 3000 per gin.			In 1819 there was manufactured 9,000 bales of cotton.
Leather		Hides						Vats					
Plank		Logs						12 water saw mills					
Parish — Cotton		Seed						38 cotton gins					
Plank		Logs						3 saw mills					
Sugar		Cane						1 sugar mill					
Parish — Cotton		Seed						14 cotton gins					
Plank		Logs						2 saw mills					
Sugar		Cane						1 sugar mill					
County—Cotton		Seed						19 cotton gins		$57,000			
Guns, rifles, and pistols.	$2,400	Iron, steel, &c		$250	1					750		$450	
Hats, beaver and coarse.	6,200	Fur and wool		2,120	3		3			3,800	$1,040	1,300	
Plank	15,500	Logs		2,300	9		2	2 saw mills		6,000	1,150	1,500	
Shoes, coarse and fine.	1,250	Leather		500	1					525		100	
Silver	8,500			4,100	2		1			5,500		1,000	
Iron work	4,100	Iron		968	2		2			2,500	540	544	
County—Cotton		Seed						45 cotton gins					
Plank		Logs						1 steam saw mill					
Sugar		Cane						21 sugar mills					
County—Cotton		Seed	126,000 pounds cotton		62		31	31 cotton gins		37,800		3,100	
Sugar		Cane						4 sugar mills					
Parish — Cotton		Seed	570,000 pounds cotton					17 cotton gins					
Leather		Hides		4,500	8			Vats		10,000	2,400	800	
Plank		Logs						3 saw mills					
Parish — Cotton		Seed	230,000 pounds cotton					7 cotton gins					

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
Parish — Cotton		Seed	188,000 pounds cotton					6 cotton gins					
Parish — Cotton		Seed	1,800,000 pounds cotton		172			43...do					
Plank		Logs			48			6 saw mills, steam					
Parish — Cotton		Seed						14 cotton gins					
Plank		Logs						2 saw mills					
Parish — Cotton		Seed						8 cotton gins					
Leather		Hides			1			Vats		$100	$250		
Parish — Leather	$5,800	Hides	900 hides	$2,300	6	1	1	2 mills, horse	2 mills, horse	3,950	1,400	$400	
Rum and taffia	5,000	Molasses	10,000 gallons	2,700	3			2 stills	1 still	8,000	1,100	500	
Parish — Cotton		Seed	270,000 pounds cotton		9			3 cotton gins		500 to 2,000			
Plank	4,000	Logs			25			5 saw mills		1000 to 4000			
Parish — Cotton		Seed	510,400 pounds cotton		36			9 cotton gins		1500 to 2000 per gin.			
Rum	2,800	Molasses		1,200	3			3 stills		1,500	720	300	
Sugar		Cane	500,000 pounds sugar					6 mills, sugar		2,600			
Parish — Cotton		Seed	1,500,400 pounds cotton					27 cotton gins					
County—Sugar		Cane		9,690	236			12 mills, sugar		525,000	3,300	4,130	
Taffia		Molasses		3,150	4					8,000	800		
Parish — Cotton		Seed						18 cotton gins					
Sugar		Cane						2 mills, sugar					
Parish — Carts		Wood and iron			3	1							
Rum and taffia		Molasses			4			1 still					
Shoes		Leather			2	1	1						
Sugar		Cane			195	40	56	20 sugar mills					

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.—40 sugar mills, 3 blacksmiths, 1 last-maker, 1 cigar-maker, 2 shoemakers, and 1 turner.
PARISH OF ST. JOHN BAPTISTE.—17 sugar mills, 7 cotton gins, 2 cart-makers, 5 shoemakers, 1 tanner, 1 powder factory, 8 saw mills, 1 per steam.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—105 shoemakers, employing 753 persons; 13 tinmen, 63 persons; 31 watch-makers, 155 men; 16 druggists, 24 men: 20 bakers, 103 men; 77 cigar-makers; 17 coopers, 189 men; 32 milliners, 131 girls; 32 blacksmiths, 113 men; 17 armorers, 70 men; 11 saddlers, 43 men; 4 cart factories; 1 fringe-maker; 5 tanners; 10 cutlers; 11 joiners, and 43 carpenters.
PARISH OF NEW ORLEANS.—31 sugar mills, 11 saw mills, 3 soap factories, 1 spirits turpentine, 1 grist mill, 1 brewery, 41 shoemakers, 6 tanners, 1 hatter, 15 silversmiths, 9 blacksmiths, 11 distilleries, 3 ropewalks, and 11 brickyards.
PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE.—16 sugar mills, 3 shoemakers, 4 cart-makers, 1 cotton gin, and 2 blacksmiths.

NOTE.—The above returns are in such a confused state that it is impossible to reduce them to the form required by Congress.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SULLIVAN.													
Bar iron	$7,500	Iron ore and coal	200 tons of ore	$600	20	2	.....	Bloomery, &c.	All	$5,000	$5,000	$500	Ready sales.
Bar iron and castings	15,000	....do	400 tons of ore	3,500	25	3	.....	2 forges, 1 furnace	All	40,000	600	1,500	The quantity manufactured equal to what it has been at any time for twelve or fourteen years past. Market dull.
Rolled and sheet iron, castings and nails.	47,000	....do		17,000	30	4	4	1 rolling mill, 1 naillery, 2 forges, 1 furnace.	All	60,000	11,000	4,000	Market for nails very good, and rapidly increasing.
CARTER.													
Axes, &c.	.....	Iron and coal	3,000 weight, &c.	495	3	.....	.....	2 anvils, &c.	All	800	150	15	
Bar iron, scollop iron, and plough moulds.	71,500	Iron ore and wood	2,675 tons of ore	17,125	160	16	.....	Furnaces, forges, &c.	All	136,000	22,600	2,420	Twelve establishments. All are represented to be flourishing, with quick and good sales for their manufactures.
Earthen ware	330	Clay, lead, &c.		100	2	.....	.....			160	120	3	
Flour, &c.	14,500	Wheat, corn, and rye	23,584 bushels	11,000	5	.....	.....	8 pairs of stones, &c.	All	20,000	629	155	Five mills.
Hats	.....	Wool and furs		200	1	.....	.....			400	300	10	
Leather	2,250	Hides and skins	500 hides, 475 skins	1,250	3	1	1	Bark mills, vats, &c.	All	3,450	750	70	
Lumber, as board, scantling, &c.	13,800	Logs		1,950	7	.....	.....	6 saw mills	All	7,000	1,200	145	
Nails	3,600	Bar iron	12 tons	1,800	2	.....	.....	As usual	All	2,400	600	25	Declining.
Rifles	.....	....do	1 ton	250	4	.....	.....			600	480	20	
Wagons	1,420	Wood, &c.		160	3	.....	.....			500	650	35	
Whiskey and brandy	3,900	Corn, rye, and apples	5,820 bushels	1,740	10	.....	.....	12 stills	All	4,180	835	97	Ten distilleries.
Wool carding	2,150	Wool	4,300 pounds	1,600	2	.....	.....			3,800	200	30	Two establishments; do a good business.
WASHINGTON.													
Bar iron	15,000	Iron ore and wood	400 tons of ore, &c.	2,000	20	.....	.....	Iron works	In operation	20,000	2,900	200	In a flourishing condition, and sales repaid.
Whiskey	62cts. to $1 per gall.	Rye and corn	1,000 bushels	1,000	1	.....	.....	Copper stills	All	1,000	.....	.....	
GREEN.													
Boots and shoes	4,000	Leather		1,200	5	.....	.....			2,000	800	.....	
Clocks and watches	250			.....						.....	.....	.....	
Flour	4,686	Wheat	7,650 bushels	4,325	5	.....	.....	6 pairs of stones	All	6,500	230	150	Three flour mills.
Do	1,500	....do	1,300 bushels	871	1	.....	.....	1 pair of stones	All	.....	.....	.....	One flour mill.
Fire-arms	3,128	Iron		339	17	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	Eleven establishments, chiefly for the manufacture of rifle gun barrels.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GREEN—Continued.													
Furniture, cabinet	$1,500	Mahogany, &c.		$220	3					$500		$400	There is also another small manufactory reported to be in this county, which employs one man and consumes $28 worth of raw materials.
Gunpowder	3,000	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c.	6,014 pounds	1,194	3			2 powder mills	In operation	125			
Hats	3,448	Wool and fur		922	9						$270	295	
Iron castings, &c	36,330	Ore and coal	1,550 tons of ore, &c.	10,070	41	2		Forges, &c.	All.	14,000	12,960	1,100	Two establishments; demand dull, from the scarcity of money.
Leather	5,742	Hides and skins	600 hides, 650 skins	2,000	4			Bark mill, &c.	In operation	3,000	200	500	This establishment is in the best condition of any in the county, as well as the most extensive. All kinds of leather are in demand, and sales very brisk.
Do	3,900	do	1,720	3,361	6		1	do	All.	600			Six tanneries; demand good.
Linseed oil	1,250	Flax seed	1,000 bushels	750	2			2 oil mills	In operation	200	12	30	Two oil mills; capital invested, annual wages for labor, and contingent expenses of one only returned.
Paper, writing, wrapping, and printing.	10,100	Linen and cotton rags	51,000 pounds	2,000	10	6		2 paper mills	do	11,000	3,700	1,000	Two establishments; demand better than at any time since the war.
Pottery	1,593	Clay, lead, &c.		193	6								Four potteries.
Saddles, bridles, harness, &c.	3,408	Leather		561	4		3				534	574	
Wagon, carts, &c.	2,060	Wood, &c.		117	10								
Wheels, spinning, &c.	1,088	Wood		102	7		1						Six establishments.
Whiskey	11,190	Grain	9,030 bushels	2,373	25			Stills, &c.	All.				Twenty-four distilleries; the returns were not more particular.
Wool carding	4,937	Wool	9,375 pounds		1		2	2 carding machines	In operation	2,500			
CLAIBORNE.													
Axes, hoes, &c.		Iron and steel			6					1,350	270		
Boots and shoes		Leather			6					3,200	300		
Gun barrels	500	Iron			2					200	100		
Hats		Fur and wool			2					200	90		
Iron	2,600	Iron ore	105 tons		16			1 forge, &c.	In operation	2,000	500		
Saddles, bridles, &c.		Leather		500	1					500			
Whiskey	3,250	Grain	2,700 bushels		4					900			

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
KNOX.													
Boots and shoes	$2,508	Leather		$967	7						$550	$130	
Chairs, &c	2,572	Wood, paints, &c		400	3						800	400	
Coaches, &c	985			150							300	200	
Coopers' ware	1,081	Hoops and staves		400	3								
Earthen ware	360			99	2							10	
Flour	8,000	Wheat	8,000 bushels	5,040				One mill	In operation				
Furniture, cabinet	2,273	Mahogany, &c		502	7						650	225	
Guns	1,425	Iron, &c		200	4								
Hats	16,109	Wool and fur		4,138	15						1,900	635	Seven hatteries.
Iron	4,500	Iron ore and coal	90 tons of ore					Forge, &c	All	Not kno'n.	Not kno'n.	2,100	
Iron	1,666				4			do	All	do	350		20,000 pounds of wrought iron made. No other information of this and the preceding establishments than what is stated.
Leather	6,992	Hides, skins, and bark	875 hides, 1,325 skins	4,439	12			3 tanyards	The whole	$5,000		330	
Leather	7,220	do do	1,230 hides, 523 skins	3,571						Not kno'n.	Not kno'n.	Not kno'n.	Five tanyards. The information stated is all that has been rendered.
Linseed oil	1,800	Flax seed	1,500 bushels	1,125	2			2 oil mills	In operation				
Paper	1,200	Rags	15,600 pounds	624	3		2	1 paper mill	do				
Saddles, bridles, &c	4,365	Leather		1,661	5			2 saddlers' shops	do		220	130	
Do	9,906	do		5,731				6 saddlers' shops	do	Not kno'n.	Not kno'n.	Not kno'n.	
Tin and copper ware	8,640	Tin plate and sheet copper.	18 boxes of tin, 8,375 lbs. of copper.	4,524	5			1 shop, &c	do	do	1,332	100	
Wagons	480	Wool and iron		161	2								
Whiskey	50,260	Grain	43,820 bushels	14,608	81			102 stills	All				62 distilleries; 99,115 gallons said to be made in this county.
CAMPBELL.													
Axes, hoes, &c		Iron and steel, &c		466	2								
Hats	700	Wool and fur		70	1								
Leather	600	Hides, &c	200 hides	300	2								
Rifles	500	Iron, &c		40	2								
Saddles, &c	615	Leather, &c		300	2								
Whiskey	3,251	Grain	2,055 bushels	1,056	11			11 stills, &c	All				Seven distilleries.
Wool carding	167	Wool	1,670 pounds		1			1 carding machine	In operation				
ANDERSON.													
Bells	25	Iron and copper	30 lbs. iron, 2 lbs. copper	4	1								
Coopers' ware	729	Hoop and staves										$111	10 coopers' shops.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ANDERSON—Cont'd.													
Furniture, cabinet	$413	Mahogany, &c.		$178								$150	
Hats	2,836	Wool and fur		621	13							243	12 hatteries.
Leather	2,100	Hides and skins		1,000	4							750	2 tanneries. There is also another reported to be in this county. Proprietor refused all information concerning it.
Saddles, &c.	942	Leather, &c.		193	3							55	
Smiths' work	2,944	Iron and steel		945	21							234	17 blacksmiths' shops.
Sugar, maple	450												39 establishments, which, together, make 2,391 lbs.
Wheelwrights' work	143												
Whiskey, peach and apple brandy.	13,636	Grain and fruit	12,272 bushels of grain	5,209	64			67 stills	All				48 distilleries, at which 26,167 gallons are made.
HAWKINS.													
Axes, hoes, ploughs, &c.	7,170	Iron and steel		1,901	13		1			$2,270			7 establishments partly supply Alabama.
Boots and shoes	800	Leather		300	2					300		50	
Flour and corn meal	24,050	Wheat and corn	45,500 bushels	7,250	6			8 pairs of stones	All	17,100	$370	125	5 establishments.
Furniture, cabinet	1,400	Wood, &c.		159	3		2			975	200	20	
Hats	2,560	Wool and fur		1,230	6					675	690	100	3 hatteries.
Implements of agriculture, &c.	1,500	Wood and iron		365	2					400	150	50	
Leather, upper, sole, harness, &c.	17,600	Hides	3,450	7,850	15		2	8 tanyards	All	17,850			
Linseed oil	250	Flax seed	125 bushels	81	1			1 oil mill	In operation	150	75		
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	9,800	Logs		4,025	8			Saws, &c.	All	4,700	1,162	280	8 saw mills.
Saddles, bridles, and harness, &c.	1,500	Leather		750	3		1			700	183	100	
Salt	912	Salt water		450	3			130 kettles, &c.	23 kettles	10,000	360	375	The water of these works depreciating in quality.
Spoons, dirks, rings, &c.	600	Silver, gold, steel, &c.		250	1					600		200	
Stills and tin ware	1,800	Copper and tin	150 lbs. copper, 6 boxes tin	807	1		1			500		20	
Wagons	300	Wood, &c.		17	1					150		20	
Whiskey, gin, &c.	14,935	Grain and fruit	12,225 bushels	5,034	22			38 stills	Nearly all	7,720	1,001	770	20 distilleries.
Wool carding	600	Wool	6,000 pounds	600 for carding	1			2 carding machines	All	1,200	100	20	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JEFFERSON.													
Cotton rolls	$1,056	Cotton wool	12,520 pounds	$782	1	.....	.....	Carding machine and gin	All	$100	.....	$70	
Flour	13,600	Wheat	13,315 bushels	4,830	8	.....	.....	11 pairs of stones	The whole	11,900	$930	185	
Furniture, cabinet	1,000	Mahogany, &c.	.....	130	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	30	
Guns, rifle	1,000	Iron, steel, and brass	.....	100	3	.....	.....	Bellows, anvil, &c.	All	400	.....	.....	
Hats	1,030	Wool and fur	.....	590	6	.....	1	.....	.....	610	510	5	
Leather, sole, upper, harness, &c.	3,610	Hides, &c	935 hides	1,980	9	.....	.....	5 tanyards	All	1,150	.....	.....	
Linseed oil	500	Flax seed	.....	200	1	.....	.....	1 mill	All	120	80	5	
Plank, scantling, &c	8,200	Logs	.....	3,300	11	.....	.....	Saw mills, &c	All	4,600	665	300	11 establishments.
Pottery	500	Clay, lead, &c.	.....	8	2	.....	.....	Clay mill, &c	All	100	.....	.....	
Saddles, bridles, harness, &c.	4,000	Leather	.....	1,165	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	412	10	
Wheels, cotton, flax, &c.	225	Wood, iron, steel, glue, &c.	.....	25	1	.....	.....	2 lathes, &c	All	300	.....	10	
Whiskey	3,412	Grain, &c	2,850 bushels	999	6	.....	.....	10 stills	All	1,255	320	10	6 distilleries.
Wool carding	2,137	Wool	4,500 pounds	1,732	1	.....	1	3 sets of cards	All	1,050	24	.....	
COCKE.													
Agriculture, implements of.	1,000	Wood and iron	.....	240	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	800	.....	
Hats	1,075	Wool and fur	.....	150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	
Leather	2,000	Hides	500 hides	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	312	.....	
Saddlery, &c	5,000	Leather	.....	1,379	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,379	1,406	.....	
Wagons, &c	2,400	Wood and iron	.....	650	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	850	.....	
SEVIER.													
Bar iron	9,600	Pig iron	100 tons	5,000	5	.....	.....	2 water blasts, &c	All	5,000	1,200	800	In demand.
Flour	3,660	Wheat	4,350 bushels	2,490	6	.....	.....	6 mills	All	8,100	480	.....	6 flour mills. The amount paid for wages not returned from two.
Hats	2,420	Wool and fur	.....	518	9	.....	.....	Kettles, &c	All	572	.....	.....	7 hatteries. The cost of the raw material of six only reported.
Leather	1,980	Hides, &c	420 hides	990	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	40	100	
Lumber, as boards, scantling, &c.	2,130	Logs	.....	810	5	.....	.....	5 saw mills	In operation	1,500	575	.....	
Saddles, &c	1,800	Leather	.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	
Wagons, &c	2,110	Wood and iron	.....	166	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	
Whiskey	11,410	Grain	14,790 bushels	6,683	43	.....	6	53 stills, tubs, &c	All	5,960	.....	.....	40 distilleries.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GRANGER.													
Boats	$3,140												4 boatyards, 22 flat bottom boats made.
Boots and shoes	900	Leather		$500	2								
Furniture, cabinet	1,400	Mahogany, &c		550	4								
Gunpowder	125	Saltpetre, &c			1								
Hats	2,200	Wool and fur		920	7								
Iron	1,200				2							$600	
Leather	5,200	Raw hides	1,100	2,000	4		1	4 tanyards	All	$1,710			
Saddles, &c	3,000	Leather, &c		1,460	5			4 saddlers' shops	All				
Whiskey and brandy	5,855	Grain and cider	4,665 bushels of grain, &c.	1,704	32			44 stills	All				32 distilleries.
Wool carding and linseed oil.	933	Wool, &c	4,000 pounds of wool, and flax seed.	300	1		2	Carding machine and oil mill	All	1,000			Also, a cotton gin in this county.
BLOUNT.													
Axes, hoes, &c	500	Iron, &c	1,000 pounds	100	2								
Bloom iron	17,000				14						$1,880	1,300	Two establishments. The returns are very imperfect, and afford no other information than what is stated.
Boots and shoes	2,647	Leather		1,540									
Chairs, Windsor, and painting generally.	4,500	Wood, oil, and paints			9								
Cotton picking	14,040	Seed cotton	157,000 pounds		5								
Furniture, cabinet	2,826	Plank, &c.		325									
Guns	2,500	Iron	1,944 pounds	148	5								
Hats	6,940			2,535	8								Six batteries.
Leather	14,775	Hides and skins	2,200 hides, 1,050 skins	6,787	15							575	Seven tanneries.
Saddles	2,325	Leather		1,260									
Wagons, smiths' work, &c	20,265	Iron, wood, &c		6,240	52								Twenty-seven establishments.
Wheelwrights' work	389				2								
Whiskey	26,825	Grain	26,500 bushels	8,800	52			67 stills	All			500	Forty-seven distilleries.
Wool carding	400	Wool	4,000 pounds		1			1 carding machine	In operation				
ROANE.													
Bar iron	4,800	Iron ore	300 tons		2		2	1 furnace, &c	In operation		540	810	
Furniture, cabinet	4,360	Mahogany, &c		205	5					270	500	335	
Guns	400	Iron, &c		40	1							25	
Hats	5,482	Wool and fur		1,250	7						1,320	375	Four batteries.
Leather	2,700	Hides, &c		750	5			2 tanyards	The whole		450	200	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROANE—Continued.													
Saddles, &c	$1,200	Leather, &c		$600	2							$225	
Shoes	800	do		400	2			2 shops	The whole				
Sugar, maple	22												Three small establishm'ts, at which 115 lbs. are made.
Whiskey	9,424	Grain	8,650 bushels	2,871	22			24 stills	All.		$1,702	200	Eighteen distilleries.
RHEA.													
Boots and shoes	4,200	Leather		1,500	8						1,500	3,300	
Do	600	do		150									
Leather	3,515	Hides	1,700	1,865						$122		120	
Saddles, &c	5,600	Leather, &c.		3,300	6					450		1,200	
Whiskey	1,858	Grain	3,719 bushels	1,838	14			17 stills, &c	All.				Fourteen distilleries. The $1,858 stated, is the amount of clear profits.
MONROE.													
Guns	2,300	Iron, &c		240									
Whiskey	280	Grain	260 bushels	130				2 distilleries					
HAMILTON.													
Leather		Hides	300	487	3		1	9 vats, &c	All.			20	
BLEDSOE.													
Leather	1,300	Hides, &c		650	2			2 tanyards	In operation				
Whiskey	12,049	Grain	11,465 bushels	2,924	34			10 stills, &c	All.				Twenty-nine distilleries. 21,530 gallons made.
MARION.													
Boots and shoes		Leather		1,000	2					700	500		
Gunpowder	50 ct. p. lb.	Saltpetre, brimstone, &c.	1,000 pounds	200	2			1 powder mill, &c	In operation	500			
Hats		Wool and fur		900	7					275	270	110	Five hatteries.
Leather		Hides	250	350	3			1 tanyard	In operation	50		200	
Whiskey		Grain	1,300 bushels	350	4			4 stills	do	855	40	15	
MORGAN.													
Hats	725	Wool and fur		218									
Leather	900	Hides	100 hides, 250 skins	450	2			1 tanyard	In operation				
Sugar, maple	177	Sap of the maple tree											1,150 pounds made.
Turpentine, spirits of	150												100 gallons made.
Whiskey	150	Grain	150 bushels	50				1 still, &c	In operation				

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BEDFORD.													
Boots and shoes	Profit $800	Leather	800 sides	$1,000	5	.....	.....	2 sets of tools	All.	$120	$100	.....	Good business, and great demand for work.
Cotton, manufactured	Profit 20	Cotton	25,000 pounds	.....	1	.....	.....	1 gin	1 gin	150	.....	.....	
Flour and corn meal	Flour, $5 p. bbl.; meal, 50 c. p. bus.	Wheat and corn	40,000 bushels	500	4	.....	.....	1 merchant mill, with 4 pairs of stones, containing elevators, screws, and bolting cloths.	All.	15,000	800	$400	Has been and is in good condition. The demand for, and sale of, manufactures very flattering.
Do.	$4,150	do.	10,700 bushels	.....	11	.....	.....	7 mills	All.	5,800	350	50	Two of the mills state the clear gain only, which is here included with the market value of the manufactures.
Furniture, cabinet	400	Cherry, walnut, &c.	5,400 feet	270	3	.....	1	2 sets of tools	All.	350	175	.....	
Garments, men's	300	Cloths	200 yards	50	1	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All.	30	.....	.....	
Hats	1,421	Wool and fur	2,000 lbs. wool, 1,000 do. fur	700	6	.....	.....	2 sets of tools	All.	120	300	.....	A profitable business.
Plough irons, hoes, axes, &c.	3,850	Iron and steel	5,985 lbs. iron, 565 do. steel.	2,265	15	.....	1	10 shops, with tools	All.	846	.....	.....	
Saddles, harness, &c.	1,700	Leather, &c.	900 sides	1,100	6	.....	2	3 sets of tools	All.	370	200	.....	
Watches, rings, &c.	Profit 500	Gold, silver, and steel	No return	200	3	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All.	90	100	.....	
Whiskey, brandy, &c.	17,645	Corn, rye, &c.	13,830 bushels	325	52	.....	.....	50 stills and 3 mills	All.	6,362	375	.....	A very brisk and profitable business.
Yarn and cotton	5,000	Seed cotton	36,000 pounds	270	4	2	5	160 spindles cotton, 1 spinning and cotton gin.	All.	5,000	485	.....	Machinery new and in good order; for both articles good sale.
DAVIDSON.													
Boots and shoes	30,000	Leather, morocco, calf skins, &c.	1,856 skins and sides	3,820	17	.....	4	Shoemakers' tools	All.	15,000	5,812	.....	Demand and sales dull.
Coaches, &c.	13,000	Wood, iron, leather, plated ware, &c.	No return	4,500	7	.....	2	No return	.....	10,000	1,500	500	Demand about one-fourth less than two years ago.
Cordage	2,600	Hemp	10,000 pounds	800	3	.....	1	2 wheels, 1 capstan, &c	All.	1,000	35	8	
Cotton & wool, shirting, sheeting, ticking, cassinets, &c.	7,000	Cotton and wool	9,390 lbs. cotton, 10,000 lbs. wool.	1,173 75	1	2	7	3 carding engines, 144 spindles, 1 carding machine for wool, 1 wool jack, with 36 spindles.	All.	5,000	600	50	Machines in good condition; the demand for the products good.
Do. do.	Uncertain.	do.	7,000 lbs. cotton, 5,000 do. wool.	No return.	2	3	5	114 spindles cotton machinery, 2 wool-carding do. & spinning frames for wool, 36 spindles.	All.	6,000	1,200	10½	
Furniture, cabinet	10,223	Cherry, walnut, &c.	10,000 feet; one establishment makes no return.	450	7	.....	4	2 sets of tools	All.	1,490	2,032	.....	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
DAVIDSON—Continued.													
Guns, rifles, &c	$25 p. gun.	Iron, steel, brass, and wood.	1,500 lbs. iron, 20 do. steel, 20 do brass, 30 gun stocks.	$198	3	.....	1	Mill and machinery for boring and grinding.	All.	$1,000	.....	$150	Demand good; establishment not so well managed as formerly.
Hats	$18,000	Furs and wool	4,500 lbs. fur, 800 do. wool.	4,800	10	.....	4	2 sets of tools	All.	9,000	$3,500	1,400	Demand rather on the decline.
Leather	No return.	Hides, skins, and bark	3,000 hides, 3,000 cords bark.	No return.	6	.....	5	70 vats, 1 bark and 1 hide mill.	All.	16,000	1,200	.....	
Potters' ware, glazed	1,000	Clay, lead, &c	300 pounds lead	30	2	.....	.....	1 wheel, 1 clay mill and glazing mill.	All.	300	.....	5	Sales dull. Manufactory not conducted on as large a scale as formerly.
Saddles, harness, &c	.....	Leather, &c	.....	3,000	5	.....	5	Saddler's tools	All.	4,500	1,200	650	
Silver ware, &c	3,300	Silver, gold, &c	$2,000.	400	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2,000	300	800	
Soap and candles	3,000	Tallow, &c	15,000 pounds tallow	2,000	2	.....	.....	3 kettles, &c	.....	2,000	350	100	
Tin ware	6,000	Tin and sheet iron	100 boxes tin, 3,000 lbs. sheet iron.	3,100	2	.....	2	.....	All.	5,000	500	1,000	
Wagons, drays, &c	2,500	Wood, planks, &c	3,000 feet plank, 1,500 do. scantling, 70 lbs. nails, and 25 cords timber.	500	3	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All.	1,500	500	50	
Whiskey	3,300	Corn and malt	900 barrels corn, malt uncertain.	1,125	6	.....	.....	6 stills	All.	2,700	503	.....	Well conducted and demand great.
Tobacco, twist and cigars.	1,600	Tobacco	8,000 pounds	800	3	.....	.....	1 screw, &c	All.	800	300	150	
DICKSON.													
Boots and shoes	2,300	Leather	600 lbs. sole, $400 worth upper.	680	4	.....	.....	4 sets of tools	All.	200	237	30	
Bar iron, mill spindles, and plough moulds.	12,000	Charcoal and pig iron	9,000 bush. coal, 125 tons pig iron.	6,687	19	1	.....	1 hammer wheel, 8 feet diameter, & shaft; 3 water blasts, one to each of 3 fires.	All.	10,000	4,500	375	In good repair. Sale of bar iron generally good; the rest dull.
Castings, pig iron, and machinery of sundry kinds.	102,120	Charcoal, ore, and limestone.	482,300 bushels charcoal, 2,600 tons ore, 475 tons limestone.	22,900	193	12	19	3 water wheels, 3 blowing tubes worked in fender posts and gates to each.	All.	97,500	32,300	17,500	Three establishments. In good repair; demand for, and sale of, productions dull.
Hats	1,590	Fur and wool	800 lbs. fur, 350 do. wool	975	2	.....	1	2 sets of tools	All.	200	225	60	
Leather	2,190	Raw hides, skins, &c	200 hides, 300 skins, 50 cords bark.	1,095	2	.....	1	17 vats and tanners' tools	All.	500	250	100	
Plank and scantling	1,925	Oak, &c., logs	Uncertain	900	7	.....	.....	2 flutter wheels, cranks, and gudgeons.	All.	200	.....	200	Conducted entirely by the owner's own forces.
Plough irons, &c	1,600	Iron and steel	1,800 lbs. iron, 70 do. steel.	425	3	.....	2	3 sets of tools and forges	All.	150	.....	60	
Saddles, harness, &c	2,500	Leather, &c	800 lbs. leather, 150 yards homespun.	1,000	2	.....	2	1 set of tools	All.	200	50	20	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LAWRENCE.													
Boots and shoes	$3,159	Leather	Uncertain	$362	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100	$100	$176	
Flour and corn meal	14,867	Wheat and corn	28,170 bushels	10,759	4	.....	.....	4 mills	All	1,200	118	77	
Flour, with saw mill and blacksmith's shop attached.	411,975	Wheat and corn, stocks, iron, steel, and brass.	30,048 bushels wheat and corn, stocks for 313,000 feet plank, 1,125 lbs. iron, 50 lbs. steel, 14 lbs brass.	404,443	3	.....	1	1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and 1 blacksmith's shop.	All	2,500	300	500	In a high state of improvement, and the manufactures meet with a ready sale.
Flour and corn meal, with gunpowder mill and distillery attached.	3,200	Wheat, corn, brimstone, and saltpetre.	4,130 bushels wheat and corn, 8,000 lbs. saltpetre, 1,120 lbs. brimstone.	2,807	5	.....	.....	1 grist mill, 1 powder mill, and 2 stills.	All	1,000	700	1,000	The whole establishment just brought into operation, and in good repair. Articles meet with ready sale.
Guns	576	Wood and iron	700 lbs. of iron	87	1	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All	57	.....	15	
Hats	800	Fur and wool	$100 worth	100	2	.....	.....	1 kettle and furnace	All	100	50	25	
Leather	1,000	Hides, skins, &c.	100 hides, 800 skins	566	1	.....	1	1 bark mill, 11 vats	All	700	100	50	
Plough irons, &c	1,000	Iron, steel, and brass	2,250 lbs. iron, 100 lbs. steel, 28 lbs. brass.	347	2	.....	.....	1 furnace	All	100	.....	77	
Saddles and bridles	500	Leather, &c.	.....	262	1	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All	50	.....	.....	
Wheels, spinning	350	Wood and iron	Uncertain	30	2	.....	.....	1 turning lathe	All	.....	.....	10	
LINCOLN.													
Guns, rifles, &c.	720	Iron, steel, and brass	2,300 lbs. iron, 40 lbs. steel, 25 lbs. brass.	430	7	.....	.....	3 boring mills	All	450	80	320	
Hats	No return.	Fur and wool	3,600 skins of fur, 1,600 lbs. of wool.	2,395	7	.....	3	.....	.....	4,650	1,150	895	
Leather	No return.	Hides and skins	1,700 hides, 1,700 skins	5,000	10	.....	1	3 bark mills	All	10,000	720	300	
Powder, gun	75c. pr. lb.	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	2,000 lbs. saltpetre, 500 lbs. sulphur, and 500 bushels coal.	400	5	.....	.....	1 powder mill	8 pestles	920	428	200	
Saddles, bridles, &c.	.....	Leather	3,000 lbs. skirting, 135 bolts of webbing, 600 yards cloth, 1,000 lbs. leather.	3,320	9	.....	3	.....	.....	5,500	1,950	1,000	
Whiskey	50c. pr. gal.	Corn and rye	22,100 bushels	5,875	44	.....	2	26 stills	All	12,472	2,743	1,553	Part of the stills are the patent log.
Wool, rolled	62½ cts. pr. lb.	Raw wool	From 10,000 to 12,000 lbs.	About 1,100	.....	.....	.....	2 wool-carding machines and 1 rag wheel.	All	1,500	150	150	Two years in operation; the first of the kind in this part of the country. The demand for its production increasing.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MAURY.													
Boots and shoes	$3,400	Leather, &c	1,950 pounds	$1,665	9	.....	.....	9 sets of tools	All	$1,394	$100	$131	Several of these returns are deficient in some of the items. The amounts set down are therefore imperfect.
Chairs, common	4,575	Timber	11½ cords	Uncertain.	2	.....	.....	2 turning lathes, &c	All	85	.....	14	
Clothing	500	Cotton	50,000 pounds	Uncertain.	1	.....	.....	1 cotton machine and tailors' tools.	All	Uncertain.	.....	.....	
Cotton, picked	11,000	Raw cotton	280,000 pounds	10,800	6	.....	2	4 gins	All	1,300	.....	40	Six establishments; past condition good; demand and sale of their productions dull.
Flour and corn meal	3,609	Wheat and corn	29,075 bushels	5,800	6	.....	.....	6 mills	All	1,897	338	60	
Furniture	2,000	Cherry, walnut, &c	26,700 feet	1,390	14	.....	1	7 sets of tools	All	1,280	180	320	
Gins, cotton	160	Timber	1,100 feet plank, 15 feet scantling.	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	10	In good demand, and ready sale.
Gun locks	50	Iron	30 pounds	5	1	.....	.....	Forge and tools	All	50	.....	5	
Gun stocks	100	Timber	2 wagon loads	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
Hats	2,500	Fur and wool	355 lbs. fur, 960 lbs. wool.	655	7	.....	1	7 kettles, &c	All	415	320	20	
Leather	8,300	Hides and skins	1,200	3,900	8	.....	.....	2 bark mills, &c	All	8,400	1,100	150	
Plough irons and other farming tools.	7,350	Iron, steel, &c	20,000 pounds	3,331	21	.....	4	17 forges, &c	All	2,137	450	190	
Saddles, bridles, &c	3,430	Leather, &c	2,000 lbs. leather, 60 saddle trees, &c.	1,385	3	.....	4	3 sets of tools	All	1,250	.....	10	
Shingles	Uncertain.	Timber	260,000 shingles	360	4	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All	.....	.....	.....	
Silver and gold ware	1,000	Silver and gold	500 dollars	500	4	.....	1	Forge and tools	All	1,000	340	900	
Tin ware	80	Sheet tin	235 sheets	26	2	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All	35	.....	.....	
Wagons, &c	1,270	Timber, &c	24 cords	32	5	.....	.....	5 sets of tools	All	445	62	50	
Wheels, spinning	750	do	9 cords	11	5	.....	.....	4 wheelwrights	All	170	.....	30	
Whiskey	11,175	Corn and rye	36,540 bushels corn, 900 bushels rye.	1,570	18	.....	1	12 stills, &c	All	5,000	850	240	18 distilleries returned, but so incomplete that no reliance can be placed on this item.
MONTGOMERY.													
Bar iron, mill spindles, plain moulds, &c.	16,000	Pig iron and charcoal	166⅔ lbs. pig iron, 1,200 lbs. charcoal.	8,916 67	24	1	.....	2 hammer wheels, each 8 feet diameter, shafts for each wheel 26 feet long, and 4 water blasts of simple construction.	All	12,000	6,000	500	In good repair; the demand and sale of bar iron generally good.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
RUTHERFORD.													
Books, &c	$4,000	Paper	200 reams	$1,000	6	.....	.....	2 printing presses, &c	All	$2,000	$1,500	.....	
Boots and shoes	900	Leather, &c	No return	400	1	.....	.....	1 set of tools	All	.....	.....	$50	
Cotton, cleaned	(*)	Raw cotton	270,000 pounds	1,075	5	.....	1	3 cotton gins	All	800	.....	35	
Flour and corn meal	(†)	Wheat and corn	4,560 bushels	800	3	.....	.....	3 mills	All	1,600	150	175	
Furniture, cabinet	4,990	Cherry, walnut, &c	21,500 feet	502	15	.....	1	7 sets of tools	All	3,850	1,350	300	
Guns, rifles, &c	1,300	Iron and steel	1,000 lbs. iron, 25 lbs. steel.	150	3	.....	.....	1 furnace, boring machine, &c	All	500	.....	.....	
Hats	16,166	Fur and wool	6,900 lbs. fur, 1,000 lbs. wool	5,500	10	1	3	10 kettles, &c	All	4,100	2,800	1,350	
Leather	6,400	Hides and skins	1,550 skins	4,150	6	.....	.....	3 bark mills, &c	All	6,550	250	250	
Lumber	(‡)	Logs	3,000 feet	450	1	.....	.....	1 saw mill	All	500	100	100	
Plough irons, &c	Uncertain.	Iron and steel	2,800 pounds	350	5	.....	.....	3 sets of tools	All	250	225	25	
Saddles, &c	(§)	Leather, &c	About 550 sides	5,050	5	.....	6	.....do	All	4,300	1,000	.....	
Saddle trees	875	Wood	Uncertain	60	1	.....	1	1 set of tools	All	.....	.....	.....	
Watches, &c	.....	Gold, silver, &c	700 dollars	1,050	2	.....	2	.....do	All	800	300	.....	
Wheels, spinning	Uncertain.	Maple, oak, &c	50 cords	300	1	.....	.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	(‖)	Corn and rye	14,425 bushels	13,985	26	.....	3	22 stills, &c	All	22,566	1,495	654	
SMITH.**													
Books, &c	1,700	Paper and ink	60 reams of paper, 30 lbs. ink.	320	3	.....	.....	1 press, &c	All	1,000	100	125	
Boots and shoes	2,000	Leather, &c	1,000 lbs. sole and 8 dozen skins upper.	720	3	.....	.....	Shoemakers' tools	All	500	400	125	
Bricks	1,000	Clay	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	500	130	150	
Furniture, cabinet	3,000	Plank and scantling	5 cords wood, 5,000 feet scantling.	500	4	.....	.....	1 turning lathe, &c	All	700	350	350	
Hats	1,600	Fur and wool	2,600 pounds	450	4	.....	.....	Kettles, &c	All	500	150	225	
Leather	12,000	Raw hides and skins	32,700 pounds	5,200	13	.....	4	8 bark mills, &c	All	9,550	220	795	8 establishments; all in good condition, and ready sale for the manufactures.
Lumber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 steam mill, 2 saws, &c	None	12,000	.....	.....	Idle; out of repair. When in operation demand for its productions was good.
Plough irons, &c	2,500	Iron and steel	6,200 pounds	727	7	.....	1	Smiths' tools	All	2,100	800	360	
Powder, gun	300	Brimstone, saltpetre, charcoal.	120 lbs. brimstone, 600 lbs. saltpetre, 100 lbs. charcoal.	150	1	.....	.....	2 pestles	All	Uncertain.	.....	.....	In good condition. Demand good.
Saddles, &c	2,000	Leather, &c	1,300 lbs. and 18 hog skins.	585	2	.....	3	1 set tools	All	1,170	100	200	

* From $10 to $15 per cwt. † Flour, $3 per barrel; meal, 25 cents per bushel. ‡ $1 50 per cubic foot. § About $10,000. ‖ From 50 to 75 cents per gallon.

** There are many other manufactories on a small scale in this county, but having no established capital, and furnishing no data upon which returns could be made, no particular notice is made of them by the marshal.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SMITH—Continued.													
Sieves, &c.	$1,800	Wire and hoop wood	600 lbs. wire, 4 cords hoop wood.	$350	2	.....	.....	1 loom and tools	All	$400	$150	$500	Great demand for its production.
Silver and gold ware	2,000	Silver and gold	$900 worth of silver, $100 worth of gold.	1,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	360	200	
Tobacco, manufactured	800	Tobacco	5,000 pounds	200	1	.....	.....	1 prise	.....	100	.....	10	
Whiskey	9,425	Corn and rye	8,015 bushels	2,425	6	.....	1	11 stills	All	6,831	932	155	
SUMNER.													
Boots and shoes	5,450	Leather	2,200 lbs. sole leather, 330 calf skins.	2,127	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1,215	1,300	660	
Bricks	1,800	Clay	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	400	750	800	
Chairs, Windsor	1,200	Plank	1,200 feet	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	100	
Furniture, cabinet	9,775	Cherry, poplar, &c.	20,500 feet	1,117	14	.....	1	Tools	All	3,635	2,900	1,000	
Hats	3,970	Furs and wool	560 ounces beaver, 1,540 skins, 736 lbs. wool.	1,164	8	.....	.....	Kettles, &c.	All	560	1,330	845	
Leather	18,491	Raw hides and skins	5,321 hides	8,595	19	.....	4	153 vats, &c.	All	5,550	2,496	2,445	
Oil, linseed	1,875	Flax seed	800 bushels	600	4	.....	1	2 oil mills	All	1,300	230	80	
Powder, gun	250	Sulphur, saltpetre, &c.	500 lbs. sulphur, 100 lbs. saltpetre.	91	1	.....	.....	1 powder mill	All	200	15	20	
Wagons, &c	1,416	Timber	.....	157	5	.....	.....	3 sets of tools	All	305	548	275	
Whiskey and brandy	31,446	Corn, rye, and cider	36,780 bush. grain, 12,000 gallons cider.	12,031	94	.....	4	99 stills	All	27,168	5,261	3,798	
WARREN.													
Boots and shoes	.....	Leather	About 60 hides and 100 skins.	800	2	.....	.....	Shoemakers' tools	All	800	500	30	
Furniture, cabinet	400	Plank and scantling	1,500 feet plank and 500 feet scantling.	60	1	.....	.....	1 turning lathe, &c.	All	50	.....	2	
Guns, &c	(*)	Iron and steel	2,500 pounds iron, 200 pounds steel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Iron, bar	3,000	Iron ore, wood, &c.	Not known	1,500	14	.....	.....	1 forge, 2 fires, &c.	All	8,000	700	150	In good order, and ready sale at 10 cents per pound.
Leather	3,600	Hides and skins	900 hides and skins	1,800	2	.....	3	Bark mill, &c.	All	1,400	500	200	
Plough irons, &c	2,400	Iron and steel	3,000 pounds	400	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	360	100	
Saddles, &c.	.....	Leather, &c	.....	2,400	3	1	.....	3 sets of tools	All	925	150	120	
Salt	18,000	Salt water	.....	Uncertain.	7	.....	.....	1 furnace of 40 kettles	All	3,000	1,000	200	In good order, and ready sale for the article.

* Gun barrels from $10 to $12; pistol barrels, $8.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WHITE.													
Iron	12½ c. p. lb.	Iron ore	200 wagon loads	$1,100	14	.....	2	1 forge, &c	All	Uncertain.	$1,000	$1,000	
Leather	.....	Raw hides, &c	600 hides and skins	1,200	3	.....	.....	Bark mill, &c	All	$1,200	400	300	
Plough irons, &c	.....	Iron	2,500 pounds	312	2	.....	.....	2 forges, &c	All	Not kno'n.	200	.....	
Saddles, &c	.....	Leather	Uncertain	1,300	4	.....	.....	2 sets of tools	All	900	.....	.....	
Whiskey	40 c. pr. gal	Corn and rye	4,200 bushels	1,300	6	.....	.....	6 stills, &c	All	Uncertain.	724	600	
WILLIAMSON.													
Barrels, whiskey, &c	$1,845	Staves, &c	22,000 staves	150	4	.....	.....	3 sets of tools	All	115	.....	5	
Boots and shoes	11,423	Leather	2,000 pounds, 428 sides, leather.	4,634	14	3	6	8 sets of tools	All	4,816	2,178	45	
Bricks	2,000	Clay	.....	500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	
Chairs, Windsor	3,610	Timber	.....	125	7	.....	.....	4 sets of tools	All	600	.....	10	
Cords and lines	.....	Hemp	10,000 pounds	800	.....	.....	.....	Wheel, &c	.....	800	60	.....	
Cotton, ginned	.....	Seed cotton	342,100 pounds	3,825	6	.....	4	8 cotton gins	All	Uncertain	.....	25	
Flour and corn meal	(*)	Wheat and corn	129,795 bushels	(†)	29	.....	12	29 mills, 12 of which are horse mills.	All	Uncertain	242	453	
Furniture, cabinet	9,765	Cherry, poplar, &c	48,000 feet	1,310	20	.....	6	10 sets of tools	All	2,555	1,525	370	
Hats	6,696	Fur, wool, &c	1,250 pounds of fur; 600 pounds of wool.	2,796	7	1	3	3 kettles, &c	All	3,150	1,100	110	
Leather	20,946	Hides and skins	8,925 hides and skins	11,420	20	.....	4	11 bark mills, &c	All	11,770	1,378	1,580	
Lumber	3,788	Timber	2,400 logs	1,284	12	.....	.....	2 flutter-wheels, &c	All	1,870	150	92	
Plough irons, &c	14,707	Iron and steel	48,860 pounds	6,597	37	.....	8	Forges, &c	All	7,647	1,015	119	
Porter, ale, &c	9,744	Barley and hops	4,200 pounds barley, 4,000 pounds hops.	2,350	5	.....	.....	Copper boiler, &c	All	6,000	600	250	
Powder, gun	5,000	Saltpetre, brimstone, &c	10,000 pounds saltpetre, 1,250 pounds brimstone.	2,150	3	.....	3	1 mill, &c	All	2,150	300	.....	
Rifles, &c	5,225	Iron, steel, &c	4,925 pounds	1,190	7	.....	1	3 sets of tools	All	1,620	.....	30	
Saddles, &c	11,450	Leather, &c	929 sides	4,993	10	.....	7	8 sets of tools	All	6,968	410	235	
Stills	3,250	Copper, &c	Uncertain	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tobacco, manufactured	2,600	Tobacco	14,500 pounds	140	7	.....	.....	2 presses, &c	All	240	100	.....	
Wagons, &c	2,996	Timber, &c	Uncertain	702	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	490	30	
Wheels, spinning	850	Wood	.....	10	3	.....	.....	3 turning lathes, &c	All	50	.....	.....	
Whiskey, &c	16,238	Corn and rye	18,278 bushels	3,116	40	.....	6	46 stills, &c	All	3,745	2,039	220	

(*) $10,726 five mills only returned.

(†) $15,587; twelve mills not returned.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ADAIR.													
Cotton yarn	$7,000	Cotton wool	12,000 pounds	$2,400	3	.....	6	168 spindles, 5 single carding machines.	All	$10,000	$800	$2,000	
Paper	7,460	Rags	19 tons	178	5	.....	1	Paper engine, &c.	All	6,000	1,600	300	
BARREN.													
Paper	1,500	Rags	5 tons	420	3	.....	2	Engines, &c.	All	600	700	200	Good demand.
BATH.													
Bar iron	20,000	Pig iron and coal	120 tons pig iron	5,600	20	2	.....	Forge, &c.	All	15,000	5,000	4,000	Condition and demand good.
Pig and bar iron and castings.	60,000	Iron ore and coal	3,864 tons ore, 307,600 bushels coal.	17,600	152	3	5	Forges, furnace, machinery, &c.	All	340,000	28,000	10,000	One, the capital of which is $280,000, has not given the annual value of the article manufactured. Condition and demand good.
BOURBON.													
Cotton yarn	20,000	Cotton wool	31,000 pounds	5,580	2	2	21	516 spindles, &c.	All	9,000	1,900	1,500	Condition never better.
Rope, bale, bagging-twine, plough lines, bed cords, cables, &c.	.....	Hemp	20 tons	2,100	4	.....	2	40 spindles, 4 looms, 24 wheels.	6 spindles, 2 wheels	5,000	550	350	A few years ago the capital employed was $20,000; product $35,000.
Rope, bagging, &c.	.....	Cotton and hemp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Establishment extensive. Proprietor refused to give information.
BULLITT.													
Salt	52,000	Salt water	.....	.....	70	.....	19	560 kettles, &c.	All	30,900	11,800	12,000	6 establishments. Condition and demand good.
CLAY.													
Salt	73,000	Salt water	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	510 kettles, &c.	All	.....	11,500	14,800	7 establishments. Condition and demand good.
ESTILL.													
Bar iron	25,000	Pig iron and charcoal	150 tons of pig iron	10,000	25	.....	.....	Forge, &c.	All	10,000	.....	.....	Demand good in barter.
Pig iron and castings	30,000	Iron ore and charcoal	1,000 tons of ore	6,600	.....	.....	.....	Furnace, &c.	.....	50,000	.....	.....	Do. do.
FAYETTE.													
Bagging, for cotton	7,500	Hemp	25 tons	3,000	7	2	8	8 loooms, wheels, &c.	4 looms, &c.	5,000	.....	1,500	Formerly the bagging establishments were eight in Lexington, in Fayette county, and made 480,000 yards. At present this is the only one, and does but a small business.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
FAYETTE—Continued.													
Bells, wagon and coach boxes, still cocks, gun mountings, flat-irons, &c.	$5,000	Iron, brass, copper, bell-metal.	.....	$1,700	4	.....	.....	Horse-wheels and crane.....	All	$10,000	$800	$500	Commenced in 1818. Doing well.
Beer, porter, and ale	.....	Barley and hops.....	11,000 bushels barley, 8,000 pounds hops.	12,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	(*)	.....	Good.
Bridle bits, plated stirrup irons, brass and iron castings for machinery, &c.	25,000	Silver, brass, and iron..	.....	10,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	(†)	.....	Reduced to four men and $2,000 for raw materials by foreign importation.
Chewing tobacco, cigars, and snuff.	11,000	Leaf tobacco.....	174,000 pounds.....	5,450	6	.....	17	7 screws, &c.....	6 screws, &c.....	5,100	1,500	1,100	Demand for chewing tobacco and cigars limited; for snuff good.
Do.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	625,000 pounds.....	19,100	14	.....	40	14 screws, &c., 1 snuff mill...	10 screws, &c., 1 snuff mill.	26,800	5,250	3,700	Do. do. do.
Cloths, superfine, and coarse flannels, blankets, and paper.	400,000	Wool and rags.....	100,000 pounds wool, 100 tons of rags.	105,000	200	.....	.....	Machinery extensive	None.....	150,000	30,000	10,000	This establishment is said to be the largest and best supplied with machinery of any in the United States. It ceased operation in 1818 in consequence of foreign importations.
Cloth, of wool and cotton.	1,500	Cotton and wool	4,000 pounds of wool.....	1,333	1	1	.....	84 spindles, 1 carding machine.	1 carding machine.....	1,800	450	50	Demand limited.
Cloth, flannel, and linsey.	.....	Wool	8,000 pounds.....	2,500	1	.....	2	50 spindles, 2 looms.....	All	2,500	350	300	
Coaches, chariots, &c...	(‡)	Wood, iron, leather, &c.	.....	20,000	36	.....	.....	Coach-makers' tools.....	All	30,000	.....	.....	Rapidly declining. No demand.
Cotton yarn	48,800	Cotton wool	63,900 pounds	12,370	10	3	32	1,288 spindles.....	804 spindles, &c.....	43,000	3,075	2,600	Five establishments. One, of $6,000 capital, did not give the cost of labor; and another, of the same capital, omitted its contingent expenses. All but one state the demand to be good, and sales ready, particularly in barter, and that one reports itself to be stopped by foreign importations.
Cotton, cassimeres, cassinets, cloths, &c.	48,000	Cotton and wool.....	85,000 lbs. cotton, 3,000 lbs. wool.	18,000	15	11	59	2,185 spindles, 31 looms.....	1,500 spindles, 6 looms, &c.	62,000	11,200	6,000	Two establishments. Demand stated to be good; one has, however, done a much larger business.
Cordage, rope yarn, twine, bagging, &c.	38,420	Hemp	195 tons	18,700	24	2	24	Usual kind.....	None.....	21,100	.....	.....	Discontinued in 1819.
Do.....do. ...	.....	..do.....	652 tons	74,500	119	6	79	....do.....	.....	102,380	19,800	10,470	Of the nine establishments comprised in this statement, four are partially in operation; the rest have discontinued business; market bad.
Cordage	.....	..do.....	160 tons	19,300	56	.....	32	24 looms, &c.....	None.....	54,000	.....	.....	Two establishments discontinued.

(*) $3,800 and contingent expenses.

(†) $5,000 and contingent expenses.

(‡) $43,000 in 1817; $25,000 in 1819.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
FAYETTE—Continued.													
Cordage and sail duck...	$20,000	Hemp	50 tons	$5,500	40	.....	25	13 looms, &c.....	None.....	$10,000	.....	$7,000	Discontinued in 1819.
Flour and meal	13,000	Wheat and corn	25,000 bushels	10,000	4	.....	.....	Steam engine of 30-horse power, &c.	3 pairs of French burrs...	20,000	$1,600	3,000	Three flour manufacturing establishments; markets dull.
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000	.....	.....	
Gunpowder.....	80,000	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	.....	.....	16	3	2	Steam engines, together, of 136-horse power.	All	90,000	3,500	7,500	Suffers much from the want of a market; some, however, is disposed of in the neighboring States.
Do	21,000	....do.....do....	.....	11,800	6	.....	.....	Steam engine, 30-horse power.	All	10,000	1,000	2,500	
Hats	54,593	Wool and fur.....	.....	12,075	46	2	2	Hatters' tools	All	50,000	5,000	7,000	One establishment only, the capital of which is $30,000, has reported the wages annually paid to laborers. Declined one-half since 1817.
Kersey, satinets, &c.....	10,000	Wool	8,000 pounds.....	3,000	7	1	6	160 spindles, 3 looms	100 spindles.....	25,000	2,500	1,500	Manufacturing for the Government; wool scarce.
Leather	16,500	Hides and skins.....	.....	10,500	14	.....	1	Bark mill, vats, &c.....	All	32,000	25	.....	Demand pretty good.
Paper	29,000	Rags	245 tons	12,000	22	.....	20	2 paper engines, by steam	All	54,000	4,000	.....	Demand tolerably good.
Soap and candles	.....	Tallow	50,000 pounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,030	.....	.....	Ceased operations in 1816.
Do.	4,500	..do.....	25,000 pounds.....	3,333	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	1,000 and expenses.	contingent	Demand good.
White lead, dry and in oil, floated lead, red lead, litharge, & sugar of lead.	.....	Lead, vinegar, and oil..	7,000 lbs. lead, 55 barrels vinegar.	8,000	7	.....	.....	Mills, horse, and water power.	All	80,000	2,500	,000	Dull demand; contingently extended.
FRANKLIN.													
Cordage, bale rope, &c..	.....	Hemp	40 tons	.....	10	.....	2	Spindles, &c.....	.....	5,000	1,000	1,000	Sales bad in consequence of importations.
Nails, axes, chains, &c.; shoes, boots, chairs, tomb and step stones.	25,000	Iron, timber, stone, paints, and leather.	.....	11,000	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Condition not prosperous. This establishment is the Kentucky penitentiary, at Frankfort.
GALLATIN.													
Flour, meal, and whiskey	34,000	Wheat and corn	50,000 bushels	19,000	8	.....	.....	Steam engines, French burrs, &c.	All	30,000	2,000	300	Condition good; sales dull.
GARRARD.													
Broadcloth and satinet ..	500	Wool	500 pounds.....	170	1	.....	2	Spindles and loom.....	All	5,000	250	400	Past condition flourishing; present demand dull.
Gunpowder.....	.....	Saltpetre, sulphur, &c..	2,000 lbs. of saltpetre.....	500	3	.....	.....	8 pestles, &c.....	All	1,000	200	100	Demand dull.
GREENE.													
Bar iron.....	40,000	Pig iron and charcoal ..	200 tons of pig iron.....	15,000	32	.....	.....	Forge, &c.....	All	30,000	17,200	3,600	Demand good in barter.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GREENUP.													
Salt	$30,000	Salt water		$15,000	45	5	.....	300 kettles	All	$16,000	$6,000	$9,000	Quantity less than formerly, but increasing.
HARRISON.													
Bale rope, cables, &c	1,100	Hemp	5 tons	400	3	.....	2	16 spindles, &c	All	1,000	340	20	Sales good in barter.
Cotton yarn	6,666	Cotton wool	10,000 pounds	2,000	2	.....	9	236 spindles, &c	All	7,000	1,508	206	Establishment improving; demand good in barter.
Gunpowder	.....	Saltpetre, sulphur, charcoal.	13,000 lbs. saltpetre, 1,600 lbs. sulphur.	2,840	3	.....	1	5 pestles, 1 wheel, 1 cylinder	All	2,000	400	100	Capable of larger business; demand dull.
Hats	2,200	Wool and fur	.....	433	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	450	120	
Thread, shirtings, plaids, &c.	.....	Cotton wool	40,000 pounds	8,000	7	4	20	314 spindles, 6 looms, &c	None	33,338	6,751	2,600	Foreign importations have put down this establishment.
HART.													
Pig iron and castings	40,000	Iron ore and charcoal	1,000 tons ore, 130,000 bushels charcoal.	7,750	66	4	4	Furnace, &c.	All	30,000	6,000	10,000	Demand good in barter.
HENDERSON.													
Flour, &c	.....	Wheat and corn	15,650 bushels	.....	6	.....	.....	Steam work of 40-horse power.	All	.....	900	.....	
Salt	7,000	Salt water	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	48 kettles	All	.....	600	.....	Improving.
Segars, chewing tobacco.	.....	Leaf tobacco	180,000 pounds	5,400	9	.....	11	15 screws, &c	All	.....	1,450	.....	
JEFFERSON.													
Chewing tobacco, cigars, and snuff.	8,000	Leaf tobacco	80,000 pounds	2,500	4	.....	10	30 screws, 1 snuff mill	None	3,000	2,000	1,550	Ceased operations in 1820.
Cotton yarn	5,980	Cotton wool	15,600 pounds	3,120	3	.....	8	1,000 spindles, &c	400 spindles, &c	14,000	2,600	200	
Flour	.....	Wheat and corn	75,000 bushels	30,000	7	.....	.....	2 pairs of stones and 5 bolts	All	200,000	1,500	500	
Do.	40,000	.....do	50,000 bushels	25,000	7	.....	.....	2 pairs of stones	All by steam	32,000	2,400	.....	
Gin, whiskey, and pork	112,000	Wheat, corn, and rye	100,000 bushels	35,000	20	.....	.....	Steam engine of 30-horse power, distilling machinery.	All	120,000	7,500	10,000	
Machinery for steam engines, &c.	20,000	Pig and bar iron	Pig 150 tons, bar 5 tons	9,000	9	.....	2	Iron foundry machinery and steam engine.	All	10,000	5,000	1,000	
Salt	8,750	Salt water	.....	.....	16	1	3	144 kettles	All	20,000	550	.....	Declining. Price diminished by importations from New Orleans.
Salt	.....	.....do	.....	9,500	20	1	2	60 kettles	All	.....	.....	.....	Ditto. Sale dull.
Soap and candles	19,843	Tallow and grease	40,000 lbs. tallow, 100,000 lbs. grease.	12,563	5	.....	1	Kettles, moulds, &c	All	20,000	2,367	783	Demand increasing.
JESSAMINE.													
Chewing tobacco and cigars.	.....	Leaf tobacco	60,000 pounds	1,800	3	.....	.....	1 screw, &c	All	1,000	650	250	Demand good.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JESSAMINE—Continued.													
Cotton yarn	$2,000	Cotton wool	3,000 pounds	$510	1	.....	7	108 spindles, &c	All	$3,000	$200	$208	Good demand.
Cordage, bale rope, &c.	9,000	Hemp	40 tons	4,400	6	.....	2	.....	.....	5,000	600	600	Sales bad in consequence of importations.
Gunpowder	.....	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	100,000 lbs. saltpetre, 25,000 lbs. sulphur.	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Demand dull.
Leather	40,000	Hides and bark	4,000 hides, 500 cords bark.	16,500	20	.....	.....	Bark mill, vats, &c	All	12,000	1,380	2,500	Sales good, particularly in barter.
LEWIS.													
Salt	18,090	Salt water	.....	1,900	26	3		As usual	All	12,600	3,700	1,600	Four establishments, of which two state the demand to be dull; and the two others are represented as flourishing, and a good demand for their manufactures.
LINCOLN.													
Blankets	2,000	Wool	4,000 pounds	1,300	2	.....	2	Spindles and looms	All	2,000	200	100	Has a good demand.
Cotton yarn	2,700	Cotton wool	3,600 pounds	950	3	.....	1	150 spindles	All	3,500	75	110	Two establishments. Good demand.
Woolen yarn and cloth	3,000	Wool	6,000 pounds	2,000	1	1	2	....do	All	5,000	.....	150	Do.
LOGAN.													
Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c.	2,000	Cotton and wool	.....	.....	4	2	4	Spindles, &c	All	3,000	.....	.....	Erected in 1815 by the Society of Shakers. It is declining.
Chewing tobacco and cigars.	10,000	Leaf tobacco	110,000 pounds	4,000	12	.....	1	4 screws, &c	All	7,000	1,150	250	Two establishments. Demand tolerable.
Cotton yarn	7,250	Cotton wool	23,000 pounds	3,500	12	2	7	504 spindles, &c	All	15,000	800	225	Two establishments. Demand increasing.
Hats	14,000	Wool and fur	.....	2,500	7	1	1	Hatters' tools	All	5,000	2,500	500	Sales brisk and improving.
MADISON.													
Cotton yarn	12,000	Cotton wool	20,651 pounds	4,108	11	.....	4	790 spindles, &c	490 spindles, &c	.....	1,434	.....	2 establishments, both of which can be extended if times should justify. Demand good.
Tobacco, chewing, &c., and cigars.	.....	Leaf tobacco	175,000 pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 screws, &c	All	.....	.....	.....	Declining.
MERCER.													
Cotton yarn	4,000	Cotton wool	6,000 pounds	1,000	1	.....	10	1,160 spindles, &c	150 spindles	28,000	950	250	The want of a good circulating medium prevents the full operation of this establishment.
Cotton yarn, and cloth of wool and cotton.	1,000	Cotton and wool	500 pounds wool, 1,800 pounds cotton.	574	.....	.....	4	66 spindles, 3 looms	33 spindles, &c	6,000	200	20	The want of a good circulating medium prevents the full operation of this establishment.
Hats	19,000	Wool and fur	.....	8,000	13	2	11	.....	.....	8,000	2,500	.....	2 establishments. Demand dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONTGOMERY.													
Chewing tobacco, cigars, and snuff.	.....	Leaf tobacco.....	110,000 pounds.....	$3,000	6	2	15	2 screws, 2 snuff mills.....	All	$4,000	$1,000	$500	Declining. Demand, however, tolerable in barter.
OHIO.													
Salt	.....	Salt water	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	50 kettles.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	Just commenced operations.
SHELBY.													
Cotton yarn.....	$3,176	Cotton wool.....	5,500	1,000	2	.....	3	108 spindles.....	All	4,000	200	.....	
Bagging.....	1,300	Hemp	60 tons.....	6,000	10	.....	20	Spindles, &c.....	None.....	7,500	1,500	300	Ceased operation.
Hats.....	6,890	Wool and fur	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,000	.....	
Plough lines, rope, &c...	.....	Hemp	6 tons	600	4	1	1	15 spindles, &c.....	All...	3,100	300	.....	Declining.
SCOTT.													
Cotton yarn..	3,750	Cotton wool	10,000 pounds.....	2,000	1	.....	6	Spindles, &c.	All	940	.....	.. ..	Pretty good demand.
Gunpowder.....	22,500	Saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.	....	7,500	8	.....	.....	....	All	5,000	.....	.....	In good repair, but dull demand.
Nails	8,800	Iron.....	....	4,400	2	.....	1	....	....	2,000	.....	.....	
Paper.....	26,521	Rags.....	176 tons.....	8,000	28	.....	36	Engines, &c.....	All	31,000	.....	.....	Dull demand.
Woolen cloth.....	2,500	Wool.	3,000 pounds.....	1,000	2	.....	4	....	....	7,000	.....	.....	
WAYNE.													
Cotton yarn.....	13,950	Cotton wool.....	18,600 pounds.....	2,976	2	.....	20	400 spindles, &c.	All	11,200	1,220	1,000	This establishment, being in the interior of the country and free from foreign importations, does a good business.
WOODFORD.													
Bagging and rope.....	4,700	Hemp	20 tons.....	2,000	6	.....	8	9 looms, 19 wheels, &c.....	2 looms, 6 wheels	8,000	900	20	Declining.
Bagging, rope, and yarns.	.....	....do	50 tons.....	5,000	4	.....	2	12 spindles, 3 wheels	All	1,000	500	50	Home demand good.
Cables, rope, &c.....	20,000	....do...	100 tons.....	10,000	10	1	1	Usual	All	2,000	1,500	1,000	Do.
Cotton yarn.	10,800	Cotton wool.....	14,000 pounds.....	3,575	3	.....	13	170 spindles.....	All	7,600	.....	400	2 establishments. Good demand.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OHIO.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ADAMS.													
Chairs, Windsor, &c	$700	Wood, paints, and oil		$200	1					$300		$20	
Cloth, fulled and dressed	3,500	Woolen, cotton, and linsey.	1,000 yards each	1,650	3					300	$200		
Coopers' ware	400	Wood		60	3								
Crockery ware	400	Clay and lead	200 pounds lead	20	1					200			
Furniture, cabinet	500	Wood		160	2					100	150	50	
Leather and collars	5,000	Hides, bark, and oil	200 hides, 4 cords bark, 32 gallons oil.	2,030	3					630	96		
Plough irons, chains, &c.		Iron and wood	2½ tons iron, &c	725						300	740		
Pig iron and castings	100,000	Coal and iron ore	510,000 bushels coal, 4,120 tons iron ore.	21,998	72			2 steam engines, &c	All	75,000	18,090		
Wool, carded	6,250	Wool	10,000 pounds	5,000	1			2 carding machines	All	1,500	200	250	
ASHTABULA.													
Ashes, pearl	$100 per ton.	Ashes, salt of lye, and wood.		975	4			8 kettles, &c	All	2,000	700	250	Quick sales.
Axes, hoes, plough irons, &c.	2,000	Iron and steel	2 tons	500	2					300	300		In good demand.
Bar iron	12½ c. p. lb.				4			1 fire	All	3,000			
Cloth, dressed	18,000	Wool		200	3			1 fulling mill, 1 press, shearing machines.	All	2,500	200	100	
Earthen ware	3,000	Clay and lead	1,000 pounds lead	200	2					400	600	200	In demand.
Flour, meal, and custom work, &c.		Wheat, rye, corn, oats, &c.	74,000 bushels	40,500	9			Mills, &c	All	19,600	1,640	450	
Furniture, cabinet	1,100	Mahogany, &c		125	3		1	Turning lathes, &c	All	629	600	65	
Hats, wool and fur	2,450	Wool and skins	103 skins and 83 lbs. wool.	1,655	3			3 plank, and 3 coloring kettles.	All	1,050			Good demand.
Leather, upper and sole	2,300	Hides	350	850	3		2	34 vats	All	2,400	500	500	Improving.
Leather, boots and shoes	2,400	do	250	1,200	4			1 bark mill and 19 vats	All	1,600	1,500	250	Do.
Lumber	$7 p. M. ft.	Logs	1,070	1,050	4			4 mills, 4 saws, and machinery	All	4,100	430	145	Demand dull.
Mill machinery	700	Cherry, white maple, white ash, and iron.		100	2			3 turning lathes, boring machine.	All	1,000	250	25	In good demand.
Plough shares, hoes and scythes.	1,800	Iron, steel, and coal	25 cwt. iron, 4 cwt. steel, 3,100 bushels coal.	1,264	3					1,500	500	215	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

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ASHTABULA—Continued.													
Saddlery, bridles, caps, harness, and trunks.	.....	Leather and wood.....	.....	$600	1	.....	1	.....	All	$200	$300	$500	
Tin, copper, & sheet iron.	$6,700	.....	.....	700	3	.....	1	Tinners' tools.....	All	750	700	3,000	Tolerable demand.
Whiskey, beer, and porter	26,155	Wheat, corn, rye, and barley.	27,700 bushels.....	16,250	22	.....	.....	8 distilleries, 1 wooden boiler of 400 gallons, 1 of 80 galls., 1 copper boiler of 100 galls.	All	9,500	3,850	1,220	
Wool, carded.....	8,300	.....	9,500 pounds.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2 carding machines, 1 double carding machine and picker.	All	3,200	200	70	
ATHENS.													
Cloth, fulled and dressed.	.....	Dye stuffs	....	135	2	.....	3	1 fulling mill, 1 shearing machine, 1 press.	.....	1,600	450	90	
Flour, chopped rye, &c..	.....	Wheat, rye, and corn...	229,000 bushels.....	.....	9	.....	.....	12 run stones and 11 bolts.....	All	22,600	1,905	920	Market dull.
Leather.....	4,000	Hides and skins.....	1,470 skins, 149½ cords bark, 2 barrels oil.	2,190	4	.....	6	3 bark mills.....	All	1,600	500	150	
Lumber	5,700	Poplar, cherry, oak, maple.	1,425 logs.....	1,425	12	.....	.....	8 saw mills, 9 saws.....	.....	5,300	1,425	427	Productions in demand.
Whiskey	10,015	Wheat, rye, and corn...	10,015 bushels.....	5,017	17	.....	.....	24 stills, &c.....	All	4,740	1,363	710	
Wool, carded.....	7,193	....	12,000 pounds.....	6,000	3	.....	.....	6 carding machines.....	All	2,600	365	280	
BELMONT.													
Axes, hoes, augers, sickles, chains, &c.	4,000	Iron, steel, and coal....	6 tons 8 cwt. iron and steel	1,301	9	.....	.....	6 sets smiths' tools and 1 grinding mill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	No sales.
Boat building	1,000	Timber, plank, and nails	30,000 feet timber.....	300	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	
Earthen ware.....	1,000	Clay, lead, manganese, sand.	400 lbs. lead and 10 lbs. manganese.	55	2	.....	1	....	.....	500	....	200	
Flour and whiskey barrels	600	Rough timber	16,000 staves and hoop poles.	80	2	.....	.....	....	....	40	.....	.....	
Flour.....	12,750	Different kinds of grain.	20,500 bushels.....	9,250	8	.....	.....	8 pairs millstones	All	9,250	1,200	470	Business dull.
Hats.....	1,800	Wool and fur	300 lbs. wool, muskrat, 105 skins, logwood, copperas, &c.	500	4	.....	.....	....	.....	370	450	230	Sales very dull.
Leather	8,700	Hides, bark, and oil....	1,300 hides, 500 skins, and 50 cords of bark.	1,050	9	.....	4	....	.....	9,700	640	950	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

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BELMONT—Continued.													
Leather, boots and shoes.	$700	Upper and sole	300 lbs. sole, 120 skins, &c.	$360	2			Shoemakers' tools	All	$400	$100	$200	
Lumber	625	Timber of various kinds.	250 logs		1			1 saw		600	40	10	
Saddles and bridles	2,500	Leather, &c.	1,250 lbs. harness, 100 saddle trees, &c.	1,300	3			Light tools		3,000		200	
Tin ware	500	Tin plate	12 boxes	240	1			Common tinners' tools					
Whiskey, brandy, and gin	2,170	Corn and rye.	1,890 bushels	756	5			4 stills and 1 heater	All	800	422	200	Dull.
BROWN.													
Chairs, Windsor		Timber, paints, and glue.		100	1			1 turning lathe		130	80	75	
Clocks, silver ware, &c.	1,000	Brass, steel, silver, and gold.	100 lbs. brass and steel, 50 oz. silver, 3 oz. gold.	300	2		1			500		100	Dull sale.
Furniture, cabinet	2,950	Plank of all kinds, and glue.		400	8	1		Carpenters' and cabinet tools.					
Flour	$3 per bbl.	Wheat	12,500 bushels	6,000	3			3 pairs stones and 1 bolt	All	18,000	225	100	
Hats		Wool and fur	500 lbs. wool, 1,000 skins	750	4			Full set hatters' tools	All	500	900	500	
Leather	3,000, $3 50 per side.	Hides	1,300 hides	2,000	4	3		2 bark mills and 16 vats, &c.	All	3,300			Ready market.
Leather, boots, and shoes	900	Leather		400	2			2 sets shoemakers' tools			150		
Nails and brads		Rolled iron	4 tons	850	1			Nail machine	All	400		5	
Saddles and bridles		Leather, buckles, &c.		500	1			Full set saddlers' tools	All	1,700	160	50	
Spinning wheels	800	Iron, wood, wire, and glue.	150 lbs. iron, &c.	30	2			2 turning lathes, &c	All				Great demand.
Wagons, farming utensils, &c.	2,392	Iron and steel	8,020 lbs. iron and steel	1,229	6			3 sets blacksmiths' tools	All	900		225	Ready sales.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	5,000	Wool	3,500 lbs. wool, 1,200 yds. cloth.		3			Carding machine and fulling mill.	All	3,000	250	75	Tolerable sales.
BUTLER.													
Axes, hoes, ploughshares, chains, &c.		Iron, steel, and coal	4 tons 6 cwt. iron, 330 lbs. steel, 7,800 bush. coal.	2,024	9			5 sets blacksmiths' tools	All	1,950		100	
Beer and porter	Beer $5 50 per bbl., porter $8.	Barley and hops	1,000 bushels barley, 600 lbs. hops.	600	2			Copper kettles, &c	All	2,500	150	50	
Bonnets and caps	300	Silk and straw	100 yards silk	125			2	Mantua making	All	100	40		

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BUTLER—Continued.													
Cloth, cassinets, and satinets.	$2 to $3 per yard.	Cotton and wool	11,000 lbs. wool, 5,000 yards cloth.		3	2		2 carding machines, picking machine, billy and jenny, 2 looms, fulling mill, &c.	All	$4,000	$1,000	$250	
Chairs, fancy	1,000	Maple, hickory and poplar.	12 cords wood, 1,500 feet plank.	$63	1	1		Turning lathes	All	300		30	
Clothing		Cloth			2			Shears, thimbles, bodkins, and goose.	All	150	400		
Earthen ware		Clay and lead		150	2	1		1 small kiln		300	35	10	
Do	720	do	24 loads clay, 600 lbs. lead.	90	1	2		Clay mill, turning wheel	All	116	10		
Flour and meal		Wheat, corn, and rye	160,300 bushels		30			30 pairs of millstones	All	107,800	6,020		
Furniture, cabinet		Boards, plank, and scantling.	34,000 feet	698	8	6		Cabinet-makers' tools and turning lathe.	All	1,125			Market dull.
Hogsheads, barrels, and tubs.	2,750	Staves, heading, &c	61,000 staves, 18,900 hoop poles.	770	8	1		8 sets coopers' tools	All	1,850	1,320	120	
Hats	2,900	Wool and fur		900	4	2		3 kettles, tools, &c	All	620	525		
Hats	$1 to $8	do	550 lbs. wool, 300 skins fur.	850	2			2 kettles, tools, &c	All	1,300	750	50	
Leather	11,400	Hides and bark	1,550 hides, 85 cords bark.	5,550	4	6		4 bark mills and vats in proportion.	All	9,300	Unknown	110	Good sale.
Leather, boots and shoes.	Boots $10, shoes $2 50		Unknown	1,590	7			Shoemakers' tools	All	700			Great demand; money scarce.
Lumber	3,000	Logs			1			Saw mill	All				Boards in demand.
Oil, flax seed	$1 25 p. gal.		2,260 bushels	1,195	2			Oil mill, rollers, and screen	All		348		Dull at present.
Saddles and harness	3,500	Leather	600 lbs., and 50 doz. skins.	425	2	2		Saddlers' tools	All	550		60	Sales dull.
Spinning wheels	400	Wood	6 cords maple and oak	30	1			1 turning lathe	All	60		8	Sales good.
Tin ware	700	Block tin, wire, and lead.	12 boxes tin, 50 lbs. block tin.	300	1			Tinners' tools	All	400		10	Sales dull.
Whiskey	37 to 40 c. per gallon.	Wheat, corn, and rye	37,917 bushels	12,433	26			16 stills and boilers, and steam machinery.	All	23,900	5,770	1,550	Demand good.
Wool carded	60 c. p. lb.	Wool	24,000 pounds	12,000	6			6 carding machines	All	4,500	700	600	Sales dull.
CHAMPAIGN.													
Axes, mill irons, and all kinds of wrought iron ware.	4,400	Iron and steel	5½ tons iron, 500 lbs. steel.		6		5		All	1,500		575	
Beer	1,200	Wheat, barley, and hops.	2,600 bushels	200	1			Brewing mill, 1 boiler, tub, &c.	All	1,300	100	20	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CHAMPAIGN—Continued.													
Boards and scantling	$6,625	Poplar, ash, cherry, &c.	1,950 logs, 200,000 feet	$1,940	12	.....	.....	11 saw mills, 1 saw each	All	$10,600	$830	$310	
Boots and shoes	4,272	Upper and sole leather		950	4	.....	4		All	425	400	10	
Cheese	1,190	Milk	12,500 gallons	365	1	5	.....		All	1,226	.....	.....	
Earthen ware	1,800	Clay, lead, and wood		180	2	.....	1	3 wheels for turning	All	900	150	10	
Flour and meal	53,647	Wheat, corn, rye, &c	161,535 bushels	2,654	12	.....	2	10 mills and 14 pairs stones	All	28,212	1,917	455	
Furniture, cabinet	2,000	Plank, scantling, &c	5,000 feet, 1,650 feet	.....	2	.....	1			295	70	4	
Guns, rifles	450	Brass, steel, iron, &c		498	2	.....	.....	1 pair bellows and 3 pairs vises, &c.	All	305	.....	30	
Hats	2,550	Wool and fur		1,075	6	.....	1	4 hatters' shops, 6 kettles, &c.	All	1,920	535	47	
Hogsheads, barrels, and tubs.	1,000	Timber for staves, &c		600	2	.....	.....	1 cooper's shop	All	50	100	10	
Leather	7,500	Raw hides		3,300	12	.....	3	6 tanyards		10,092	.....	.....	In demand.
Nails, cut	2,895	Rolled iron	6 tons	300	3	.....	.....	4 cutting and heading machines	All	1,400	240	80	Not in much demand.
Saddlery and harness	7,550	Harness leather, skirting, &c.		1,700	7	.....	5			3,715	150	.....	Not in demand.
Spinning wheels and reels.	1,200	Timber		80	1	.....	3	5 turning lathes and wheelwright's shop.		1,000	Uncertain.	20	In demand.
Tin and copper ware	4,800	Braziers' copper, tin plate, and sheet iron.		2,150	3	.....	1	Common tools	All	2,800	500	Uncertain.	
Wagons and sleighs	2,500	Timber, &c	7,000 feet scantling	100	3	.....	1	4 benches and the necessary tools.	All	150	.....	30	
Whiskey and gin	12,024	Wheat, corn, and rye	13,808 bushels	2,220	8	.....	1	18 stills, boilers, &c	All	5,403	856	158	Not in demand.
Wool, carded	1,937 50	Wool	4,700 pounds	152	2	.....	.....	2 carding machines and 1 breaking machine.	All	2,100	.....	25	
CLARK.													
Flour and meal	.....	Wheat, corn, and rye	13,200 bushels	4,400	2	.....	.....	Grist mill with 2 pairs stones, &c.	All	.....	244	70	Demand not good.
Hats	3,500	Wool and fur		375	4	.....	1	2 kettles, bows, &c	All	450	400	100	Sales declining.
Leather	3,762	Hides and skins	830 hides, 20 cords bark, 10 gallons oil.	1,935	8	.....	2	6 bark mills and 63 vats	All	.....	.....	.....	Good demand.
Oil, flax seed	2,000	Flax seed	1,000 bushels	600	2	.....	.....	1 run stones and 1 pair iron rollers.	All	.....	200	100	
Whiskey and gin	9,637	Rye and corn	11,425 bushels	4,295	11	.....	.....	21 stills and boilers, &c	All	.....	1,844	1,570	
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	2,550	Wool	8,000 pounds	2,960	2	.....	1	4 carding, 3 spinning, and 1 fulling machine.		8,500	825	350	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CLERMONT.													
Beer and porter	$1,900	Malt, barley, and hops	1,200 bush., 500 lbs. hops	$959	2					$2,000	$300	$120	
Earthen ware	4,000	Clay, lead, &c.		200	2		1	2 wheels and 1 lathe, &c.	All	800	500	300	In demand.
Leather	11,450	Hides, skins, and bark	2,494 hides, 10,000 lbs. hides, 85 cords bark, and varnish oil.	5,057	16		7	9 tanneries with bark mills and vats.	All	9,900	2,100	475	Great demand.
Oil, flax seed	2,800	Flax seed	1,900 bushels	1,012	3		2	1 run of stones, 3 pairs rollers, and 1 iron screw press.	All	3,120	412	261	Dull sale.
Whiskey	2,600	Corn, rye, and barley	4,850 bushels	2,028	11			11 copper stills	All	2,190	1,254	200	No demand.
COLUMBIANA.													
Beer	600	Barley, hops, &c.	300 bushels barley, 100 lbs. hops.	300	1					400	100	50	
Boots and shoes	6,700	Leather, &c	2,675 sole leather, 925 upper leather.	1,950	8					900	1,550	320	
Castings, pig metal, bar iron, sawed stuff, and flour.	44,350	Iron ore and wood		2,875	75			1 blast furnace, 1 forge, with 1 hammer, 1 grist mill, 1 run of stones, and 1 saw mill.	All	50,000	3,500	1,000	
Cloth, woolen	3,000	Wool and dye stuffs	2,000 lbs. wool	1,100	5		4	2 carding machines, 1 roving machine, 2 spinning jennies, 2 broad looms, 1 patent loom, and 1 fulling machine.	All	5,000	600	50	
Earthen ware	1,250	Clay, lead, wood, &c.	6 tons clay, 75 cords wood, 400 lbs. lead.	220	2		2	4 turning wheels and 2 clay mills.	All	650	300	200	
Furniture, cabinet	2,400	Walnut, cherry, and other boards.	6,000 feet	1,200	5					500	600	300	
Leather	14,000	Hides, skins, and bark, &c.	2,690 hides, 200 cords bark, 50 gallons oil.	6,878	7		7	126 vats and 5 bark mills	All	8,300	1,240	1,165	Sales good, but no cash.
Nails	3,600	Rolled iron	6 tons 3 cwt. iron	1,800	3			2 cutting and 2 heading machines.	All	1,200	525	80	
Oil, flax seed	1,125	Flax seed	900 bushels	542	2			2 run stones and 2 presses	All	800	200	70	
Paper	2,400	Rags	124,800 pounds	6,240	18	6	18	4 engines and 4 vats	All	3,000	7,000	400	
Salt	22,248	Salt water, stone coal, and wood.	75,000 bushels coal, 2,948 cords wood.	5,948	36		6	6 large pans, 168 kettles	All	28,000	6,584	2,650	
Whiskey	6,736	Rye, malt, &c.	6,633 bushels	2,650	17		1	20 stills, tubs, &c.	All	4,600	1,850	1,055	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
COSHOCTON.													
Boards and scantling	$1,054	Timber	32,300 feet	$367	2			2 run of saws	All	$1,100	$210	$65	
Flour and meal	3,975	Grain	7,860 bushels	2,620	4			4 run of stones	All	2,050		235	
CUYAHOGA.													
Beer and porter	1,500	Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	500 bushels wheat, 400 lbs. hops.	700	2			1 boiler, malt kiln, mash tubs, &c.	All	3,000	400	100	Sales diminished.
Boards and scantling	5,190	Poplar, walnut, cherry, &c.	3,400 logs	2,295	10			9 saw mills, 1 saw each	All	6,515	1,125	215	Sales now dull.
Chairs, Windsor	600	Maple and poplar		50	1					300	180	20	
Flour and meal	32,214	Wheat, rye, corn, &c	45,125 bushels	24,232	8			10 run of stones	All	11,900	1,801	395	Sales dull.
Furniture, cabinet	2,900	Mahogany, cherry, &c.	21,000 feet	465	6					1,300	1,220	30	
Hats	3,850	Wool and fur	3,000 lbs. wool, 63 lbs. beaver, 3,000 muskrat skins.	1,862	5	2		1 copper kettle, 1 iron boiler, and 1 dye boiler.	All	4,300	1,200	100	Good demand.
Leather	8,387	Hides, bark, &c	1,370 hides, and 115 cords bark.	3,679	10		4	6 tanneries, vats		6,450	1,640	65	Sales good.
Whiskey and peach brandy.	8,641	Corn, rye, and peaches.	13,610 bushels grain, 1,000 bushels peaches.	7,533	10			8 copper stills, boilers, tubs, &c	All	4,350	1,668	915	Sales dull.
DARKE.													
Boards and scantling	1,000	Timber		1,000	1			Mill, with one saw	All	400	50		
Flour and meal	5,400	Corn, wheat, and rye	18,000 bushels	5,400	1			Mill, with one pair stones	All	3,000	100		Country mill.
Furniture, cabinet	3,000	Plank and scantling	40,000 feet	200	2					2,000		900	
Guns and blacksmiths' work.	4,000	Iron and steel	4,500 lbs. iron, 275 lbs. steel.	630	3			2 blacksmiths' shops & tools, and gunsmiths'.	All	14,000			New establishment. Two last columns uncertain.
Hats	1,500	Wool and fur	400 skins fur, 50 lbs. wool	200	2			Hatter's shop and tools	All	500			Do.
Leather, upper and sole	2,400	Hides and skins	500 hides, 400 skins	1,200	3			2 shops, 2 bark mills, tools and 16 vats.	All	4,000			Do.
DELAWARE.													
Axes, hoes, horse shoes, &c.	2,200	Iron and steel	2 tons	590	3						230	200	Dull sale.
Boards and scantling	4,000	Timber	1,975 saw logs	1,975	9			5 saw mills	All	7,570	750	260	Ready sale, but no cash.
Chairs, signs, &c	2,700	Wood, paints, &c	10,000 pieces timber, 40 gallons paint.	1,350	2			Turning lathe, &c	All	250		80	Demand good.
Flour and meal		Wheat, corn, and rye	36,250 bushels	12,339	8			4 run of stones, &c., and 3 grist mills.	All	11,200	1,865	335	
Leather	2,350	Hides, oil, bark, &c	40 hides, 1 barrel oil, and 35 cords bark.	1,343	3		1	Common tanners and curriers, vats, &c.	All	3,300			Ready sale.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
DELAWARE—Continued.													
Saddles and bridles, &c..	$1,000	.....	75 sides leather, 10 gross buckles, &c.	$700	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	$600	$100	$20	
Whiskey and pork	6,000	Corn and rye.....	6,492 bushels.....	3,121	6	.....	1	Copper stills and boilers, and one complete distilling apparatus.	All but one set in operation.	5,300	940	540	The quantity of each article not specified.
Wool, carded.....	2,250	Wool.....	3,000 pounds.....	2,000	6	.....	.....	4 carding machines.....	All	6,000	1,500	500	Demand good.
FRANKLIN.													
Boards and scantling....	1,770	Logs	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2 saw mills.....	All	1,700	290	15	
Boots and shoes.....	5,376	Leather, upper and sole.	.....	3,665	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, and yarn.	12,000	Wool and cotton.....	7,500 lbs. wool, 250 lbs. cotton yarn.	5,925	12	.....	4	3 carding machines, 3 spinning machines, 8 looms, and warping mill, 1 press, 4 pairs shears, 1 shearing machine, 2 fulling mills.	About one-half employed.	16,000	3,800	800	
Flour.....	.....	Wheat, corn, rye, &c...	26,640 bushels.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5 pairs stones, 3 bolting cloths, rolling screen, &c.	All	18,200	944	.....	Not in demand.
Furniture, cabinet.....	500	Cherry, walnut boards, &c.	.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	
Hogsheads, barrels, tubs.	1,500	Lumber, &c.....	.....	600	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	In demand.
Leather.....	9,060	Hides, skins, and bark..	.....	3,728	5	.....	5	.....	.....	12,500	.....	1,550	Do.
Nails, cut, and farming utensils.	19,000	Iron, nail rods, &c.....	40 tons.....	13,800	26	.....	.....	2 shears, 7 heading machines, &c.	All	2,200	.....	.....	
Saddles and bridles.....	6,200	Leather, hardware, &c.	.....	3,385	3	.....	7	.....	.....	2,800	740	525	
Whiskey	13,825	Corn, rye, and barley...	13,330 bushels.....	5,301	11	.....	.....	10 stills, tubs, &c.....	All	.....	.....	.....	Sales bad.
Wool, carded.....	.....	Wool.....	4,500 pounds.....	360	1	.....	.....	49 cards	All	750	120	25	Employed by customers.
FAIRFIELD.													
Axes, ploughs, hoes, &c.	.....	Iron, steel, and coal....	63 tons.....	8,400	19	.....	.....	10 bellows, 10 anvils, hammers, &c.	All	14,900	.....	.....	
Beer, strong and small...	(*)	Barley and hops.....	2,000 bushels.....	1,500	2	.....	.....	1 mash tub, 1 cooler, working tun, and 1 brew kettle, &c.	All	2,000	750	200	Doing well.
Boards, plank, &c.....	.....	Oak, walnut, cherry, and pine.	20,000 cubic feet.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2 saws.....	All	5,000	500	150	
Boots an shoes.....	11,000	.....	.....	3,600	14	.....	5	18 benches, with necessary tools.	All	3,100	.....	.....	

* Strong, $5 50; small, $2 75 per barrel.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
FAIRFIELD—Continued.													
Broadcloths, super and common narrow cloths.	.....	Wool, &c.....	7,500 lbs. wool, 22,500 yards cloth.	.....	12	.....	8	6 carding machines, 4 fulling mills, 2 jennies, 2 looms, &c.	All	$22,000	.....	.....	Custom work generally.
Earthen ware.....	$1,000	Lead, manganese, and clay.	300 lbs. lead, 5 lbs. manganese.	$100	2	.....	.....	2 wheels and 1 glazing mill....	All	150	$150	$200	Sales dull.
Flour and meal	.....	Grain.....	32,000 bushels.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2 pairs stones, 2 bolting cloths.	All	16,000	.....	.....	No demand.
Furniture, cabinet.....	2,000	Walnut, cherry, and maple.	.....	500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hats.....	.....	Wool, fur, and glue, &c.	3,100 lbs. wool, 5,600 skins.	6,200	23	.....	.....	6 plank kettles, 6 dye kettles, bows, &c.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	.....	Hides and skins.....	9,900 hides, 1,200 skins ...	29,800	27	.....	.....	12 bark mills, &c.....	All	39,900	.....	.....	
Nails, cut.....	.....	Rolled iron	20 tons.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rather stationary.
Saddles and bridles.....	.....	Leather, &c.....	.....	3,500	5	.....	.....	4 benches with tools.....	All	3,000	550	.....	Ready sales.
Shearing machines and looms, patent.	2,000	Wood, iron, and steel..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	All	600	300	.....	
Wool, carded.....	.....	Wool.....	1,100 pounds.....	600	1	.....	.....	1 carding machine.....	All	500	.....	.....	Yields about 15 per cent. to the proprietor.
GALLIA.													
Cloths, dressed.....	6,000	Soap and dye stuffs.....	.....	150	2	.....	.....	Fulling mill, dyeing, shearing, and pressing machines.	.....	1,200	150	50	
Leather	(*)	Hides, oil, tallow, lampblack, &c.	862 hides, 888 skins, 7 barrels oil, and 500 lbs. tallow.	3,667	6	.....	1	52 vats, 2 bark mills.....	All	7,192	.....	155	Demand good.
Saddles, bridles, &c.....	1,000	Leather, saddletrees, &c.	.....	500	1	.....	1	Saddler's tools.....	All	500	100	20	Little in demand.
Whiskey and gin.....	3,000	Wheat, corn, and rye...	3,000 bushels.....	1,300	3	.....	1	2 copper stills, tubs, &c.....	All	2,500	500	960	
GEAUGA.													
Ashes, pearl	700	Ashes.....	5,000 bushels	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	450	.....	Demand good.
Chairs, Windsor	1,450	Lumber, paints, brushes, &c.	.....	132	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Demand good.
Cloths and satinets.....	2,960	Wool and cotton.....	1,000 lbs. wool, 100 lbs. cotton yarn.	660	2	.....	1	2 carding machines, 2 spinning machines, 2 looms.	All	2,150	.....	275	Demand good.
Hats.....	402	Wool and fur.....	350 skins fur, 50 lbs. wool.	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	
Hogsheads, barrels, &c..	437	Staves, hoop poles, &c..	7,500 staves, 3,000 hoop poles, and 2,000 heading.	95	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	
Leather	.....	Hides and skins.....	540 hides and 490 skins...	2,347	7	.....	1	4 tanneries, &c.....	All	5,100	.....	.....	In demand.
Saddles, harness, &c....	750	Leather, &c.....	.....	220	1	.....	1	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	Not much demand.

* Sole, 35 cents per pound; upper, $2 50 to $3 per side.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GEAUGA—Continued.													
Shearing machines and fanning mills.	$1,300	Iron, steel, and wood...	600 lbs. iron, 20 lbs. steel, 4,000 feet timber.	$117	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	$500	.....	
Whiskey	5,200	Rye and corn	6,000 bushels	.....	8	.....	.....	3 distilleries, &c.....	All	$3,350	.....	.....	Sales dull.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	1,200	Wool and cloth.....	4,500 lbs. wool, 2,500 yds. cloth.	.....	2	.....	1	.....	All	2,500	.....	.....	
GREENE.													
Axes, mill irons, &c.....	700	Iron and steel.....	2,300 lbs. iron and 150 lbs. steel.	311	3	.....	.....	2 bellows, &c.....	All	.....	.....	$80	
Boards and scantling....	8,200	Logs	2,500 logs.....	2,800	8	.....	.....	4 saw mills and 5 saws.....	All	6,500	1,230	620	Demand favorable.
Boots and shoes.....	.....	Leather	1,000 lbs. sole, 270 sides upper, 160 skins.	1,585	4	1	1	Shoemakers' tools.....	All	936	900	85	Demand favorable.
Chairs, Windsor & fancy.	.....	Poplar, maple, and oak.	....	250	3	.....	1	1 turning lathe, &c.....	All	394	600	20	Sales dull.
Cloths, cassinets, jeans, linseys, &c.	(*)	Wool, &c.	17,720 yards woolen linsey, 6,000 yards flannel, 1,000 lbs. wool.	22,040	6	.....	... ..	2 fulling mills, 3 shearing machines, 2 dyeing kettles, 2 carding machines, &c.	All	16,340	475	900	Demand good.
Do.....	10,000	Wool.....	7,000 lbs. wool.....	3,500	5	.....	1	2 sets cards, 47 spindles, 2 looms, and fulling mill.	All	3,500	1,000	300	New and in good order; sales good.
Earthen ware.....	.....	Clay, lead, &c.....	18 tons clay, 1,000 lbs. lead, &c.	188	2	.....	1	3 turning lathes, 1 clay mill, and glazing mill.	All	1,038	700	50	Good demand.
Flour and meal	(†)	Wheat, rye, and corn...	193,700 bushels.....	59,817	15	.....	1	18 pairs of stones, &c.....	All	54,660	2,390	660	
Do.....	1,700	.....do.....	6,000 bushels	1,500	1	.....	.....	2 pairs of stones, &c.....	All	4,000	50	50	
Furniture, cabinet.....	.....	Cherry, walnut, & poplar.	20,275 feet.....	987	11	.....	4	14 benches, turning lathes, &c.	All	4,609	3,007	245	
Guns, rifle and shot.....	.....	Iron, steel, brass, &c...	375 lbs. iron, 60 lbs. steel, 40 lbs. brass, 40 lbs. copper.	463	3	.....	.....	3 fires, with tools and machinery for each.	All	1,203	600	220	In great demand.
Hats.....	(‡)	Wool and fur.....	225 doz. rabbit, 2,062 raccoon, 100 oz. beaver skins, 550 lbs. wool.	2,142	9	3	2	9 kettles, boilers, &c.	All	2,667	1,346	110	In demand.
Hogsheads and barrels...	.....	Oak staves.....	5,000 staves, 1,000 pieces heading, 2,000 hoop poles.	200	2	....	.....	1 windlass, &c.....	All	75	100	10	Sales dull.
Jewelry.....	.....	Silver, gold, &c.....	25 lbs. silver and 5 oz. gold.	719	1	.....	... ..	1 bellows and forge, turning lathes, &c.	All	1,145	480	50	Sales good.
Leather	.....	Hides, skins, &c.....	585 hides and skins, 60 cords bark.	1,335	4	.....	.....	3 bark mills, vats, &c.....	All	1,600	1,02[illegible]	30	In demand.

* Wool, $1 to $2 50; cassinets, $1 50 to $2; jeans, $1 25.

† Flour, $2 to $3 per barrel.

‡ Castors, $7; roram, $4 50.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GREENE—Continued.													
Oil, flax seed	$1 per gal.	Flax seed	400 bushels	$300	1			1 mill, 9 stampers, &c	All	$1,000	$122	$100	Sales dull.
Saddles and harness		Leather, &c	1,325 lbs. skirting and harness, &c.	1,500	3		2	Saddlers' tools	All	1,635	1,000		Sales good.
Spinning wheels		Maple, oak, and iron	4 cords maple, and 4 doz. wheel irons.	35	1			1 wheel, lathe, &c	All	345	200	30	
Whiskey	$4,620	Corn and rye	11,900 bushels	2,507	13		3	15 stills, tubs, &c	All	3,350	1,386	420	Market good.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	(*)	Wool	22,000 lbs. and 4,000 yards.	15,200	5			4 carding machines, 2 fulling mills, 1 shearing machine, &c.	All	14,750	450	275	Demand good, but money scarce.
GUERNSEY.													
Salt	3,000	Salt water	Unknown	Unknown.	5			Draw and press pumps, 1-horse power.		2,000	600	650	
HAMILTON.													
Beer and porter	22,400	Barley and hops	11,400 bushels barley, 7,750 lbs. hops.	9,529	12		1	2 brew houses, 2 malt houses, 2 mills, &c.	All	63,000	3,906	3,987	Sales decreased.
Blacksmiths' work of all kinds.		Iron	4 tons	910	3		4	4 fires					Generally profitable.
Bonnets, straw		Split straw	200 sheaves	20		8	1	10 splitting machines, 1 pressing mill.	All	50	600	50	Market good.
Boots and shoes		Leather		1,000	2		3			100			
Brushes, all kinds		Hogs' bristles, &c	2,000 pounds	1,000	3			Necessary tools	All	1,000	900	50	Demand good.
Buckskin gloves, overalls, &c.		Deer skins	700	350	3	2		2 graining knives, &c	All	700	50	500	Now very dull.
Castings, in brass, of all kinds.		Copper and zinc	4,000 lbs. copper, 500 lbs. zinc.	3,000	2			3 lathes, by horse power, on a horizontal plan, with the necessary machinery.	All	200	500	300	This establishment promises to be advantageous to the proprietor and the country generally; but at present wants encouragement.
Chairs, settees, cradles, &c.	20,720	Wood and paint			16		8	Turning lathes		11,500			Business dull.
Clocks, wooden	15,000	Wire, sheet brass, steel, pig lead, white lead, tin plate, and gold leaf.	1,000 lbs. wire, 150 lbs. brass, 150 lbs. steel, 2,500 pig lead, 200 lbs. white lead, 10 boxes tin plate, 24 packs gold leaf.	1,600	7	3		1 lathe, turning iron, 5 lathes for turning wood, 4 lathes for boring and drilling, 1 engine for cutting wheels, 1 engine for pin irons.	All	8,000	6,000	1,000	Since the year 1820 sales have decreased more than one-half.
Combs	5,000	Horns	10,000	400	5	2		1 machine for cutting	All	800	700	1,200	All the articles in good demand.
Cordials and wines	3,500	Whiskey, sugar, and oils.	215 barrrels whiskey, 20 bbls. oil, 4,200 lbs. sugar.	2,975	2			Usual machinery of a distillery.	All	1,000	200	100	Demand decreasing.

* Wool, 60 cents per lb.; cloth, $1 10 to $3 per yard.

* Wool, 60 cents per lb.; cloth, $1 10 to $3 per yard.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HAMILTON—Continued.													
Flour, meal, lumber, &c..	(*)	Wheat, corn, and rye, &c.	251,430 bushels, 2,540 logs, 55,000 pounds rags.	.....	42	10	11	14 run of stones, 7 saw mills, 3 distilleries, 1 paper and 1 fulling mill.	.....	$164,940	$22,265	$11,675	Sales of flour dull; lumber and meal in demand.
Furniture, cabinet.....	.....	Wood, cherry, walnut, &c.; mahogany, pine, cherry, satin, and lumber.	5,000 feet wood; 7,000 feet cherry, walnut, &c.; 10,000 feet mahogany, cherry, pine, satin; 40,000 feet lumber.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 treadle lathe, 1 turning lathe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little demand.
Glass, window and hollow ware, chemical and philosophical apparatus.	$19,000	Potashes, sand, ashes, stone coal, wood, and German clay, &c.	27 tons potash, 720 bushels salt, 100 tons sand, 2,500 bushels ashes, 20,000 bus. stone coal, 400 cords wood, and 20 casks German clay.	$7,090	21	.....	10	Various tools and implements, sufficient for ten blowers.	.....	25,000	6,850	2,000	The establishment is rather languishing for the want of encouragement, owing to the supply overrunning the demand, in consequence of large foreign importations.
Gin, brandy, spirits, &c.	6,000	Whiskey and sugar.....	200 barrels whiskey, 600 pounds sugar.	3,000	2	.....	.....	1 copper still.....	All	4,000	1,200	500	
Hats.....	$1 to $18	Wool and fur.....	.....	6,575	17	4	5	Hatters' tools, &c.....	.....	.....	5,850	450	Depressed by importations.
Hats and bonnets	75 c. to $16	Wool, fur, &c	.....	15,000	12	4	7	Kettles, tools, &c	All	16,300	7,500	900	Markets dull.
Leather	(†)	Hides and bark.....	.....	46,851	45	5	10	18 bark mills, &c	All	69,525	10,431	11,028	Articles in demand.
Lumber of all kinds, flour, whiskey, &c.	.....	Logs, rye, and corn	3,250 logs, 6,000 bushels grain.	11,750	13	.....	.....	3 saw mills, 2 run of stones, 2 distilleries, &c.	All	6,100	3,350	3,150	Demand good for lumber only.
Machinery for mills, &c.	.....	Stone coal, charcoal, pig and bar iron.	700 bushels stone coal, 600 bushels charcoal, 200 tons pig iron, and 10 tons bar iron.	10,914	10	.....	.....	1 cupola furnace for melting pig iron, and 2 smiths' forges for making all kinds of mill irons, &c.	.....	7,000	3,100	.....	Established in 1818, but from the pressure of the times is now under great depression.
Nails, cut	15 to 20 c. per lb.	Iron.....	50 tons	12,500	4	.....	.....	2 cutting and heading machines, wrought by oxen, on an inclined wheel, &c.	All	3,000	2,000	500	In good order, only wants encouragement.
Oil, flax seed and castor, &c.	(‡)	Flax seed and castor beans.	1,600 bushels flax seed, 250 bushels castor beans.	4,750	13	2	1	2 oil mills, with inclined wheels, wrought by horses, with necessary machinery.	All	12,000	3,160	800	Demand not good.
Paper.....	7,800	Rags	40,000 pounds.....	1,500	4	5	2	1 engine.....	.....	6,000	2,800	1,000	Works in good order.
Piano-fortes and other stringed instruments.	$250 to 400	Mahogany, pine, cherry, glue, ivory, wire, hardware, &c.	2,200 feet pine, 350 feet mahogany.	700	3	.....	1	Such implements as are necessary.	All	.....	.....	150	Little sale for the articles.

* Flour, $3 per barrel; rye meal, 37½ cents per bushel; lumber, $1 per 100 feet.

† Sole, 37½ cents per pound; upper, $3 50 per side.

‡ Flax seed, 75 cents, and castor, $3 per gallon.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HAMILTON—Continued.													
Pork, prime and mess...	.....	Hogs.....	200 head	$1,200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$50	$350	
Printing presses and various machinery.	.....	Wood, iron, steel, copper, brass.	3,000 weight iron, 300 lbs. brass, 100 lbs. copper.	2,050	4	.....	.....	Necessary machinery, &c	All	$3,000	4,320	500	Sales dull.
Saddles.....	$2,000	Leather	200 hides	900	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	350	50	
Soap and candles	(*)	Tallow, cotton wick, lard, &c.	.....	8,927	5	.....	.....	Necessary utensils	All	3,000	1,434	.....	Demand dull.
Spinning wheels and reels.	1,600	Wood.....	.....	400	2	.....	.....	2 wheel lathes	All	200	288	.....	
Steam and fire engines, mill machinery, brass and copper castings, &c.	130,000	Stone coal and charcoal, pig, bar, and rolled iron, copper, zinc, tin, brass, &c.	40,000 bushels stone coal, 4,000 bushels charcoal, 400 tons pig iron, 40 tons bar iron, 45 tons rolled iron, 10,000 pounds copper, zinc, tin, and brass.	60,000	100	.....	.....	2 air furnaces for melting pig iron; 1 cupola for melting copper, zinc, &c.; 15 smiths' forges, punch shears, &c., for boiler making; 1 mill for boring cylinders; 1 large lathe for cutting screws, &c.	.....	80,000	50,000	5,000	Established in 1817. Its original object, and the principal part of its business during its operations, was the building of steam engines for boats to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present, owing to the general embarrassment of business in the country, &c., its operations have been suspended entirely.
Stills and kettles of copper, and tin ware.	.....	Copper, tin plate, block tin, wire, &c.	275 boxes tin plate, 12,000 pounds copper, 300 pounds block tin, 1,000 pounds lead, &c.	13,950	9	.....	4	Patent tinners' tools, and coppersmiths' tools.	All	15,000	3,862	700	Sales for tin and tin ware increasing.
Tobacco, cut, spun, and twist, snuff and cigars.	.....	Leaf tobacco.....	100,000 pounds.....	4,000	7	.....	8	Presses, spinning wheels, &c.	All	7,000	2,000	400	Dull sales.
Whiskey, gin, and brandy	28 to 33 c. per gal.	Corn, rye, and apples...	130,375 bushels grain, 1,000 bushels apples.	37,655	94	2	3	78 stills, with necessary apparatus.	All	61,300	20,344	11,670	
HARRISON.													
Axes, and plough and mill irons, &c.	2,600	Iron and steel.....	8,220 pounds iron, 313 pounds steel.	1,220	3	.....	3	2 sets blacksmiths' tools.....	All	.....	.....	.....	
Boots and shoes.....	1,000	Sole and upper leather .	.....	500	1	.....	.....	2 sets shoemakers' tools.....	All	.....	50	10	
Brick and frame houses .	4,000	Brick and lumber.....	.....	1,472	1	.....	4	6 sets carpenters' tools, &c ...	All	.....	300	.....	
Chairs, Windsor.....	875	Wood, glue, &c	.....	170	3	.....	.....	2 sets tools.....	All	70	.....	15	
Cloth, dressed and fulled, and wool carded.	(†)	Raw cloths and wool...	12,000 yards dressed, 10,500 yards fulled, 32,000 pounds wool.	.....	15	.....	6	3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 3 breakers, and 3 rollers, &c.	All	.....	.....	630	
Earthen ware.....	400	Clay and lead.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	1 clay mill, 1 wheel for making ware.	All	.....	.....	12	

* Soap, 8 cents, and candles 18 cents per pound.

† Dressed, 10 cents per yard; fulled, 15 cents per yard; wool, carded, 8 cents per pound

* Soap, 8 cents, and candles 18 cents per pound.

† Dressed, 10 cents per yard; tanned, 15 cents per yard; wool, candles, 3 cents per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARRISON—Continued.													
Furniture, cabinet	$4,900	Wood and mounting, and nails.	17,000 feet, &c	$622	7	.....	5	4 sets cabinet-makers' tools, 1 set wheelwrights' tools.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Guns, cut and smooth rifles.	500	Iron, steel, and brass	500 pounds iron, 40 pounds steel, 10 pounds brass.	95	2	.....	.....	1 set blacksmiths' tools, 1 set gunsmiths' tools.	All	$200	.....	$50	
Hats	3,600	Wool and fur	1,100 pounds wool, 230 pounds fur.	1,238	6	.....	4	Necessary implements	All	1,235	.....	45	Demand decreasing.
Leather	4,023	Hides and skins	.....	2,011	4	.....	1	3 bark mills, &c	All	2,750	.....	.....	Demand increasing.
Oil, flax seed	600	Flax seed	500 bushels	312	1	.....	.....	1 oil mill	All	1,400	$100	50	
Reeds	300	Cane, yarn, and tar	.....	100	1	.....	.....	Kept secret	All	1,000	.....	15	
Saddles, bridles, &c	1,000	Leather, linen, &c	1,000 pounds leather	500	1	.....	2	3 sets saddlers' tools	All	2,000	.....	10	
Sieves, riddles, and worm wire for rolling and standing screws.	800	Wire	600 pounds	300	1	.....	.....	Kept secret	All	400	.....	50	
Spinning wheels and reels	468	Wood and iron	12 dozen wheel irons	57	1	.....	.....	1 set tools for wheelwright	All	100	120	3	
Tin ware	700	Tin	12 boxes	300	1	.....	.....	1 set tinners' tools	All	25	.....	10	
Whiskey	6,213	Rye and corn	7,200 bushels	2,618	8	.....	.....	10 stills, &c	All	3,750	870	150	
HIGHLAND.													
Boots and shoes	1,800	Leather	100 pounds sole, 100 sides, upper, &c	800	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	600	50	
Leather	(*)	Hides	900	.....	5	.....	2	4 bark mills, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles and bridles	4,410	Leather, &c	.....	2,550	3	.....	3	.....	.....	800	180	350	
HOCKING.													
Flour, meal, &c	18,650	Wheat, rye, &c	27,500 bushels	13,700	8	.....	.....	7 run of stones, 4 saws	All	22,300	700	200	Demand good.
Hogsheads, barrels, &c	400	Staves, &c	1,500 staves, 300 hoop poles.	150	1	.....	1	3 sets of tools	2 sets	100	200	20	Demand good.
Leather	1,200	Hides, oil, and bark	4,800 pounds hides, 20 gallons oil, 15 cords bark.	500	1	.....	1	11 vats, bark wheel, and currying knives.	All	800	125	40	Gradually increasing demand.
Paper, &c	10,000	Rags, &c	15 tons	1,300	4	5	3	1 engine, 1 vat, &c	All	8,000	1,534	300	Demand good.
Whiskey, gin, &c	5,250	Rye, corn, &c	7,700 bushels	1,300	5	.....	.....	6 stills, 1 run of stones, and 1 saw.	All, except 2 stills	2,700	800	230	In demand.
Wool carded	2,500	Wool	5,000 pounds	220	1	.....	.....	1 double carding machine and picker.	All	650	100	50	Rather declining.
HURON.													
Boards, plank, &c	5,810	Logs	3,680	1,425	11	.....	.....	11 saw mills and apparatus	All	8,450	1,390	522	
Boots and shoes	1,375	Leather	264 sides	890	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* Sole, 37½ cents per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HURON—Continued.													
Earthen ware	$700	Potters' clay		$35	1					$300	$184	$120	
Flour and meal, &c	28,510	Wheat, corn, rye, &c	58,500 bushels grain, 2,250 logs.	29,100	18			13 run of stones and 5 saws	All	31,600	2,756	600	
Furniture, cabinet	880	Wood, &c		110	2					550	325	110	Demand good.
Hats	750	Wool and fur	50 pounds wool, 250 skins	120	1					400	180	80	Demand good.
Hogsheads, barrels, &c	5,460	Staves, &c	55,000	495	6					175	1,872		
Leather	3,400	Raw hides	500 hides	1,500	4		1	3 bark mills and apparatus	All	3,350		335	
Spinning wheels	600	Wood		50	1			1 turning lathe, &c	All	125			Improving.
Whiskey	18,824	Corn, and rye, &c	33,600 bushels	14,010	18			10 distilleries, &c	All	10,850	2,876	1,475	Sales good.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	8,900	Wool and raw cloth	24,000 pounds wool, 4,400 yards.	6,300	3		1	2 fulling mills and shearing machine, 1 carding machine.	All	2,500	560	300	
JACKSON.													
Millstones	5,000	Stone			14	2				700	2,500		
Salt	13,600	Salt water	13,600 bushels		34	5				5,300	7,756		
JEFFERSON.													
Beer	1,200	Barley	100 bushels		1								Dull.
Books, newspapers, &c	4,600	Paper		1,300	8		4	2 presses, and types, &c	All	1,900			
Boots and shoes	5,300	Leather		2,200	10								
Broadcloths, cassimeres, kerseynets, satinets, and flannels.*	55,000	Wool, cotton warp, and dye stuffs.	50,000 pounds merino and common wool, and 1,000 pounds cotton warp.	29,700	48	27	40	Steam engine of 16-horse power, 5 carding machines, 1 picker, 572 spindles, 8 shearing machines, working 16 pairs of hand shears by steam power; 3 shearing machines, with spiral blades; 4 fulling stocks, 12 broad looms, 6 narrow looms, 1 bobbin winder, 2 warping mills, 2 machines for nap raising, 1 large blue vat, containing 1,500 gals., &c.	All	40,000	18,000	5,000	

* This establishment was intended for manufacturing the finest kind of broadcloths; and machinery, adapted to such manufactures, was obtained, believed to be of the best kind, and, with the exception of 2 or 3 articles, as complete as possessed by any similar establishment. Machinery has been added for manufacturing coarse cloths, and both are now in full operation; workmen employed mostly Europeans; was commenced in 1814, with a good prospect, but the war ceased, and with it the circumstances of the country changed. The market was filled with foreign woolens, and the merchants universally gave them a decided preference in their purchases, and discouraged, by every means, the purchase or use of our own productions. By hostile and foreign rivalry, the establishment has not been destroyed, but has been continued in operation at a loss of more than $40,000. When the hope of protection from Government ceased, the establishment went into the hands of new proprietors, since which time a favorable change has taken place. The people of the country are determined to use our fabrics in preference to foreign. On trial, they were found more durable, and in all respects equal to foreign articles, yet the demand is limited, and sales effected with difficulty.

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DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
JEFFERSON—Continued.													
Copperas and alum	$2,500	Martial, barytes, and iron scraps.	20 tons	$100	2	.....	.....		All	$2,000	$500	$300	
Flour and meal	.....	Wheat, corn, and rye	Unknown	Unknown.	42	.....	.....	68 pairs of stones, and 67 bolts, &c.	All	126,585	.....	.....	From the defective returns that have been made of this important item, a more satisfactory statement cannot be given.
Hats	7,800	Wool, fur, &c.	.....	2,175	11	.....	2	4 hatters' shops, with kettles, &c.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Hats and bonnets of straw	300	Straw	.....	8	.....	2	.....			.....	.....	.....	
Leather	23,100	Hides, skins, &c.	3,090 hides, 3,000 skins	14,170	23	.....	4	10 tanneries, bark mills, and 187 vats, &c.	All	22,100	.....	.....	
Nails, cut	12 to 13cts. per lb.	Rolled iron	16 tons	3,000	3	.....	.....	2 cutting and 4 heading machines, worked by hand.	1 cutting and 2 heading machines.	3,000	4,000	200	Under great depression.
Oil, flax seed	750	Flax seed	.....	300	1	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	Declining.
Paper, pasteboard, &c.	35,500	Rags and tow	100,000 pounds linen and cotton, 42 tons rags and tow.	10,000	23	29	9	1 steam engine, 16-horse power, driving 3 rolls; 5 vats and paper mill, with 2 engines.	All	55,000	9,750	3,250	The establishment is now much embarrassed for want of a market, owing mostly to large importations of paper.
Paper, painted	1,680	Paper	2,240 reams	534	1	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	Only occasionally in operation.
Salt	29,328	Salt water, stone coal, and wood.	Unknown	.....	61	.....	.....	311 kettles, 4 sheet iron pans, 9 furnaces, wells, pumps, &c.	All	32,000	.....	.....	Demand not great.
Saddles	3,500	Leather	....do.	1,650	6	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	Business dull.
Sickles	400	Iron and steel	.....	100	3	.....	.....	Grindstone turned by water, with tools, shop, &c.	All	3,000	.....	.....	Ready sale.
Steam engines, and machinery of all kinds, stoves, hollow ware, &c.	15,150	Bar iron, pig metal and castings.	95 tons pig metal and bar iron, 100 pounds steel.	.....	8	.....	4	Boring mill and screw factory, shop, and necessary tools.	Part only in operation	11,000	1,800	400	
Tobacco, spun, and cigars	1,700	Tobacco	.....	200	2	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	.....	Rye and corn	20,486 bushels	8,332	26	.....	.....	54 stills, &c.	All	.....	.....	.....	The distilling of spirits from grain has become so extensive in general, through the country, that the business is scarcely worth attention.
Wool, carded and cloth dressed.	6,800	Wool and raw cloth	.....	.....	10	.....	1	8 carding machines, 4 fulling stocks.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Yarn, shirtings, plaids, checks, &c.	4,523	Cotton	9,360 pounds	1,965	1	.....	9	1 blower, 2 stand cards, 3 drawing frames, 3 rocking frames, 1 stretcher, 1 throstle, 160 spindles, 2 mules, 360 spindles, 1 power loom, and 3 hand looms.	All	.....	997	456	Discouraged by the introduction of foreign fabrics.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
KNOX.													
Boots and shoes				$300	1			1 set shoemaker's tools		$40		$100	
Chairs, Windsor, and wheels, small & great.		Wood	14 cords	20	5			2 turning lathes and 2 sets tools.	All	1,400		1,000	
Farming utensils		Iron and steel	3 tons	1,000	3			2 sets blacksmiths' tools	All	200		300	
Hats		Wool and fur	200 lbs. wool, 600 skins	300	2			1 set hatters' tools	All	300	$150	80	Business good.
Leather, sole and upper		Raw hides and skins	600 hides	1,400	3			Bark mill and 25 vats	All	2,800	50	20	Do.
Saddles and bridles				250	1					40			
Whiskey	(*)	Rye and corn	3,500 bushels	1,930	2			4 stills, &c.					
Wool, carded, &c.					3			1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, and 2 wool-carding machines.		8,000			
LAURENCE.													
Axes, hoes, ploughs, &c.	$600	Iron, steel, and coal		400	1			Blacksmiths' tools	All	60		20	
Boards, plank, &c.	$1 p. 100 ft.		370,000 feet	5,400	5		1	3 saw mills	All	1,900	300	500	Demand good.
Boots and shoes		Leather, &c.		800	2			2 sets shoemakers' tools	All			15	
Flour, meal, &c.	(†)	Wheat, rye, and corn	26,500 bushels.	725	5			6 pairs of stones	All	3,400	350	125	
Hats	800	Wool and fur		300	1			1 kettle, 1 plank, &c.	All.	500		10	Great demand.
Leather	1,800	Hides and skins	300 hides and 50 skins	800				Patent bark mill		2,000	200	400	Do.
Whiskey		Rye and corn	200 bushels	75	1			2 copper stills	All one-third of the year.	300	40	10	Do.
LICKING.													
Axes, hoes, &c.	1,200	Iron and steel	2 tons iron and 60 lbs. steel.	450	4			Blacksmiths' tools	All	525		200	No demand.
Bar iron	24,500	Pig iron and wood	225 tons iron	12,600	26			Furnace and forge, with apparatus.	All	16,500	5,250	1,900	Sales very limited.
Castings, pig iron, hollow ware, and machinery.	46,000	Iron ore and wood	1,950 tons ore, 3,000 cords wood.	15,650	100			2 furnaces, 2 run of stones, and saw mill.		60,000	14,600	12,000	The present scarcity of money makes it very difficult to carry on iron works; the principal part of the sales are in barter, and limited; there is $8,000 worth of pig iron on hand at this establishment, and between 30 and 40 tons of hollow ware lying down the river unsold; 4,500 bushels of grain have been purchased here lately at an average price of 44 cents per bushel; which, of itself, is a strong argument of the advantage of manufacturing institutions to the farmers of Ohio.
Hats	5,400	Wool and fur		1,650	6		4	3 sets hatters' tools	All	1,200	350	800	

* 20 to 33 cts. per gallon.

† Flour, $4 per barrel; meal, $1 per cwt.

† Flour, $4 per barrel; meal, $1 per cwt.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LICKING—Continued.													
Leather	$6,500	Raw hides		$4,500	4		1	2 tanneries	All	$5,000	$250	$350	Profitable.
Saddles and bridles	4,700	Leather, &c.		1,600	6			4 sets tools	All			210	
Whiskey	10,000	Rye and corn, &c.	17,310 bushels	4,750	12	1	1	15 copper stills, and necessary implements.	All	9,800	1,387	1,650	Sales dull.
LOGAN.													
Boards and scantling	Clear profits, $900	Timber, oak, cherry, walnut, and poplar.	100,000 feet		3			3 saw mills	All	2,450	330	90	In great demand.
Flour and meal		Wheat, rye, and corn	40,000 bushels		4			4 pairs stones	All	11,300	550	100	Little or no sale.
Leather	(*)	Raw hides		250				8 vats	All	500	150		
Whiskey	(†)	Rye and corn	3,000 bushels	1,187	5			2 distilleries, &c.	All	5,300	525	75	
MEDINA.													
Salt	$8 p. bbl.	Salt water			4			60 kettles	30 kettles going		pr.mo.$100		Not in constant operation; the quantity may be estimated at 30 or 40 barrels per month. In demand.
Whiskey	$3,000	Rye and corn	3,000 bushels	1,500	2					2,000	330	200	Demand dull.
MEIGS.													
Flour and meal	10,500	Wheat, rye, and corn	13,000 bushels	8,000	5			4 run of stones	All.	2,900	550		Quick demand.
Leather	3,800	Raw hides	900 hides	1,904	4			3 bark mills, &c.	All	750			Do.
Whiskey	4,250	Rye and corn	4,100 bushels	1,800	9			9 copper stills, &c.	All	2,275	770		Dull sale.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	60 c. p. lb.	Wool, flannel, &c.	4,500 pounds wool, 1,000 yards flannel.		4		2	2 carding machines, and 1 fulling mill.	All	1,800			
MIAMI.													
Flour	$4 per bbl.	Wheat	4,500 bushels	2,250	5			6 pairs of stones, &c.	All				No demand.
Sickles, scythes, augers, &c.	3,500	Iron and steel	5 tons iron, 1,200 pounds steel.	1,200	3			Trip-hammers, machines, &c.	All	1,400	847	125	Demand increasing.
Whiskey and plank	50 cts. per gallon.	Wheat, corn, and rye	12,028 bushels	3,503	16	1		19 stills, 1 grist mill and saw mill.	All				No demand.
MONROE.													
Axes, hoes, &c.	1,000	Iron and steel	1 ton iron	200	1			2 sets blacksmiths' tools	1 set			50	Ready sale.
Boards and scantling	1,650	Logs	1,000	810	5			3 saws, &c.	All	4,000	550	210	Do.
Earthen ware	1,200	Clay		100	1			1 kiln, 1 wheel, and glazing mill.	All	250	15	5	Do.
Fanning mills, tables, &c.	3,500	Cherry, walnut, and poplar.	100,000 feet	1,500	4			Carpenters' tools, &c.	All		280	70	Demand improving.
Flour and meal	9,925	Wheat, rye, and corn	19,850 bushels		5			4 run of stones, &c.	All	5,300	400	310	Country consumption.
Furniture, cabinet	300	Boards	1,500 feet	25	1			Planes, saws, &c.	All		150	1	

* Clear profits, $500.

† Clear profits, $625.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONROE—Continued.													
Hats and bonnets	$600	Wool and fur	100 pounds wool, 400 skins.	$225	1	.....	.....	Hatters' tools	All	$200	.....	.....	
Hogsheads, barrels, &c.	400	Oak, hickory, and pine	5,000 staves, 2,000 hoop poles.	70	2	.....	.....	Coopers' tools	All	180	.....	$10	
Leather	1,200	Hides and skins	170	200	1	.....	1	1 bark mill, 8 vats, &c	All	1,200	$100	100	
Spinning wheels, reels, &c.	500	Timber	.....	100	1	.....	.....	Turning tools	All	75	.....	4	
Whiskey and gin	2,100	Corn, rye, barley	2,050 bushels, 60 pounds hops.	640	6	.....	.....	5 stills	All	.....	480	60	Ready sale.
MONTGOMERY.													
Beer	2,000	Barley	2,000 bushels	620	4	.....	.....	Brewing implements and machinery.	All	3,300	650	450	Demand not good.
Boards, plank, &c.	13,504	Logs	5,852	5,852	14	.....	.....	12 saws, &c	All	12,620	1,940	352	Do.
Boots and shoes	5,500	Leather and morocco	1,900 pounds sole, 2 dozen sides upper, 8 dozen morocco skins.	2,560	10	.....	.....	Shoemakers' tools	All	2,840	1,300	200	
Flour, meal, &c	76,327	Wheat, rye, and corn	329,422 bushels	61,281	27	.....	.....	30 run of stones, 34 bolts, &c.	All	78,000	4,122	2,111	Do.
Furniture, cabinet	4,000	Boards and scantling	10,000 feet	.....	7	.....	.....	1 turning lathe, cabinet-makers' tools, &c.	All	1,400	1,160	300	Do.
Guns, made and repaired	2,700	Iron and steel	2,000 pounds iron, 20 lbs. steel.	250	3	.....	.....	2 boring machines, &c	All	2,200	200	60	Demand great.
Hats	3,600	Wool and fur	200 pounds wool, 20 lbs. beaver, 1,100 skins.	513	6	.....	.....	6 kettles, &c	All	3,600	900	650	Demand decreasing.
Leather	.....	Hides and skins	3,760	8,872	19	.....	.....	8 tanneries, 126 vats, &c	All	22,545	2,260	1,160	Sales not brisk.
Mill machinery, &c.	17,950	Iron and steel	13 tons iron, 800 pounds steel.	3,040	16	.....	.....	5 turning lathes, 1 machine for cutting screws, &c.	All	6,700	5,800	650	
Oil, flax seed	5,025	Flax seed and castor beans.	3,500 bushels	1,750	4	.....	.....	4 hammers, 4 rollers, &c	All	2,500	600	40	Declining.
Saddles, saddle-bags, &c.	6,000	Leather, tacks, &c.	1,720 pounds leather, 600 yards webbing, 30 yards linen, &c.	2,600	5	.....	1	3 collar-blocks and other saddlers' tools.	All	5,000	500	450	Dull sales.
Sickles, and blacksmiths' work.	6,250	Iron and steel	7 tons iron, 860 pounds steel.	2,022	11	.....	4	3 grindstones, propelled by water, tools, &c.	All	3,680	1,900	370	
Stills, kettles, &c.	3,000	Copper	1 ton	1,000	2	.....	.....	Necessary coppersmiths' tools.	All	2,000	800	6	
Tin ware	1,450	Tin, &c	25 boxes tin, 100 pounds wire.	675	2	.....	.....	Tinners' tools	All	1,500	480	40	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MONTGOMERY—Contin'd.													
Tobacco, spun, twist, and cigars.	$9,000	Leaf tobacco	6,500 pounds	$3,250	2	.....	4	1 screw and knives	All	$3,500	$1,000	$200	
Whiskey	28,587	Corn and rye	54,628 bushels	.....	52	.....	.....	53 stills, tubs, &c., 1 saw and 1 grist mill.	All	24,911	6,794	2,779	Dull sales.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	31,047	Wool, raw, cloth, &c	28,400 lbs. wool, 24,201 yards cloth.	24,009	15	.....	4	12 carding machines, 8 stocks, 2 looms, &c.	All	13,728	2,030	1,435	
Yarn and cotton cloth	(*)	Cotton	59,000 pounds	13,950	7	3	26	1,240 spindles, &c	680	48,000	6,800	.....	Good demand.
MORGAN.													
Axes, hoes, &c	350	Iron and steel	600 lbs. iron, 150 lbs. steel.	160	2	.....	1			150	.....	50	Dull.
Boards, plank, &c	4,400	Wood, logs	1,600	1,600	2	.....	.....	2 saws, propelled by water	All	1,500	180	30	Demand brisk.
Boots and shoes	2,000	Leather	1,200 pounds sole, 96 sides upper, 72 calf skins.	900	1	.....	1			40	.....	30	Dull.
Furniture, cabinet	2,300	Boards and scantling	19,000 feet	290	3	.....	2			380	.....	430	Demand good.
Hats	1,500	Wool and fur	150 lbs. wool, 75 lbs. fur.	350	1	.....	.....			75	.....	175	
Hogsheads, barrels, &c	740	Staves, &c	21,000 staves	85	2	.....	.....			38	38	.....	
Leather	(†)	Hides and skins	390 hides, 380 skins	1,620	4	.....	.....			1,645	.....	170	Demand brisk.
Saddles, bridles, &c	1,200	Leather and lining	1,400 pounds leather, &c.	450	1	.....	.....			100	.....	200	Dull.
Salt	1,850	Salt water	125,000 gallons	50	3	.....	.....	1 pumping machine	All	3,006	288	150	Demand decreasing.
Spinning wheels, reels, &c.	1,400	Wood	12 cords	19	3	.....	.....			230	.....	100	Dull.
Whiskey, gin, &c	5,500	Corn, rye, &c	3,600 bushels	1,800	2	.....	.....	2 distilleries, &c		750	.....	400	
MUSKINGUM.													
Axes, ploughs, &c	19,200	Iron and steel	18 tons iron and 2,575 pounds steel.	4,910	13	.....	5	6 blacksmiths' shops, with necessary tools.	All	6,310	1,435	1,340	Demand good.
Bar iron, rolled iron, and nails.	30,000	Pig, bar, and rolled iron	100 tons	16,000	10	.....	3	3 forge fires, 1 hammer, 3 pairs of rollers, 3 nail machines.	All	19,000	4,000	2,500	Do.
Bar iron, scythes, sickles, and edge tools generally.	6,500	Pig metal and charcoal	30 tons pig and 20,000 bushels coal.	2,800	5	.....	.....	4 wheels, making iron and working it up, &c.	2 wheels	5,000	1,500	400	Declining.
Beer and porter	10,000	Barley, hops, and oats	3,000 bushels barley and oats, 1,100 pounds hops.	3,000	4	1	.....	1 horse mill, &c	All	4,000	600	200	In demand.
Boards and scantling	1,000	Logs	100	70	2	.....	.....	1 saw, water and rag wheels, &c.	All	400	200	10	Do.

* Yarn, 65 cents per pound; cloth, 25 cents per yard.

† Sole, 33¼ cents per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MUSKINGUM—Continued.													
Bonnets, gowns, caps, &c	$2,400	Silk, muslins, straw, &c.	.....	$2,300	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	$2,100	$200	$175	Great demand.
Boots and shoes.....	.....	Leather.....	.....	4,470	12	5	4	.....	.....	8,000	2,200	330	Demand decreasing.
Bread, cakes, and cordials.	5,000	Flour, hops, sugar, &c..	250 barrels flour, 450 lbs. sugar, 22 lbs. hops.	2,800	2	1	1	.....	.....	2,800	.....	300	In demand.
Brick.....	2,250	Clay and sand.....	.....	1,000	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1,200	400	195	Do.
Castings, hollow ware, machinery, &c.	100,000	Iron ore, pig metal, and charcoal.	1,000 tons ore, 400 tons pig metal, 300,000 bushels coal.	32,000	158	.....	.....	Furnace, with 30-feet water wheel, 26-ft. bellows, forges, smiths' shops, and 1 saw mill.	All.....	270,000	23,500	5,500	The demand for castings and iron has declined for the last two years, though the increased demand for salt kettles has taken off all the surplus metal.
Chairs, fancy and Windsor.	5,800	Wood, oil, paints, &c.	42 cords wood, 125 lbs. paint, 30 gallons oil.	950	7	.....	2	5 turning lathes, &c.....	All..	2,200	550	250	Not much in demand.
Earthen and Delft ware..	13,000	Red and bar lead, wood, salt, manganese, powder blue, white flint, glass, pearlash, copper, block tin, and plaster of Paris.	200 tons clay, 300 cords wood, 300 bushels salt, 500 lbs. red lead, 500 bars lead, 200 lbs. manganese, 100 lbs. powdered blue, 400 lbs. white flint, 400 lbs. white glass, 100 lbs. pearlash, 100 lbs. copper-filings, 500 lbs. block tin, and 1 ton of plaster of Paris.	2,000	7	.....	5	1 throwing and 1 turning wheel, and 1 clay mill of one-horse power.	All	5,000	1,400	1,800	Demand very good.
Flour and meal.....	$2 50 p. bbl	Grain.....	245,000 bushels.....	.....	11	.....	.....	15 run of stones, bolts, &c...	All.....	91,500	3,320	2,420	
Flour, lumber, &c.....	.....	Grain, logs, &c.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	9 run of stones, 3 saws, 1 distillery, 2 carding machines, and fulling machines.	All	49,200	2,930	1,470	Market value of flour is $2 50—not first cost—in any market it can be sent to. Lumber is ready sale on *credit*. On the whole, manufacturing is a poor business.
Furniture, cabinet.	3,050	Cherry, walnut, and poplar.	20,000 feet.....	400	2	.....	3	.....	... .	1,300	1,092	400	Demand chiefly by barter.
Glass, cut-flint.....	2,200	Lead, salt, nitre, pearlash, &c.	50 tons	8,000	10	.....	4	1 furnace, &c.....	All	6,000	2,880	1,000	Declining for want of funds and legislative aid.
Glass, window.....	43,680	Potash, salt, coal, lime, sand, and wood.	131,512 lbs. potash, 51,100 lbs. salt, 36,500 bushels coal, 1,825 bushels lime.	13,552	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	13,559	1,000	
Guns, rifles, shot guns, pistols, and fullers' screws.	2,500	Iron, steel, brass, silver, and wood.	1,350 lbs. iron, 30 lbs. steel, 30 lbs. brass, 1 lb. silver, 70 gun stocks.	240	5	.....	.....	Gunsmiths' tools, boring mills, &c.	All	1,000	244	300	Good demand.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MUSKINGUM—Continued.													
Hats	$7,400	Wool and fur	1,200 pounds wool, 4,850 skins.	$2,425	12	1	2	5 hatters' shops, &c		$3,600	$1,500	$430	Demand increasing.
Hogsheads, barrels, &c.	9,730	Staves, hoops, and heading.			11					1,450	1,680	245	Great demand.
Leather	15,620	Hides and skins		7,660	8		4	4 tanneries	All	8,410	424	295	Quick sales.
Oil, flax seed, wool carded, &c.	13,500	Flax seed, wool, &c.	3,000 bushels flax seed, 100 pounds wool, 2,000 yards cloth, 2,000 logs.	5,500	8		1	Oil mill, &c., 2 carding machines, fulling mill, 2 hammers, with double saw mill.	All	30,000	2,000	1,000	Ready sales.
Saddles and bridles, &c.	7,600	Leather, hardware, &c.	3,800 pounds leather, 950 yards linen, 250 saddletrees, &c.	3,500	5		1			2,600		350	
Salt	61,780	Salt water and wood			101	9	2	Sundry kettles, &c.	All	40,700	5,473	3,128	
Soap and candles	15,000	Potash, black salts, tallow, &c.	6 tons potash, 12 tons black salts, 30 bbls. salt.	10,500	4					11,500	780	1,500	Sales dull.
Stills, kettles, &c., and tin ware.	3,000	Copper, tin, sheet iron, lead, and wire.	900 lbs. copper, 25 boxes tin, 600 lbs. sheet iron, 200 lbs. wire.	1,160	2		1			1,300	500	150	Heavy sales.
Stone and crockery ware.	12,600	Clay, sand, and salt	675 tons clay and sand, 13 bush. salt, 500 lbs. lead, 50 cords wood.	700	9		2	4 clay mills, 1 lathe, &c	All	3,000	1,200	475	Good demand.
Tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c.	3,100	Leaf tobacco	12,600 pounds	1,443	3		1			1,300		412	Demand falling off.
Whiskey, gin, &c.	16,690	Corn and rye	17,755 bushels	4,425	15			17 stills, and 1 run of stones, &c.	All	16,263	1,790	375	Good demand.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.		Wool, raw cotton, and dye stuffs.	18,000 lbs. wool, 3 tons cotton, 1,500 lbs. logwood, &c.		4		12	2 throstle frames and apparatus, 3 carding machines, 1 double fulling mill, &c.	All, except the 2 throstle frames.	11,100	1,700	700	Wool carding is brisk.
PERRY.													
Ash, pot	1,500	Ashes and lime	7,000 bushels	750	1			2 kettles and 8 leaches		300	150	150	
Boards, &c.	2,475	Timber	1,300 logs	595	5			5 saw mills, &c	All	5,260		115	Bad sale.
Boots and shoes	(*)	Leather	350 hides and sides	1,200	4			4 sets tools	All	710	80	14	
Chairs, Windsor	450	Timber	10 cords	15	1			1 set tools	All	50	270	15	
Earthen ware	600	Clay and lead	4½ tons clay, 400 lbs. lead	82	2			3 lathes for pottery work, &c.	All	312			Demand not good.
Flour and meal	(†)	Wheat, rye, and corn	22,000 bushels	905	5			5 grist mills	All	5,900		126	Quick sales.
Furniture, cabinet	1,400	Walnut and cherry	6,000 feet	145	2			2 sets cabinet tools	All	300		12	Demand good.

* Boots, $9 and $10 per pair; shoes, $2 50.

† Flour, $2 per cwt.; meal, 40 cents per bushel.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PERRY—Continued.													
Hats	(*)	Wool and fur	900 lbs. wool, 57 lbs. fur, 200 lbs. logwood.	$883	6			3 sets tools	All.	$1,750		$195	Sales not good.
Leather	$7,700	Hides, bark, and lime	1,475 hides, 85 cords bark, 1 barrel oil.	3,074	11			6 tanneries, &c.	All.	9,629		95	Generally good sales.
Plough irons, &c		Iron, steel, and coal	13,650 lbs. iron and steel, 5,500 bushels coal.	1,882	15			11 sets tools	All.	3,425		267	Sales good.
Saddles, bridles, &c	(†)	Leather, &c		355	2			5 sets tools	All.	530		6	Not good.
Spinning wheels, &c	400	Timber	10 cords.	15	2			1 set tools	All.	200		30	In demand.
Tin ware	480	Tin plate	8 boxes	250	1			do	All.	100		2	Dull.
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.	1,500	Leaf tobacco	5 tons.	600	2		4	1 machine, &c.	All.	800	$200	5	Sales good.
Whiskey	4,635	Rye, corn, and malt	5,500 bushels.	2,035	8			14 stills, &c	All.	2,020	440	160	
Wool, carded		Wool	5,800 pounds.		2			2 sets wool cards	All.	1,000	72	10	Not good.
PICKAWAY.													
Flour	(‡)	Grain	206,500 bushels.	62,000	14		1	17 run of stones, 14 bolts, &c.	All.	91,000			
Hats	5,433	Wool and fur	420 lbs. wool, 3,000 lbs. fur.	1,668	6	1		Tools, planking kettles, &c.	All.	3,150	1,800	260	In demand.
Leather	15,060	Hides and bark	1,410 hides, 800 skins	6,030	12		2	5 tanneries, &c.	All.	22,500	1,606	235	Ready sales, on credit.
Printing, newspapers, &c.	1,500	Paper and ink	52 reams, 20 pounds ink	215	1		1	1 printing press, 300 lbs. type, &c.	All.	1,000	520	125	Demand increasing.
Whiskey	25 to 37½ c. per gal.	Corn and rye	15,000 bushels	4,200	18			23 stills, &c	All.	7,300		285	Sales dull.
Wool carded and cloth dressed.	(§)	Wool and flannel	15,000 lbs. wool, 9,000 yds. flannel.	13,000	7		2	4 fulling mills, &c., 4 carding machines.	All.	9,550	1,100	340	Business increasing.
PIKE.													
Chairs, wheels, &c	600	Wood, paints, oil, &c.		200	2			1 turning lathe, &c.	All.		130	100	
Guns, rifle	25 each.	Iron, wood, brass, &c.	200 lbs. iron, 50 lbs. brass.	57	1			Gunsmiths' tools	All.			20	Sales good.
Hats	1,500	Wool and fur	500 lbs. wool, 1,000 skins fur.	450	3			Hatters' tools	All.		300	100	Sales decreasing.
Leather	(‖)	Hides and skins	1,200	1,800	6		1						Ready sales.
Saddles and bridles	(¶)	Leather, linen, &c.	300 lbs. leather, 175 yards linen.	300	2								Sales decreasing.
Whiskey	37½ c. p. gal.	Corn and rye	4,850 bushels		8			8 copper stills, &c	All.				Dull.
Wool, carded	8 cts. p. lb.	Wool	5,000 pounds		1		2	1 set wool cards, &c	All.	450			

* Wool, $1 25; castors, $7. † Saddles, $18; collars, $1 75. ‡ $2 25 to $2 75 per bushel. § Wool, 62½ cents per pound; cloth, $1 to $4 per yard. ‖ Sole, 37½ cents per pound; upper, $3 per side. ¶ Saddles, $12 to $25; bridles, $1 to $8.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PORTAGE.													
Bar iron	$40,000	Pig iron	300 tons	$18,000	18	6	2	4 fires, with wheels, running gears, &c.	All.	$5,000	$10,000	$500	Great demand.
Cassimeres, satinets, &c.		Wool	2,000 pounds	1,000	10		4	Carding machine, 2 spinning jennies, 3 looms, &c.	All.		750	400	Good demand.
Castings and pig iron	(*)	Iron ore and charcoal	900 tons ore, 72,000 bush. charcoal.	10,260	25	6		1 set tub bellows, propelled by water.	All.	15,000	5,750	500	Sales good, in barter.
Earthen ware	700	Clay	5 tons		1			Clay tub and wheel	All.	300		25	Demand good.
Furniture, cabinet	2,000	Lumber	12,000 feet	180	3			Set joiner's tools	All.		480		Do.
Leather	2,200	Hides	500	1,100	4		2	2 tanneries, &c.	All.	2,850			In demand.
Nails	20 cts. p.lb.	Nail iron	10 tons	240	1			2 sets cast iron machinery, &c.	All.	2,000	240	150	Do.
Oil	2,200	Flax seed	1,400 bushels	1,200	2			1 press and 1 pair stones	All.	3,000	200	550	Do.
Whiskey	37½ c.p.gal.	Rye and corn	10,900 bushels	5,000	8			4 distilleries with copper and common stills and boilers, wooden tubs, &c.	All.	4,100	1,530	900	Sales dull.
PREBLE.													
Axes, sickles, bells, &c.	6,400	Iron, steel, copper, &c.	10,500 lb. iron, 380 do. steel, 26 do. copper and brass.	1,644	8		1	5 sets tools	All.	1,010	361	253	Demand considerable.
Boards and scantling	6,810	Timber	2,820 logs	3,112	14			14 saw mills		7,150		217	Do.
Do.	2,100	Walnut and poplar	1,000 logs	1,000	4			3 saw mills		3,150		52	Do.
Boots and shoes	1,200	Leather		400	1			1 set tools	All.	300		5	Sales dull.
Cloth, fulled and dressed	11,000	Wool and cloth			3		1	2 fulling mills, dye kettle, &c.	All.	1,350		350	
Earthen ware	3,000	Clay and lead	600 pounds lead	288	5			3 kilns, turning lathe, glazing mills, &c.	All.	660			Ready sale.
Flour and meal	32,775	Wheat, rye, and corn	92,100 bushels		11			15 run of stones, 16 bolts, &c.	All.	16,050		480	Do.
Furniture, cabinet	3,650	Cherry, walnut, &c.	18,500 feet	245	5		1	3 sets tools	All.	1,800	750		Do.
Do. cupboards, &c.	750	Plank	8,000 feet	80	3			1 set tools	All.	100	200	10	Do.
Hats and caps	2,600	Wool and fur	275 lbs. wool, 425 skins	950	3		2	Tools	All.	950		75	Do.
Leather	8,050	Hides and skins	1,894	3,478	10		6	8 tanneries, 107 vats, &c.	All.	5,300		865	Do.
Saddles and bridles	3,250	Leather, hardware, &c.		1,500	4			2 sets tools, &c.	All.	260		15	
Whiskey	5,460	Corn and rye	6,050 bushels	2,130	13			23 stills, tubs, &c.	All.	3,515		370	Do.
Wool, carded	14,013	Wool	35,000 pounds		8	2	4	12 carding machines, &c.	All.	9,350		152	Demand good.
RICHLAND.													
Axes, sickles, plough irons, &c.	2,000	Iron, steel, and coal	2 tons iron, 400 lbs. steel, 1,500 bushels coal.	718	2		1	1 set tools	All.	500		20	Demand improving.

* Castings, $100 per ton; pig iron, $60 per ton.

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* Wool, $1 25; castors, $7.

† Saddles, $18; collars, $1 75.

‡ $2 25 to $2 75 per bushel.

§ Wool, 62½ cents per pound; cloth, $1 to $4 per yard.

¶ Saddles, $12 to $25; bridles, $1 to $8.

‖ Sole, 37½ cents per pound; upper, $3 per side.

1833.]

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
RICHLAND—Continued.													
Boards and scantling	$2,000	Logs	400	$150	3			Saw mill, &c.	All.	$1,500	$400	$20	Demand increasing.
Boots and shoes	2,350	Leather	340 sides, upper and sole	1,107	6		4	Tools	All	290			In demand, but sales dull from scarcity of cash.
Earthen ware	400	Clay, lead, wood, &c	300 lbs. lead, 12 cords wood	75	1		1	Clay and glazing mill, &c	All.	200		10	Dull sales.
Furniture, cabinet	3,200	Plank, &c.	2,900 feet, 100 lbs. glue, 5 do. nails.	650	3		2	2 sets tools	All.	925		45	Demand increasing.
Hats	2,600	Wool and fur	500 lbs. wool, 230 do. fur, 240 do. logwood.	763	4	2		2 planking kettles, 2 coloring do., &c.	All.	600	450	15	
Leather	4,800	Hides and skins	780 hides, 65 cords bark, 15 galls. oil.	2,737	6					5,200			
Spinning wheels, reels, &c.	500	Timber, wire, and iron	6 dozen wheel irons, 6 lbs. wire.	50	1		2	1 turning lathe, &c.	All.	200		20	Do.
Whiskey	11,132	Corn and rye	4,412 bushels	3,915	6			3 distilleries, &c	All.	8,500	620	120	
ROSS.													
Bar iron	30,000	Pig metal	300 tons	12,000	30			5 fires and 2 forge hammers, driven by 3 water wheels, &c.	All.	31,000	8,000	4,500	This establishment went into operation in 1819, and is abundantly supplied with pig iron from Adams county, Ohio. The quality of the iron being unrivalled, a ready sale is generally found.
Do	20,000	Pig metal and coal	390 tons pig metal	5,200	8			1 hammer and anvil by one wheel, and 2 pairs bellows by two wheels, &c.	All.	5,000	2,000	200	This establishment has been in operation about seven years; the demand has been good, but, owing to the present scarcity of cash, its sales are not flattering.
Beer, porter, and ale	9,000	Barley, hops, &c	3,400 bush. barley, 3,000 lbs. hops, 150 cords wood.	3,600	2		1			10,000	750	600	Demand generally good.
Boards and scantling	3,120	Oak, poplar, &c	1,050 logs	1,250	5			3 saws, &c.	All.	2,000		95	Sales dull.
Boots and shoes	13,000	Leather, &c.	7,400 lbs. sole, 22 dozen sides, upper, 63 do. calf skins, 12 do. morócco.	6,036	12		16			11,000	2,200		Little demand.
Cloth, dressed and dyed	2,800	Cloth, dye stuffs, &c		1,350	4			Fulling mill, dye kettle, &c	All.	2,600	700	120	Demand good.
Cordage, twine, &c	4,000	Hemp, flax, and tar	10 tons hemp, 500 lbs. flax, 25 bbls. tar.	1,675	2		2	Tar kettle, &c.	All.	4,000	1,000	100	
Flour and meal	$3 to $4 per bbl.	Wheat, corn, and rye	245,713 bushels	64,852	16			28 run of stones, bolting cloths, &c.	All.	133,700	2,490	2,550	At present dull.
Furniture, cabinet	3,500	Cherry and walnut	15,000 feet	175	6					1,000	900		Dull sale.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ROSS—Continued.													
Hats	$23,133	Wool and fur	2,800 lbs. wool, 350 lbs. beaver, 19,700 skins, logwood, copperas, &c.	$7,447	11	1	6	5 hatters' shops, tools, &c.	All	$10,480	$4,200	$3,540	Dull sale.
Leather		Hides, bark, and lime	2,750 hides, 460 cords bark, 550 bushels lime.	10,090	18		2	9 tanneries, &c.	All	32,050	2,570	1,080	Ready sales.
Do		do	300 hides	500	1		1	1 bark mill, &c.	All	500	200	25	Do.
Mill machinery, andirons, &c.	1,100	Copper, spelter, block tin, lead, iron, &c.	1,500 lbs. copper, 250 lbs. spelter, 150 lbs. tin, 500 lbs. lead, &c.	675	2			5 turning lathes and engines, &c.	1 lathe	3,000	250	150	No demand.
Newspapers, books, &c.	5,000	Printing & writing paper	250 reams	1,000	2			2 printing presses, with 10 founts type.	All	1,500			Business declining.
Oil	4,500	Flax seed	3,000 bushels	1,875	2			Patent lever press and screw, barrel heater, 2 large upright stones, &c.	All	3,000	544	100	Dull sale.
Saddles and bridles	4,100	Leather, &c.	4,000 lbs. leather, 300 yds. linen, 250 saddle-trees.	2,400	4		2			3,000	800		Good demand.
Soap and candles	4,200	Tallow, ashes, &c.	20,000 pounds	1,800	2					3,000	480		Dull sale.
Tin and copper ware	16,000	Tin and copper	148 boxes tin, 9,000 lbs. copper.	7,000	6					13,000	600		Do.
Whiskey	20,420	Corn and rye	30,128 bushels	8,158	28			55 stills, boilers, heaters, &c.	All	12,370	3,835	1,090	Good demand; no cash sales.
Yarn	6,187	Raw cotton	9,000 pounds	1,800	4	3	15	6 throstles, 2 mules, carding machines, &c.	All	14,000	1,940	760	Demand good.
SANDUSKY.													
Axes, hoes, chains, &c.	600	Iron and steel	1,000 pounds	200	1			Anvil, vise, &c.	All	500	150	50	Sales dull.
Boards and scantling	1,000	Logs	500	500	1		1	1 saw mill, &c.	All	2,000	200	100	
Furniture, household	1,100	Lumber	12,000 feet	200				Joiners' tools	All	500	300	50	
Hats	600	Fur	600 skins	200	1			Plank, kettles, &c.	All	400	150	30	
Leather	1,000	Hides, bark, &c.	150 hides, 20 cords bark	450	2		1	Cast iron bark mill, 17 vats, &c.	All	2,000	250	200	Business good.
Whiskey	1,100	Wheat, rye, corn, &c.	2,000 bushels	800	1			2 copper stills, large patent boiler, &c.	All	1,000	200	100	Sales dull.
SCIOTO.													
Boards and scantling	6,225	Logs	2,050	1,275	13			7 saw mills, &c.	All	5,100	930	170	Ready sales.
Boots and shoes	1,774	Leather	700 lbs. sole, 9 doz. calf skins, 4 doz. upper.	505	2		3	5 sets tools	All	140	450	394	Cash sales dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SCIOTO—Continued.													
Cloths, woolens, satinets, linseys, &c.	$4,786	Wool, cotton, and linen thread.	.....	$1,350	5	6	3	4 carding machines, 1 spinning machine, 2 fly shuttle looms, 2 fulling stocks, shearing machine, &c.	All	$4,500	$575	$540	Great demand.
Earthen ware.....	700	Clay, lead, manganese, &c.	300 lbs. lead, 10 lbs. manganese.	75	1	.....	.....	Kiln, clay mill, turning lathe, &c.	All	100	.....	5	Ready sales.
Flour, meal, lumber, &c.		Grain and timber.....	33,500 bush., 1,025 logs....	.....	11	.....	2	8 run of stones, 3 saw mills, 1 distillery and bolts.	All	14,700	1,215	240	Good sales for boards.
Furniture, cabinet.....	1,400	Cherry, poplar, &c.....	6,500 feet.....	190	3	.....	.....	3 sets tools	All	300	600	30	Sales dull.
Hats	3,000	Wool, fur, &c.....	.....	1,205	5	.....	3	4 sets tools	All	1,200	.....	.....	Ready sales.
Hogsheads, barrels, &c..	2,300	Staves, heading, &c....	39,000 staves & headings, 20,000 hoop poles.	570	4	.....	.....	.....do.....	All	670	1,087	20	Do.
Leather.....	5,200	Hides, bark, &c.....	1,100 hides, 90 cords bark, 3 bbls. oil.	3,035	5	.....	2	2 bark mills and 38 vats, &c..	All	6,500	.....	700	Do.
Nails, cut.....	.....	Rolled iron.....	12 tons	.....	1	.....	.....	1 cutting and 2 heading machines.	All	350	.....	.....	Dull sale.
Pork, prime and mess ...	.....	Pork, barrels, lard, kegs, salt, &c.	57,500 lbs. pork, 2,341 bbls., 330 kegs, 2,650 bush. salt.	22,800	20	.....	2	2 slaughter establishments....	All	23,600	1,012	200	Chiefly put up for Government.
Saddles, bridles, &c.....	2,000	Leather, hardware, &c.	.....	900	1	.....	1	2 sets tools.....	All	1,000	.....	10	Sales for cash dull.
Soap and candles.....	4,600	Tallow, salts, &c.....	3,000 lbs. tallow, 18,000 lbs. soap grease, 9,000 lbs. salt.	1,600	2	.....	.....	Pans, kettles, boilers, &c.....	All	800	100	40	
Spinning wheels, &c....	1,700	Timber	.....	300	5	.....	1	2 turning lathes, &c.....	All	1,000	1,050	50	
Whiskey	.....	Rye and corn	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	8 stills, &c.....	All	2,500	.....	.....	Ready sales.
STARK.													
Bar iron	200 pr. ton	Ore and coal.....	125 tons ore, 17,500 bush. coal.	1,075	7	.....	.....	Bloomery forge and 1 fire.....	All	3,500	1,000	75	Dull sales for cash.
Broadcloth, cassimere, flannel, &c.	1,686	Wool.....	424 pounds.....	318	3	1	1	2 carding machines, 130 spindles, 4 looms, 2 fulling mills, napping machine, &c.	.....	5,000	600	125	At present the works stand idle.
Castings and pig metal...	45,000	Iron ore and coal.....	728 tons ore, 72,800 bush. coal.	5,824	31	.....	.....	.....	....	12,000	5,580	182	
Leather.....	10,000	Hides and skins.....	1,600	4,800	7	.....	.....	1 tanyard, with 45 vats	All	12,000	300	850	Ready sale; no cash.
Oil.....	416	Flax seed.....	160 bushels	100	1	.....	.....	1 pair stones, 1 press	.....	400	.....	.....	Dull sale.
Whiskey	160	Rye	288 bushels	72	1	.....	.....	2 copper stills, &c.....	All	200	.....	.....	Do.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
TURNBULL.													
Bar iron and castings	$48,000	Ore and coal	600 tons ore, 60,000 bush. coal.	$5,000	80		20	1 furnace, 2 forges, 6 bellows, &c.	All.	$20,000	$12,000	$200	
Boots and shoes	2,650	Leather	750 pounds sole, 120 sides upper.	1,135	5	1	2	4 sets tools	All.	1,700		250	
Cloth	2,000	Wool	1,500 pounds	700	5	1	5	2 carding machines, 1 spinning machine, 2 looms, 1 fulling mill, &c.	All.	3,000	500	800	Demand good.
Hats and bonnets	2,150	Wool, fur, and dye stuffs		1,000	4		2	3 sets tools	All.				
Jewelry		Gold and silver	48 pounds silver and 6 oz. gold.	400	2			1 set tools	All.	1,200	150	100	Sales good.
Leather	7,100	Hides, skins, bark, &c.	1,325 hides and skins, 170 cords bark, 90 gals. oil	2,450	8		3	4 bark mills and 67 vats, &c.	All.	3,800		950	Do.
Nails, cut	1,920	Rolled iron	6 tons	1,380	2			Shears and heading tools	All.	500	300	60	Sales dull.
Oil	5,800	Flax seed	3,400 bushels	1,700	2		2	2 waterwheels and presses	All	2,300	200	100	Do.
Planes, bench and moulding.	1,000	Beech wood and soft irons.		225						1,000	200	100	Great demand.
Saddles and bridles	2,200	Leather, &c.	190 sides harness, &c	1,300	4		3	6 sets tools	All	1,500		300	Sales dull.
Tin and sheet iron ware	1,500	Tin in plates, sheet iron, wire, lead, block tin, &c.	20 boxes tin, 500 pounds sheet iron, 30 lbs. stove wire, 80 pounds lead, 50 pounds block tin, &c.	760	2			Hand tools	All	1,000		150	
Whiskey, gin, &c.	4,205	Rye, corn, and barley	4,200 bushels	2,100	6			13 stills, &c	All	8,900	1,150	1,225	Dull sale.
TUSCARAWAS.													
Boards and scantling	2,450	Logs	2,000	1,050	5			5 saw mills, &c	All	1,900	435	70	In demand.
Boots and shoes	550	Leather	400 pounds sole, 50 sides upper, 60 calf skins.		1		1			300	35	5	
Earthen ware	1,000	Clay	23 tons	32	3			1 clay mill, 3 turning lathes.	All	600	80	50	Dull sales.
Flour and meal	13,200	Grain	26,500 bushels	11,000	5			6 run of stones, and bolts, &c.	All	7,000	630	150	
Hats	1,500	Wool and fur	800 skins, rabbit; 1,000 raccoon, 5 beaver, &c.	295	3					60	50	50	Good demand.
Leather	2,950	Hides and skins	1,050	1,875	4		3	2 bark mills, &c	All	2,200	250	15	Do.
Saddles and bridles	1,500	Leather	125 sides	750	2		1			200		30	Dull sales.
Spinning wheels, &c.	600	Timber	6 logs	10	1			1 turning lathe	All	100	10	8	Do.
Whiskey and gin	2,900	Grain	2,750 bushels	1,030	6			9 stills, &c	All	1,500		80	Do.
Wool, carded	8,400	Wool	13,000 pounds	7,100	2			4 carding machines	All	1,600	170	30	Good demand.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
UNION.													
Boards and scantling	$700	Logs.....	600.....	$300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,500	$150	$50	Good demand.
Boots and shoes	1,000	Leather, &c.....	150 sides	500	2	.....	.....	3 sets tools	All	200	150	50	Ready sale on credit.
Flour and meal.....	6,300	Grain.....	13,000 bushels.....	6,000	2	.....	.....	2 run of stones	All.	2,700	300	100	Do.
Leather.....	3,000	Hides, oil, and bark	500 hides, 1 barrel oil, 50 cords bark.	1,500	2	.....	.....	1 tanyard, &c..	All.	2,000	150	100	
Saddles and bridles	700	Leather, &c.....	200 sides	500	1	.....	.....	1 set of tools.....	All	100	.....	225	
Whiskey, cordial, &c....	1,000	Rye, &c.	1,500 bushels	700	1	.....	.....	2 stills	All.	200	.....	25	
Wool, carded.....	1,700	Wool.....	3,000 pounds	1,500	1	.....	.....	1 carding machine.....	All.	1,000	.....	10	
WARREN.													
Axes, plough irons, hoes, &c.	1,200	Iron and steel.....	44 cwt. iron and 200 lbs. steel.	564	2	.....	1	1 set of tools	All	700	100	50	
Beer and porter	3,000	Barley and hops.....	3,000 bush. barley, 1,000 lbs. hops.	1,377	3	.....	1	1 boiler, mash tub, kiln, malt mill, &c.	All	3,000	150	50	Good demand.
Boots and shoes.....	1,400	Leather	576 lbs. sole, 36 sides upper, 60 calf skins.	540	2	.....	.....	2 sets of tools.....	All	60	.....	50	Do.
Broadcloth, cassimeres, satinets, &c.	(*)	Wool.....	16,000 pounds.....	8,200	16	.....	11	6 carding mackines, 6 spinning machines, 13 looms, 3 fulling mills, dye stuffs, &c.	All	2,200	3,930	620	
Cloth, fulled and dressed.	25,000	Woolen cloth.....	10,000 yards.....	10,000	3	.....	.....	1 fulling mill and apparatus...	All	2,000	100	100	Work in demand.
Combs of all kinds	2,500	Horns, tortoise shell, &c.	12,000 horns	500	2	.....	.....	1 press and apparatus.....	All	340	300	25	In demand, but good money scarce.
Earthen ware.....	840	Clay and lead.....	1,500 pounds lead	380	3	.....	1	2 kilns, clay mill, &c.....	All	2,000	220	200	Ready sale.
Flour and meal.....	90,961	Grain.....	170,300 bushels	64,390	11	.....	1	16 run of stones, &c.....	All	56,000	2,233	2,500	
Furniture, cabinet.....	2,700	Cherry, walnut, &c.....	17,000 feet	533	2	.....	.....	9 work benches, 2 sets tools, &c.	6 benches.....	1,000	1,200	50	Sales decreasing.
Hats	3,000	Wool, &c.....	300 pounds wool, &c.....	1,150	2	.....	.....	Hatters' tools.....	All	1,500	450	50	Demand rather dull.
Leather.....	22,144	Hides, &c.....	3,450 hides and skins, 380 cords bark, 78 galls. oil, 300 pounds tallow.	12,657	12	.....	10	7 bark mills, 173 vats, &c.....	All.	22,150	.....	735	Demand good.
Oil	2,000	Flax seed.....	1,700 bushels	850	2	.....	.....	2 rollers, 1 heater, a stone, &c.	All.....	1,000	450	75	Do.
Paper, writing and wrapping.	15,876	Rags, tow, &c..	60,000 pounds.....	3,000	10	3	14	1 paper mill and 2 vats.....	All.....	30,000	4,943	600	Do.
Saddles and bridles.....	6,500	Leather, &c.....	1,400 pounds skirting and harness; 78 skins, seating; 72 skins, padding.	3,346	7	.....	4	4 sets of tools.....	All	2,475	.....	220	No demand.
Whiskey	7,718	Grain.....	8,600 bushels	2,222	5	.....	.....	6 stills, &c.....	All	10,580	1,178	355	Dull sale.

* Cloth, $1 50 to $6 per yard; flannels, $1 25; blankets, $10 per pair.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WARREN—Continued.													
Wool, carded	$4,250	Wool	8,500 pounds	$4,250	1	.....	1	2 carding machines, &c.	All	$1,100	$225	$100	Good demand.
WASHINGTON.													
Axes, hoes, scythes, &c.	4,900	Iron and steel	6 tons 3 cwt. iron, 1,000 lbs. steel.	1,586	9	.....	2	5 shops, with tools	All	900	.....	315	
Beer, ale, and porter	2,000	Barley and hops	1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 lbs. hops.	750	2	.....	.....	1 boiler, cooler, &c.	All	2,500	250	390	Rather dull.
Boards and scantling	$1 p. 100 ft.	Logs	3,800 logs, 65,000 feet	3,237	21	.....	.....	10 saw mills	All	9,500	.....	350	
Boots and shoes	2,900	Leather	100 sides and 700 lbs. upper and sole, 12 dozen morocco, 50 calf skins.	886	5	.....	.....	Tools	All	300	900	30	Demand decreasing.
Bread, biscuit, &c.	1,700	Flour, butter, &c.	250 barrels flour, 400 lbs. butter.	1,175	2	.....	1	Oven, &c	All	1,800	.....	200	Dull.
Cloth, fulled and dressed	.....	Flannel, cloth, &c.	15,140 yards	.....	8	.....	2	4 fulling mills, &c	All	2,900	.....	630	
Cordage	1,500	Hemp, flax, and tar	8 tons	1,120	1	.....	2	Rope wheels, &c.	All	2,200	800	50	Demand decreasing.
Earthen and stone ware	2,000	Clay, salt, and lead	15 bushels salt, 1,000 lbs. lead.	240	3	.....	.....	2 potters' wheels, 2 kilns, &c.	All	800	800	100	
Flour and meal	(*)	Grain	79,600 bushels	.....	15	.....	3	17 run of stones, bolts, &c.	All	26,600	.....	860	Do.
Furniture, cabinet	2,000	Cherry, walnut, &c.	15,500 feet	243	3	.....	2	4 sets tools	All	1,000	500	325	Demand improving.
Hats, bonnets, &c.	900	Straw, chip, silk, &c.	10,000 yards straw	.....	.....	2	1	Milliners' implements	All	300	.....	250	Demand declining.
Do	4,100	Wool and fur	900 lbs. wool, 30 lbs. fur, 975 skins.	1,255	6	1	1	Tools	All	1,495	.....	520	Litle demand.
Hogsheads, barrels, &c.	1,500	Staves and heading	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	10,282	Hides and skins	2,045	4,515	16	.....	4	8 bark mills, &c	All	13,310	.....	1,202	
Saddles and bridles	900	Leather, &c	45 sides	402	1	.....	1	1 set tools	All	500	.....	25	
Silver spoons, &c.	2,000	Silver, iron, steel, &c.	.....	500	2	.....	.....	Usual tools	All	200	.....	.....	
Tobacco, snuff, &c.	3,000	Leaf	4,000 pounds	240	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	36	5	
Tobacco, plug, &c	165	do	1,000 pounds	100	1	.....	.....	1 press, &c.	All	.....	.....	.....	
Wagons, carriages, &c.	1,900	Wood, paints, and oil	6,000 feet	550	5	.....	.....	Tools	All	550	250	75	
Whiskey and brandy, &c.	11,535	Grain and fruit	11,990 bushels grain, 600 bush. peaches, 50 puncheons peaches, 830 barrels cider.	5,989	25	.....	.....	29 stills, &c	All	8,510	2,026	1,113	Sales and prices reduced.
Wool, carded	Carding, 8 cts. per lb.	Wool	19,500 pounds	.....	4	.....	4	6 carding machines, &c.	All	3,950	.....	260	

* Flour, $1 50 per cwt.; meal, 88 cents per cwt.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF OHIO—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
WASHINGTON—Cont'd.													
Yarn	$9,355	Cotton	13,000 pounds	$3,450	5	1	15	288 spindles, &c	None	$10,100	$3,160	$945	Factories stopped for want of encouragement.
WAYNE.													
Axes, hoes, &c.	3,200	Iron and steel	5¼ tons iron, 2 cwt. steel	1,400	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2,200	.....	150	Sales good.
Boots and shoes	1,446	Leather, &c	600 lbs. sole, 48 sides upper, 5 dozen skins.	500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	332	55	
Furniture, cabinet	800	Wood	5,000 feet	175	2	.....	1	.....	.....	400	100	30	Do.
Leather	6,000	Hides, bark, &c	1,265 hides, 150 cords bark, 3 barrels oil, lampblack.	3,300	5	.....	.....	Bark mill, &c	All	8,000	300	250	Do.
Saddles, bridles, &c.	800	Leather, &c	30 sides harness and skirting, 40 saddle-trees.	428	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	50	Do.
Whiskey and gin	1,552	Grain	1,460 bushels	640	2	.....	.....	2 copper stills, &c	All	1,500	100	275	Do.
WOOD.													
Boards and scantling	800	Logs	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Saw mill, &c	All	1,000	.....	.....	Demand considerable.
Farming utensils	1,000	Iron and steel	1,000 lbs. iron, 100 lbs. steel.	200	1	.....	1	Blacksmiths' tools	All	440	.....	270	Good demand.
Jewelry	500	Silver and gold	.....	300	1	.....	.....	Plating mill, &c.	All	400	.....	.....	
Leather	250	Hides	59 hides	118	2	.....	.....	2 bark mills, &c	All	75	.....	.....	Do.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CLARK.													
Meal and flour	.....	Corn and wheat	42,000 bushels	$11,640	27	.....	.....	30 pairs millstones	29 in use	$250	$1,905	$1,225	Compression of all the establishments in this county.
Powder	$850	Brimstone and nitre	300 lbs. brimstone, 2,000 lbs. nitre.	230	1	.....	.....	1 powder mill	1 powder mill	.....	.....	8	
Whiskey	.....	Corn and rye	25,500 bush. corn and rye.	5,320	39	.....	.....	64 stills	43 stills	4,089	3,687	696	Seven establishments in different townships.
DEARBORN.													
Flannel and linsey	3,750	Wool	2,000 pounds wool	1,000	3	2	2	1 carding machine, 1 loom, 75 spindles.	All	900	.....	60	A little out of repair; the demand and sale good.
Flour and meal	.....	Wheat and corn	70,224 bushels	43,587	11	.....	2	11 pairs millstones and bolts	All	16,020	1,026	770	In good order.
Potters' ware	1,000	Clay and lead	700 pounds lead	147	2	.....	.....	Clay and glazing mill	All	100	144	4	
Tobacco, manufactured	3,600	Leaf tobacco	50,000 pounds leaf tobacco.	1,500	2	.....	4	2 screws and presses, 1 spinning machine.	All	900	250	100	In good condition; demand and sale dull.
Whiskey	18,000	Rye and corn meal	24,246 bushels	5,370	15	.....	.....	Copper stills, containing 1,652 gallons.	All	5,025	1,892	970	
FAYETTE.													
Meal and flour	.....	Corn and wheat	78,020 bushels corn and wheat.	.....	10	.....	.....	7 pairs millstones	All	29,883	1,476	385	In good order.
Potters' ware	.....	Clay and lead	Quantity unknown	342	5	.....	.....	3 clay mills, &c	All	750	20	440	Three establishments in good order. Good and ready sale.
Tin ware	.....	Tin plate	10 boxes	330	1	.....	4	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	In good order; the demand good, but sales dull.
Whiskey and gin	.....	Corn and rye	14,057 bushels	5,058	26	.....	5	26 copper stills, &c	25 stills	4,437	1,998	143	Several establishments in good order, two excepted.
FRANKLIN.													
Cloth and cotton yarn	5,400	Cotton	6,000 pounds cotton	1,800	1	.....	5	108 spindles	All	2,000	180	450	The demand greater than the ability to supply.
JEFFERSON.													
Tin ware	2,500	Tin plate and wire	.....	1,500	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	600	100	The demand great.
KNOX.													
Meal and flour	32,000	Corn and wheat	25,500 bushels corn and wheat.	18,200	10	.....	.....	3 pairs millstones	All	35,000	2,500	6,000	Owned by the Vincennes Steam Mill Company. In order, and sales good.
Potters' ware	650	Clay, lead, magnesia	.....	150	3	.....	.....	Clay and glazing mill, &c	All	100	.....	.....	Nothing further said, except that sales are dull.
Whiskey	10,000	Corn, wheat, and rye	15,730 bushels	6,815	10	.....	.....	16 copper stills, &c	All	8,850	1,502	150	In good order; demand great; sales good.
LAURENCE.													
Meal and flour	.....	Wheat, rye, and corn	1,000 bushels	500	2	.....	.....	2 pairs millstones	All	15,000	5,500	500	In good order. The demand and sales dull.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF INDIANA—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
SCOTT.													
Crockery ware.....	$1,100	Clay and lead.....	18 tons clay, 600 lbs. lead.	.....	1	.....	.....	Clay mill and potters' wheel ..	All	$200	$540	$150	Crockery ware establishment new and in good condition; demand considerable, and sales rapid.
Meal and flour.....	52,106	Wheat and corn.....	107,320 bushels	$40,456	13	.....	2	10 pairs millstones and bolts ..	All	13,150	1,015	520	In good order, and sales generally good.
Whiskey	11,736	Wheat, corn, and rye ..	9,536 bushels	11,283	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300	1,060	450	In good order; demand and sales good.
Meal and flour.....	.....	Wheat, corn, and rye ..	30,000 bushels	12,000	2	.....	1	2 pairs millstones and bolt	All	7,500	200	500	In good order; demand and sales dull.

MARTIN.—There is in this county one pair millstones and bolt; capital invested, $1,000; calculated for merchant work, but not in operation.
POSEY.—In the town of Harmonic there are several manufactories, but they have not been distinguished.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BOND.													
Flour and meal	$7,617	Corn and wheat	15,100 bushels	$5,125	3			3 pairs of stones	In operation	$1,200			
Hats	1,000	Wool and fur		150	2					105			
Leather		Raw hides			2								
Salt	1,878	Salt water		237	3					1,200	$694		
ST. CLAIR.													
Boots and shoes		Leather		1,000	1								
Combs		Horns	3,000	90	1					100		$10	
Cutlery		Iron and steel			1								
Flour and meal		Corn and wheat	12,000 bushels		2		2	2 pairs of stones	All	1,500			
Furniture, cabinet		Plank, &c.		106	1					700		1,000	
Guns and pistols		Iron and steel		200	2								
Hats		Wool and fur			3								
Leather		Raw hides	925 hides	975 by 2 only.	6			3 tanyards	All	2,500	240 by one	10 by one	3 tanneries.
Smiths' work		Iron and steel		200 by 1 only.	2			2 smith shops	In operation.	200 by one	15 by one		
Whiskey	25 c. p. gal.	Grain	2,500 bushels								200		
Wool carding	6¼ c. p. lb.				1		1	Double carding machine	In operation.	1,400	100	12	
MONROE.													
Flour and whiskey	20,700	Wheat and corn	7,000 bushels wheat, 5,500 bushels corn.	9,750	5			2 mills and distilleries	In operation	3,750	1,400	20	1 establishment.
Flour, leather, and lumber	5,000	Wheat, hides, and wood	3,000 bushels wheat, 100 hides, &c.	3,250	3			Merchant mill, saw mill, and tanyard.	do	9,250	400	100	Do.
Hats		Wool and fur		300						600	160		300 hats made. Flourishing.
Leather	4,200	Hides and skins	1,000 hides	1,600	3		1	2 tanyards	In operation	3,800	300	100	
Whiskey	11,200	Grain	6,850 bushels	2,750	7			2 distilleries	do	5,950	860	300	
MADISON.													
Flour, whiskey, and plank	36,900	Wheat, corn, and wood.	1,350 bushels wheat, 4,050 bushels corn.	1,687	6			Grist and saw mill, and distillery.	All	15,000	1,200	800	1 establishment.
Flour and whiskey	3,900	Wheat and corn	2,000 bushels wheat, 1,500 bushels corn.	1,375	4			Horse mill and distillery	All	3,500	600	300	Do.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MADISON—Continued.													
Leather	$870	Hides		$512	1		3	9 vats, &c	All	$1,000	$400		
Do		do	250 hides	500	2		1	17 vats, &c	All		200	$100	
UNION.													
Boots, shoes, bricks, cabinet furniture, earthen ware, flour, leather, hats, plank, and saddlery.	18,013							8 mills, &c	All				The returns afford no other information than what is stated.
RANDOLPH.													
Hats	4,120	Wool and fur		600	5		1			910	700	200	
Leather	700	Hides		275	2			1 tanyard	In operation	300			
JACKSON.													
Flour and lumber	2,000	Wheat and wood			4			Grist and saw mill	In operation	6,000			
Do do		do do			10			do	do	7,000			
Hats	2,500	Wool and fur			3			2 hatters' shops	do	1,300			
Leather	800	Hides			2			1 tanyard	do	1,500			
Saddles, &c	1,500	Leather, &c			3			Saddlers' shop	do	300			
Shoes	1,200	do			3			Shoemakers' shop	do	800			
Smiths' work	800	Iron, &c			2								
Whiskey	1,600	Grain			4			2 distilleries	In operation	1,600			
Do		do			4			do	do	3,000			4,000 gallons made.
Do		do	200 bushels		1			1 still	do				400 gallons made.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
CAPE GIRARDEAU.													
Boards and scantling								5 saw mills	All				338,000 feet.
Flour and meal		Grain	61,675 bushels					9 water grist mills	All				
Leather		Hides						4 tanyards	All				
Whiskey		Grain	8,000 bushels					31 distilleries	All				17,800 gallons.
HOWARD.													
Bread	$45	Flour		$24	1			1 oven	All				
Bricks	4,070				27		2	5 yards	All	$130	$225		118,000 bricks made.
Cabinet work	3,750	Plank		525	5			7 shops	All		1,400		
Coopers' ware	500	Staves and hoops		300	2			3 shops	All				900 barrels made.
Cordage	2,400	Hemp	12 tons	1,200	2				All		130		
Chairs, Windsor	925	Lumber, paint, &c.		200	3			2 shops	All	200			
Earthen ware	1,000	Lead, copper, &c.	700 lbs. lead, 25 lbs. copper.	200	2				All	300			
Guns	1,500	Iron, steel, &c.	300 lbs. iron, 20 lbs. steel	350	2			2 furnaces	All		100		
Hats	6,700	Fur and wool		2,030	9		1	4 kettles	All	400	630		
Leather	4,500	Hides and skins	600 hides by 7 of 11 tanneries.	3,100	10		3	7 yards	All		700		
Lumber	8,000	Logs			4			Inclined wheels and 1 saw	All		1,800		200,000 feet.
Mills	6,000			3,000					All		240		
Saddles	4,400	Leather	130 sides	850	6		1	7 shops	All	225	75		
Smiths' work	16,920	Iron and steel	1,300 lbs. iron, 25 lbs. steel	9,185	22			15 furnaces	All		2,580		31 smiths' shops.
Salt	7,500	Salt water		4,500				129 kettles, &c.	All				5,000 bushels made.
Salt					23			154 kettles	All	4,650	2,600	$2,440	
Tin ware	2,000	Tin plate	50 boxes	1,400	1			4 shops	All	1,000			
Wheels, spinning	4,200	Timber, &c.		480	8			do	All		300	200	
Whiskey	12,850	Corn and wheat	4,800 bushels		21			22 distilleries	All		1,400		
JEFFERSON.													
Barrels					2								3,000 barrels made.
Flour	$8 per bbl.	Wheat	30,000 bushels	22,500	2		2	2 pairs stones and 2 bolts	All		780	2,500	
Leather	1,900	Hides and skins		1,050	2						1,200	50	
Smiths' work		Iron	10,000 pounds		2						420		
Whiskey		Grain	12,500 bushels		10						2,280		29,000 gallons distilled.
LINCOLN.													
Cabinet work					1								
House joiners					2								
Painter and plasterer					1								

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORY OF MISSOURI—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
LINCOLN—Continued.													
Saddler					2								
Tanner					1								
MADISON.													
Flour	$1,020	Wheat	170 barrels		2			2 mills	All	$4,000	$150		
Lead	5,467		135,000 pounds		13			3 furnaces	All				
Leather	240	Hides and bark	60 hides	$170	1		1			170			
Lumber	750	Pine, cherry, &c			2			1 saw	All	500		$100	50,000 feet made.
Pork and bacon	1,050		30 bls. pork, 1,500 lbs. bacon										
Rosin	120		6 barrels										
Turpentine, spirits of	60		2 barrels										
Turpentine	30		3 barrels										
Tallow	50		500 pounds										
Tar	1,600		200 barrels										
Wagons	600		12 wagons		2								
Wheels, spinning	220	Wood and iron			1								40 wheels made.
Whiskey	2,275	Grain	1,100 bushels	330	4			4 stills	All	750	520	160	3,800 gallons distilled.
MONTGOMERY.													
Leather	4,800	Hides and skins	1,200 hides	1,000	2					1,000	150	150	
Smiths' work				400	1								
ST. GENEVIEVE.													
Cabinet work		Plank and scantling	4,050 feet	215	2		2			150	160		
Chairs, Windsor		Wood and paint		220	2						250		
Clothing		Cloth and thread			3								
Cordage		Hemp and flax			3		2						
Flour and meal	6,000	Wheat and corn			4				5 grist mills				1,000 barrels manufactured.
Jewelry					1								
Leather		Hides and skins	500 hides	1,000	2		2				360		
Lumber	$2 p. 100 ft.	Pine, oak, and cherry		160	8				9 saws		720	475	
Salt	24,000	Salt water, &c		12,000	17			150 kettles and 2 reals	150 kettles and 20 reals	20,000	8,000	4,000	12,000 bushels made.
Saddles					3		1						
Shoes and boots		Leather and skins		950	4						750	70	
Silver plate		Silver and brass		500	1					300		15	
Smiths' work		Iron and steel	4 tons iron, 800 lbs. steel	1,050	5		4			200	660	430	
Whiskey	11,912	Grain		900	19				20 stills		700		
COOPER.													
Salt	18,000	Salt water			21	1	2		140 kettles, press, pumps, &c.	8,000	4,000	3,000	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
OAKLAND.													
Lumber	$10,000	Timber		$3,625	7			2 saw mills	In operation	$4,300	$9,225	$350	
CRAWFORD.													
Bar lead	4,500	Mineral and ashes of lead.		3,000	3			2 stone furnaces	In operation	2,000	500	375	One of these two establishments is said to be improperly managed; the mineral, &c., is traded for with the Indians. A more exact account cannot be given. The other is said to be difficult to be kept in repair, in consequence of the furnaces soon burning out. The article manufactured finds a ready sale at the south.
Do	$4 50 per cwt.	do		Not kn'wn	6			do	do	2,600	1,200	250	
Bread, hard and soft		Flour	112,000 pounds	6,720	4			2 bakers' ovens	do	600	1,000	600	
Lumber	6,000	Timber		100	6			1 saw mill	do	3,500	1,000	500	
Smiths' work	Various.	Iron and steel			3			2 shops	do	1,000	700	420	
Traps, tomahawks, &c.		do			2					500	350	380	Altogether for the Indian trade.
MACOMB.													
Flour		Wheat and corn			2			2 bolts, 2 pairs stones	All	3,000	420	325	$3 per barrel.
Leather	400	Hides	30 hides	75	1					225		10	
Lumber				1,550	9					4,400	650	450	
MONROE.													
Flour and meal	10,000	Wheat and corn	20,075 bushels	10,000	1		1	2 pairs of stones, &c.	All	20,000	300	100	
Leather	600	Hides		300	1		1	Bark mill, &c	All	1,210		300	
WAYNE.													
Coopers' ware		Hoops and staves		100	1								
Flour and meal		Wheat and corn	6,500 bushels		3		2	3 pairs of stones	All	1,600	180	25	
Do		do		5,000	2			2 pairs of stones	All	5,000	300	50	
Hats		Wool and fur		6,500	6			2 hatters' shops	In operation		2,500		
Leather	2,500	Hides and skins	250 hides, 100 skins	950	4			1 tanyard	do	3,000	500	50	
Do		do	525 hides, 328 skins		2		1	do	do	5,000	400	200	
Lumber	500	Pine, oak, &c.		37	2			1 saw, &c.	do	500	125	10	
Saddles, &c		Leather, &c		2,000	4						800		
Do		do			2					2,500	300		
Tin ware		Tin plate, &c		1,000	2					500			
Whiskey		Grain	2,160 bushels		3			4 stills, &c.	3 stills, &c.	1,000	210		

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ARKANSAS.													
Arkansas township.													
Beef			700 pounds										The quantity of square and round timber carried to market this year (1820) is much less than formerly, owing to large quantities having been taken from the most convenient places on the Mississippi river and its numerous tributaries, and also to the low price obtained for lumber at New Orleans.
Corn			1,000 bushels										
Cotton gins								2 cotton gins	In operation				
Horse mills								2 horse mills	do				
Potatoes			10,000 bushels										
Pork			17,000 pounds										
Printing press					2			1 press	In operation				
Various kinds of timber								Square and round timber	At 12½ to 17 cents the square foot.				The quantity of cord wood nearly the same for the last two or three years, though the price is much lower.
								Cord wood	$2 50 to $3 per cord				
Mississippi township.													Perhaps about seven-tenths of the timber and fire-wood are taken from land belonging to the United States, a large proportion of which land, thus stripped of its timber, will be, of course, unsaleable for several years to come.
Various kinds of timber			50,000 feet					Square timber					
Wood			2,750 cords					Corded wood					
Point Chicot township.													It will be seen that the whole quantity of beef for exportation, in this county, is 43,000 pounds; and of pork, 61,000 pounds; of corn, 2,900 bushels; of potatoes, 10,100 bushels. Also, 87,000 feet of square timber, 118,000 feet of round timber, and 5,150 cords of fire-wood.
Beef			35,500 pounds										
Corn			1,900 bushels										
Pork			44,000 pounds										
Potatoes			100 bushels										
Various kinds of timber			87,000 feet					Square timber	At 12½ to 17 cents the square foot.				
Do			118,000 feet					Round timber					The cotton gins have only one set of machinery, merely to extract the seed from the cotton, and the mills are for grinding Indian corn only.
Do			2,400 cords					Corded wood					
PHILLIPS.													
Cake township.													
Beef			13,000 pounds										The whole quantity of produce for exportation, in the county of Phillips, for the year 1820, was 116,300 barrels of beef, 5,250 bushels of corn, 95,500 pounds of pork, 10,000 feet of square timber, and 9,300 cords of fire-wood.
Corn			750 bushels										
Pork			29,000 pounds										
St. Francis township.													The remarks relative to timber, &c., in the county of Arkansas, apply equally to this county.
Beef			54,300 pounds										
Corn			2,500 bushels					1 horse mill	In operation				

Beef			54,300 pounds					1 horse mill	In operation				The remarks relative to timber, &c., in the county of Arkansas, apply equally to this county.
Corn			2,500 bushels										

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
PHILLIPS—Continued.													
St. Francis township.													
Pork			53,000 pounds										
Various kinds of timber			10,000 feet					Square timber	At 12½ to 17 cents the square foot.				
Wood			1,425 cords						At $2 50 to $3 per cord				
Mississippi township.													
Wood			1,225 cords						do				
Hopefield township.													
Beef			49,000 pounds										
Corn			2,000 bushels										
Pork			13,000 pounds										
Wood			6,650 cords										
PULASKI.													
Blacksmiths' work		Iron and steel	200 pounds	$30	2			Forge, &c	In operation	$200			37½ cents for ploughs per pound, and $3 50, each, for axes.
Hats and bonnets		Fur, &c	1,000 fur skins	250	1	1				800		$25	
Lumber		Logs	1,500 logs	487	9			2 saw mills	In operation	900	$750	200	50,000 feet sawed, and demand for sales of 250,000 ft.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 663. [2D SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 3, 1823.

Mr. LOWRIE, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Elijah Vansyckle, of the city of Philadelphia, made the following report:

The petitioner imported into the district and port of Philadelphia, on board the brig Susan, from Havana, on the 13th October, 1822, four hundred and seventy-two cases of brown sugars, on which the duties, according to law, were secured at the custom-house, amounting to $5,665 97. On the 15th December, 1822, a fire (supposed to be the work of an incendiary) destroyed three hundred and fifty-two cases of said sugars in the store in which they were deposited. The proportion of the duties thereon payable would be $4,217, from the payment of which the petitioner prays to be released.

The facts stated in the petition are supported by the oath of petitioner, the certificate of the Collector as to the amount of the duties, and the certificate of three citizens of Philadelphia as to the destruction of the sugar by the fire.

The committee would remark that many similar cases have been presented to the attention of Congress, and they are not aware that any have been granted. The utmost relief that Congress has given has been to extend the time of payment, as in the case of the sufferers by fire in Savannah. Even this relief has been withheld in many cases. In the present application an entire remission of the duties is asked, which, in the opinion of the committee, it would be unwise to grant.

They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted

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17TH CONGRESS.] No. 664. [2D SESSION.

MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1823.

Mr. ROCHESTER, from the Committee appointed on the 13th ultimo, who were, by a resolution adopted on the 23d ultimo, instructed to inquire into the expediency of prolonging the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia; and whether any amendments in the laws regulating the coins of the United States be necessary; and, also, whether it would be expedient to make certain foreign gold coins receivable in payment of debts due to the United States, reported, in part:

That on the 16th day of October, 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the establishment of a Mint, agreeably to the resolutions of the 8th August preceding, founded on a report from the then Board of Treasury.

That on the 2d of April, 1792, the first act passed regulating the coins of the United States and establishing a Mint, to be situate and carried on at the seat of Government for the time being. This act defined the national standard, and designated the description and denominations of the various American gold, silver, and copper coins.

No alteration has been since made by law in the standard, relative value, or weight of the respective coins, except in those of copper, which, by an act of January 14, 1793, underwent a small diminution of weight, and were, subsequently, by an act of December 27, 1795, on account of the increased price of copper, reduced to their present weight, viz: seven pennyweights for cents, and for half cents in proportion. On the removal of the seat of Government to Washington, by the act concerning the Mint, of 3d March, 1801, the Mint was continued at Philadelphia until 4th March, 1803, and has been continued there since, by several successive acts of Congress, the last of which, approved the 14th January, 1818, will expire on the 4th day of March next.

It is hardly necessary to urge the propriety of continuing the Mint. All well regulated commercial countries maintain establishments for the making of national coinage. Ours has the sanction of a resolution of Congress so long ago as the 21st of February, 1782, predicated upon a report of a committee of the States. It is, at present, in a highly improved state, and fully adequate to all its appropriate purposes.

The power to coin money and to regulate its value being vested by the Constitution in Congress exclusively, the States might reasonably complain were the exercise of a power so intimately connected with the regular operations of business and trade, and, in some degree, involving our national character, to be neglected.

At the commencement of the present year the silver coined at the Mint amounted to $12,611,199, and the gold coinage to $7,709,847. The committee cannot pretend to any precision in estimating the probable amount of gold and silver coins now in the United States; some of our statistical writers put it at sixteen millions, being one and a half million less than was supposed to be in the country in 1804, according to Blodget's Manual. It is thought, however, not to be underrating the present aggregate amount by stating it (including foreign gold and silver) at less than has been coined of those metals at our Mint.

With respect to the copper coinage, it may be satisfactory to state that, since the year 1795, copper, in the form of planchets ready for coinage, has been procured on contract from England; that the

supply now on hand, uncoined, will probably give employment to the Mint for the remainder of the year 1823 on this description of coinage, and is estimated to be worth about $14,000; the total amount of copper coinage at this time is $446,409; it is the only branch of coinage which has afforded any profit to the Government; this profit has varied from time to time, according to the price of copper in England and the rate of exchange, but may fairly be set down at about 20 per cent. Should the mines in the region of Lake Superior, spoken of in the intelligent communication made to the Secretary of War by Mr. Schoolcraft, Indian Agent at the Sault of St. Marie, and submitted to Congress in December last, prove as valuable as the agent represents them, there is little doubt but that, in the event of the extinguishment of the Indian title thereto, and of the erection of a refining establishment on an efficient basis, taken in connexion with the increasing facilities for transportation, by water, from that region to the sea-board, they will furnish a superabundant supply of copper for all the purposes of the Mint, as well as for every other necessary one, at a much cheaper rate than that at which the same metal may be brought from England.

The committee are not aware of any circumstance growing out of the operations of the Mint, or of the manner in which it has been conducted, which denotes any abuse, or demands a suspension of its operations. Its location is, perhaps, on all accounts, as favorable as any other which might be designated, and for some reasons obviously more so, to wit: *Economy in the public expense.* The whole establishment, including buildings, lots, and machinery, has, altogether, cost about $36,000, and if exposed to sale would probably fall far short of the expense that would be necessary for the purchase of another suitable site, and for the erection and furnishing of a national Mint at the seat of Government.

Again, most of the deposits of gold and silver have been, and probably will continue to be, made by the *Bank of the United States*, and those that are not made by that bank are generally transferred to it in Mint certificates. This fact would seem to indicate the propriety, if not necessity, of keeping those two institutions near each other.

Under the laws regulating the operations of the Mint no seignorage can be charged on the coinage of gold or silver. On copper, which, as before mentioned, is coined on the account of Government, the profit, during the last five years, has exceeded $30,000.

For some time after the establishment of the Bank of the United States large deposits were made through it in European coins; and, of late years, the deposits of silver from Mexico and the Republics of South America have been very considerable, generally through the same medium. Whilst the Mints of those countries are in a great measure inoperative, there is no doubt but that the bullion from their mines may increase our deposits; yet, when their Mints renew their operations, (as doubtless they will ere long,) the importation of their coins and bullion must wholly depend upon the extent of our commerce with them. The importation of gold from thence, which has found its way to the Mint, has never been very considerable, that of their silver, during the last five years, amounts to $1,476,680, while that from all other places amounts to $2,869,024.

The committee ask leave to bring in a bill for the further continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia, to which bill they have added a section providing an amendment in the existing laws, which allow no deduction for the refining of silver, unless when below our standard, nor any compensation for the expense of alloy used in reducing to the legal standard such silver deposits as are of a quality superior to the standard.

The Director of the Mint, in a communication of the 30th ultimo, addressed to a member of the committee, states that, "it has been ascertained, from many years' experience, that the wastage on *coining* is about one grain per ounce—and this is the allowance made to the chief coiner. That on melting and refining would probably be as much; but a reduction is made from this of all the charges for refining gold and silver below our standard, which is accounted for to the Treasury of the United States. Nothing is retained, except for refining the gold and silver below our standard; and that, as above, is deducted from the allowance for wastage. This, during the last five years, amounted to $2,147."

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 665. [2D SESSION.

COINS OF FRANCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 5, 1823.

Mr. ROCHESTER, from the Committee appointed on the 13th ultimo, and instructed, by a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on that day, to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further term so much of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the 29th day of April, 1816, as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces, reported on that subject:

That by the act of the 29th of April, 1816, these coins were declared to be a tender for the term of three years; the crowns at the rate of 117 6-10 cents per ounce, and the francs at the rate of 116 cents per ounce. The former had been made a tender by two earlier acts, which had been allowed to expire. Foreign gold coins ceased to be a tender on the 1st November, 1819, and on the 3d of March, 1819, the act of the 29th April, 1816, was continued in force, so far as related to crowns and francs, until the 29th April, 1821. On the 3d March, 1821, it was further continued in force, to the same extent, until the 29th April next. From assays lately made at the Mint the value of these coins, per ounce, has been ascertained to be greater than that of Spanish milled dollars, and of American silver coins.

It is believed the acts above referred to were passed with little or no opposition, and that no complaints have been made respecting their practical effects; and when we take into view the increasing

difficulty of fulfilling engagements by specie payments, which is the inevitable consequence of the acknowledged diminution of the aggregate amount of our metallic medium during the current year, the expediency of continuing crowns and five franc pieces a tender for a further term forces itself upon the minds of your committee more strongly than at any former period.

It is believed that the gold coins, both foreign and domestic, have been almost wholly exported. They have certainly been withdrawn from circulation to such an extent that some very intelligent writers have asserted, with every probability of being correct, that there is not now in the United States one gold coin for every thirty that were in the country five years ago. Without inquiring into the causes which have produced this extraordinary drain, it may be added that they have, likewise, operated to rid us of American and Spanish milled dollars to nearly the same extent, and have left in the country scarcely any of its usual metallic currency, except that which consists of the crowns of France, five franc pieces, and those silver coins which are of denominations less than a dollar.

In corroboration and illustration of the foregoing statement, your committee beg leave to subjoin a few well ascertained facts:

There is, and has been for many months, an uninterrupted and rising demand, in our seaport towns, for all descriptions of gold coins and dollars, for the purpose of remittances to foreign countries. It is well known that the former are never underrated in any country, whilst the Spanish milled dollars have a universality of circulation exceeding that of any other coin. The American dollar is received in the East Indies at from one and a half to two per cent. less than the dollar of Spain. There is very little foreign demand for five franc pieces, and none for crowns.

The balance of specie and bullion exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September last, according to the custom-house entries, amounts to $7,434,634; but it is supposed that the law prohibiting the landing of specie, without a previous entry at the custom-house, particularly that which comes from countries where its exportation is forbidden, is sometimes evaded. Whether this surmise be true, and to what extent, the committee will not undertake to say, nor does anything beyond an allusion to it fall within the scope of the present inquiry. But when it is recollected that the amount of specie *exportations* may also be underrated, from a portion of it going out of the country without entry, it requires no great stretch of credulity to believe that the balance against the United States for the said year amounts to at least six millions of dollars.

There is no reasonable ground to suppose that the account current has assumed a more favorable aspect for the last four months; and there is less doubt that the said balance was made up principally, if not altogether, of gold coins and of dollars.

In consequence of the high rate of all foreign exchange, especially that of England, which has for a long time vibrated from 10 to 12 per cent., it has been confidently asserted that some of the banks in the largest commercial city in the Union, in conducting which great skill and foresight have generally been discovered, have at this time on hand a greater amount of crowns and five france pieces than of all other descriptions of specie; and that none of them have much gold of any kind, and scarcely a single American or Spanish dollar.

Your committee have no reason to believe that a better state of things exists in either of our other cities, with the exception, perhaps, of Philadelphia, the proximity of whose moneyed institutions to the Mint affords them some little additional facilities in procuring coins in cases of emergency; and not including the Bank of the United States, which possesses a decided advantage over all the others, on account of the revenue deposits; yet, notwithstanding such an immense advantage, this bank, at one time, found it necessary to import quantities of foreign coin, specially with the view to meet any possible exigency which might press upon it.

As one among the many proofs that might be adduced to show the extent and rapidity with which specie has been banished from the United States, the committee submit a statement, which they think will not be contradicted, that the specie in the Boston banks, which, in January, 1821, appears to have amounted to nearly two and a half millions of dollars, was, in June last, reduced to $406,275. It is impossible to state, with any certainty, the comparative extent of the whole diminution in the United States; but many commercial men estimate that about one-third of all the specie in the country left it in the course of the last year.

Should the act of Congress making the crowns and francs a lawful tender be suffered to expire at this time, and any serious or large demand be suddenly made upon the banks, they might find it extremely difficult, not to say impossible, to meet it. Such an event would be highly injurious, and it might, therefore, be dangerous to degrade their present metallic capital. Even now, with what they have in their vaults, they are frequently subjected to unpleasant embarrassments in providing for the demands which are occasionally made from one commercial place on another; and it is believed that, for nearly a year past, their principal support and credit have been derived from mutual forbearance, superinduced by mutual wants and a community of interest.

To prove that these conjectures are not fallacious, the committee will not go beyond the banks in the District of Columbia, under the immediate eye of Congress. By a schedule of the situation of the eleven banks in this District, contained in a report submitted to Congress in April last, it appears that at that time, with capitals exceeding, collectively, $5,000,000, they had an aggregate of $955,712 in notes in circulation, and only $262,187 of specie in all their vaults.

Under the present state of the money market, should it long continue as it now is, a formidable reaction must ensue, by the depreciation of all property, the withdrawal from circulation of most of the safe paper medium, and the consequent bankruptcy of very many of our most enterprising merchants.

Whether banks have been productive of more good than evil it is not necessary to inquire; but it may be stated that they are now so completely fastened upon the community, and their credit is so intimately connected with the moneyed interests of the country, and any shock they might experience would be so severely felt, that it would seem to be the policy of the General Government to afford them support compatible with the discreet exercise of its exclusive power to regulate coins. Past experience and present exigency clearly demonstrate that we cannot yet dispense with the use of foreign coins, although it was confidently predicted, thirty years ago, by some of our statesmen, that their beneficial tendency would be superseded by the operations of the Mint within the space of three years.

The committee are aware of the inconvenience of using a variety of coins, unequal in their purity; but cannot resist the conviction that, as a temporary expedient, it would be wise in Congress to extend its fostering care to the banks, by assigning a determinate legal value to the almost only coins now remaining in their vaults.

There is another consideration which ought, perhaps, to be adverted to. If the act making crowns and francs a tender be suffered to expire, the banks, with the exception of those at Philadelphia, will be compelled to transport those coins to the Mint, at great expense and some risk, for the purpose of being converted into American coins; and when that shall be done, their new character would give them an immediate passport to Europe. The committee therefore conclude that, while it is admitted that the rate of exchange is heavily against us, the precious metals rapidly vanishing, stocks going abroad, property depreciating, and insolvencies multiplying, every inducement should be held out for the importation of specie and bullion, and for the retention of that which our capitalists now possess.

The committee have prepared a bill continuing crowns and five francs a lawful tender, as heretofore, until the 4th day of March, 1825, which they ask leave to report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 30, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, requesting my opinion of the expediency of prolonging the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, a due regard to the public interest requires that that establishment should be continued for some time longer at Philadelphia.

The present state of the currency, also, justifies the conclusion that the act of the 3d of March, 1821, continuing in force for the term of two years so much of the act of the 29th of April, 1816, as makes crowns and five franc pieces of France a legal tender in the payment of debts, ought to be continued for a limited period.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. B. ROCHESTER, *Chairman of the Select Committee, &c.*

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 666. [2D SESSION.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to the last report, of the 7th of February, 1822, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this Board, dated the 6th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted and prayed to be received as a part of this report.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice President of the United States.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the United States.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 6, 1823.

REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—

That the balance of moneys advanced on account of the public debt, remaining unexpended at the close of the year 1820, and applicable to payments falling due after that year, which balance, as appears by the statement B, annexed to the last annual report, amounted to	$1,880 89
With the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1821, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, amounting, as per the last annual report, to	8,367,093 62
And making, together, the sum of	8,368,974 51

Have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied, during the year 1821, towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, as per the annexed statement A, the sum of $8,403,563 49.	
In the reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock	533,808 47
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt	54 45
In the redemption of the Louisiana stock	2,071,360 00
In the redemption of Treasury notes	1,774 38
In the redemption of Mississippi stock	634,022 53
	3,241,019 83
On account of the interest and charges	5,162,543 66
	8,403,563 49
Of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends on the public debt, not applied for by the proprietors, as per the annexed statement B, the sum of	34,588 98
	8,368,974 51

That during the year 1822 the following disbursements were made by the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest of the domestic debt, and reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock	$5,739,760 62
On account of the redemption of the Louisiana stock	5,294 12
On account of the redemption of Mississippi stock	23,388 94
On account of the redemption of Treasury notes	277 00
In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt	438 99
In payment of certain parts of the six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00
In payment of certain parts of the six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00
Making, together, as appears by the annexed statement C, the sum of	7,849,159 67

Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1822, and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to accounts which shall then have been rendered to this Department.

In the meantime, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency at the end of 1821, as per statement B		$34,588 98
In the reimbursement of the deferred stock		566,588 75
In the payment of Treasury notes		277 00
In the redemption of Louisiana stock		5,294 12
In the payment of Mississippi stock		23,388 94
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt		438 99
In the payment of the six per cent. stock of 1796		80,000 00
In the payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820		2,000,000 00
		2,710,576 78
And in the payment of interest on the funded debt, viz:		
Interest on the debt for 1822 is estimated at	$5,154,268 26	
Deduct this sum short provided, per estimate E	15,685 37	
		5,138,582 89
		7,849,159 67

A statement (F) is annexed which exhibits the balance of the annual appropriation of $10,000,000 unexpended on January 1, 1823.

And a statement, marked G, of the funded debt on January 1, 1823.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1821, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. Payments on account of principal:		
1. Reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock	$533,808 47	
2. Reimbursement of certain parts of domestic debt	54 45	
3. Reimbursement of Louisiana stock	2,071,360 00	
4. Reimbursement of Treasury notes	1,774 38	
5. Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	634,022 53	
		$3,241,019 83
II. Payments on account of interest and charges:		
1. Interest for the year 1821, on the public debt, as settled at the Treasury	5,124,896 42	
2. Interest on Louisiana stock	36,324 88	
3. Interest on temporary loans by Bank of the United States	1,163 47	
4. Charge for advertising by the agents in London, credited in their settlement, per Treasurer's report No. 43,834	158 89	
		5,162,543 66
		8,403,563 49

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

B.

Statement of the provision made before January 1, 1822, *for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt due on that day.*

The demands to be satisfied on January 1, 1822, were as follows:

1. Dividends payable by Commissioners of Loans, including dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices	$1,577,910 78	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the loan offices, payable at the Treasury beyond the amount advanced for their payment	201,836 02	
3. Balance due the late agents in London on December 31, 1821, per Treasury statement No. 43,834	1,474 44	
Carried forward		$1,781,221 24

Brought forward.....	.....	$1,781,221 24
The funds provided to satisfy these demands were as follows:		
1. Cash due from Commissioners of Loans deceased and out of office....	$1,217 65	
2. Cash in the hands of Commissioners of Loans in office, and applicable to dividends.....	1,623,422 42	
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable.....	18,054 45	
4. Cash paid for bills purchased on account of the public debt, which were protested for non-payment, and not yet repaid, as per note (*a*) to statement B of the last annual report.....	103,937 74	
		1,746,632 26
Short provided		34,588 98

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law during the year 1822, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor.	Amount.
1822.			
March 21	1390	Bank of the United States	$11,186 25
	1	Branch Bank, Washington	12,480 00
	2	Thomas T. Tucker	11,993 26
	3	....do	2,299 81
26	1402	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	6,653 26
	3	....do....Boston	284,664 82
	4	....do....Providence	10,500 13
	5	....do....Middletown	8,149 76
	6	Trenton Banking Company	2,787 43
	7	Bank of the United States	586,228 55
	8	Branch Bank, Baltimore	54,222 83
	9	....do....Charleston	59,276 98
28	10	.... do....Richmond	5,966 37
April 3	69	....do....New York	333,216 06
	70	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware	171 86
June 22	1735	Bank of the United States	10,633 68
	36	Branch Bank, Washington	12,791 49
	37	Thomas T. Tucker	12,077 72
	38	....do	2,299 81
24	42	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	6,278 26
	43	....do....Middletown	8,045 25
	44	Trenton Banking Company	2,927 76
	45	Bank of the United States	591,453 91
	46	Branch Bank, Baltimore	52,388 20
	47	....do....Richmond	5,361 33
	48	....do....Charleston	58,677 19
25	53	....do....Boston	284,102 22
	54	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware	167 25
27	60	Branch Bank, Providence	9,730 52
July 1	1830	....do....New York	327,500 00
6	89	....do....Fayetteville	204 32
September 23	2111	Bank of the United States	600,068 98
	12	Trenton Banking Company	2,956 84
	13	Branch Bank, Baltimore	50,954 49
	14	....do....Charleston	57,576 75
24	2116	....do....Middletown	8,089 99
	17	....do....Richmond	6,066 68
25	37	....do....Portsmouth	6,248 26
26	40	....do....Boston	283,645 62
28	43	....do....New York	325,569 54
	44	....do....Providence	9,566 39
	45	Thomas T. Tucker	2,299 81
	46	....do	12,035 49
	47	Branch Bank, Washington	13,589 83
	48	Bank of the United States	10,551 52
October 4	2260	Branch Farmers' Bank, Delaware	167 25
18	88	Branch Bank, Fayetteville	64 31
November 12	2347	....do.... Washington	25,000 00
December 24	2450	Bank of the United States	17,037 23
	51	Branch Bank, Washington	16,620 57
	52	Thomas T. Tucker	13,309 67
	53	....do	2,156 27
	54	Bank of the United States	632,160 01
	55	Trenton Banking Company	3,889 97
	56	Branch Bank, Middletown	14,063 02
	57	....do....Baltimore	52,509 11

C—Continued.

Date.	No.	In whose favor.	Amount.
1822.			
December 24	58	Branch Bank, Richmond	$7,025 86
	59	....do....Charleston	57,708 20
26	65	....do....Portsmouth	7,489 64
	66	....do....Boston	326,542 68
30	74	....do....Providence	10,561 37
	77	....do....New York	389,798 99
			5,739,760 62
		Redemption of Louisiana stock.	
March 14	1379	Branch Bank, Boston	4 12
September 30	2150	....do....Washington	5,290 00
			5,294 12
		Reimbursement of Mississippi stock.	
January 26	1339	Richard Smith	7,549 63
March 19	86	....do	7,828 76
May 23	1664	Branch Bank, Washington	2,250 50
September 30	2149	....do....do	5,760 00
			23,388 94
		Reimbursement of Treasury no .	
April 29	1519	Branch Bank, Washington	277 00
		Certain parts of domestic debt.	
March 21	1389	Branch Bank, Washington	100 00
April 18	1502	James Bradford	128 44
May 2	76	Jonas Stansbury	210 55
			438 99
		Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1796.	
June 26	1757	Branch Bank, New York	80,000 00
		Redemption of funded six per cent. stock of 1820.	
December 27	2469	Bank of the United States	2,000,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	$5,739,760 62
Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,294 12
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	23,388 94
Reimbursement of Treasury notes	277 00
Certain parts of domestic debt	438 99
Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00
Redemption of funded six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00
	7,849,159 67

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

D.

Estimate of the application, in 1822, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due in that year.*

First. On account of the principal:

1. Reimbursement of the deferred stock, estimated at	$566,588 75
2. Reimbursement of Treasury notes	277 00
3. Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,294 12
4. Payment of Mississippi stock	23,388 94
5. Payment of certain parts of the domestic debt	438 99
6. Payment of six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000 00
7. Payment of six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00
	2,675,987 80
Second. On account of the interest of the domestic funded debt	5,154,268 26
	7,830,256 06

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

E.

Estimate of the funds provided before January 1, 1823, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt which fell due before that day.

Amount short provided on January 1, 1822, as per foregoing statement B		$34,588 98
Application, per estimate D		7,830,256 06
		7,864,845 04
Amount of warrants issued on account of the principal and interest of the public debt during the year 1822, per statement C		7,849,159 67
Short provided on account of unclaimed dividends		15,685 37

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

F.

Statement of the appropriation of ten millions of dollars by the second section of the "Act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed March 3, 1817.

Application, per statement G, which accompanied the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of February 7, 1822, viz:			Appropriation for 1817	$10,000,000 00
In 1817	$10,000,000 00		Do. 1818	10,000,000 00
In 1817, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1818	2,830,108 52	*$12,830,108 52	Do. 1819	10,000,000 00
In 1818		7,169,891 48	Do. 1820	10,000,000 00
In 1819		7,703,821 87	Do. 1821	10,000,000 00
In 1820		8,628,514 28	Do. 1822	10,000,000 00
In 1821		8,367,093 62		
Application in 1822, per the accompanying report		7,849,159 67		
Balance applicable to payments after December 31, 1822		7,451,410 56		
		60,000,000 00		60,000,000 00

* In addition to this amount there was applied, in 1817, the sum of $9,000,000, appropriated by the 3d section of the act above recited, and accounted for in the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of February 7, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

G.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on January 1, 1823, *with its redemption for* 1821 *and* 1822.

Reimbursement of the deferred stock in 1821	$533,808 47		Amount of the funded debt on January 1, 1822, per statement H, which accompanied report of February, 1822	$93,957,665 14
Reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock of 1796 in 1822	80,000 00		Add 3 per cent. stock issued in 1822	143 02
Reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock of 1820 in 1822	2,000,000 00			
Amount of the funded debt, January 1, 1823, subject to a reduction on account of the reimbursement of the deferred stock in 1822	*91,343,999 69			
	93,957,808 16			93,957,808 16
			Amount of the debt on January 1, 1823, as above stated, brought down	$91,343,999 69
			Deduct estimated amount of deferred stock, reimbursed in 1822	566,568 09
			Amount per statement (3) which accompanied the Secretary's report of December 23, 1822	90,777,431 60

* Consisting of deferred stock, with reimbursement for 1822	$1,526,077 06		
Three per cent	13,296,099 06		
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	2,668,974 99	$17,491,151 11	
Six per cent. of 1812	6,187,006 84		
Six per cent. of 1813, $16,000,000	15,497,818 63		
Six per cent. of 1813, $7,500,000	6,812,845 44		
Six per cent. of 1814	13,001,437 63		
Six per cent. of 1815	9,490,099 10		
Seven per cent	8,606,355 27		
Treasury notes, six per cent	1,465,285 47		
Five per cent. subscription to the Bank of the United States	7,000,000 00		
Five per cent. of 1820	999,999 13		
Five per cent. of 1821	4,735,298 30		
Exchanged five per cent. of 1822	56,704 77	73,852,848 58	
		91,343,999 69	

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 3, 1823.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 667. [2D SESSION.

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

MR. ROCHESTER, from the Committee appointed on the 13th ultimo, having deliberated on the last point of inquiry embraced in the resolution of instructions to them, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 23d ultimo, namely, "the expediency of making the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, and Spain, receivable in payment of debts due the United States, at their intrinsic value," asked leave, on that subject, to report:

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standards, correspond almost exactly with our own; those of France are not so fine, and those of Spain still less pure.

Although no regular report of the assays of these coins has been made by the Director of the Mint since 1819, during which year the last act of Congress, declaring them a lawful tender, expired, yet, from numerous assays made since on deposits, it has been abundantly ascertained that their intrinsic value is equal to that which was assigned to them, respectively, by the act of the 29th of April, 1816.

The committee assent, without hesitation, to the expediency of making them receivable in payment of debts to the United States on sales of public lands, but doubt the propriety of making them a tender on other debts, duties, taxes, or sums of money, which have or may become due to the Government.

Notwithstanding it was stated in a previous report of the committee that the gold coins of every description and denomination, whether American or foreign, have of late been almost entirely banished from our seaport towns, yet there is reason to believe that, owing to the constant emigrations to the western country from Europe and to the acknowledged want of confidence in many of their banking institutions, considerable sums of foreign gold have found their way into that country, and have been and are much relied on as part of the means of paying the debt there due for public lands.

The committee are assured that very many of the purchasers of those lands, being persuaded, from long habit, that gold would, on account of its metallic preciousness, continue to be the safest and most in demand as a circulating medium, have studiously and carefully preserved it for the purpose of making payments to the Receivers of Public Money on their land purchases.

The debt on account of sales of the public lands is so large that it is believed every facility and inducement compatible with the just rights of the General Government should be extended by Congress for its speedy reduction and final extinguishment by actual payment.

It will be seen, by reference to the annexed communication of the 3d of February instant, made in reply to a letter addressed to the Treasury Department by direction of the committee, that the Secretary of the Treasury has found it expedient to authorize the Receivers of Public Money to continue to receive the coins adverted to in this report "in payments on account of public lands," and that "*they are, in fact, now received by them.*" The reasons assigned in said communication for giving such authority to the Receivers are perfectly satisfactory to the committee, and strongly indicate the propriety, not to say necessity, of giving to that authority the sanction of law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 3, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, inquiring whether it would not be expedient to make the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, and Spain, receivable in payments to the United States, at their intrinsic value, and especially in payments on account of public lands, I have the honor to state that it is deemed proper that it should be made a lawful tender in all payments to the United States on account of public lands. Upon the expiration of the act of Congress which made them a legal tender in the payment of debts in the United States, the Receivers of Public Money were authorized to continue to receive them in all payments on account of public lands, and they are, in fact, now received by them. This authority was given, first, because no doubt was entertained that the creditors of the Government in the States and Territories where the land offices were established would receive such coin in preference to the notes of the State banks established in those States and Territories, and second, because the refusal of those coins and of the notes of the local banks would have placed it out of the power of the purchasers of the public lands to make payment, as the notes of the Bank of the United States and of its offices did not circulate among them, and the current coin of the Union did not circulate in sufficient quantity to meet even a small proportion of the payments due by them.

In terminating this letter, I feel it my duty to observe that the relative current value of gold and silver differs materially from that established by the laws of the United States. The consequence has been that the gold coin of the United States has always been exported whenever the rate of exchange between the United States and the commercial nations of Europe has been in favor of the latter. If the gold coins of the United States should be made equal in value to sixteen times the value of silver coins of the same quantity of pure silver, they would be exported only when the rate of exchange should be greatly against the United States.

This subject was presented more fully in a report made by this Department upon the state of the currency, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of March, 1819, to which I beg leave to refer the committee.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. W. B. ROCHESTER, *C. C. on the Mint.*

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 668. [2D SESSION.

DUTIES, DEBENTURE BONDS, REVENUE, SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 5, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "a statement of the custom-house bonds outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1822, and falling due within the year 1823, with the amount of debentures chargeable upon the same, and the probable expense of collection;"

Also, "a statement of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st January, 1821, and at the commencement of each quarter during that year, with the debentures chargeable upon the same, at the respective periods;"

Also, "the amount of revenue from customs which will probably accrue in the year 1823, and the portion thereof which will probably be received in the course of that year, stating the average amount which has been received on the customs accrued within each year since 1816, inclusive;"

Also, "a statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balances of the Sinking Fund, distinguishing each year since 1817; and on what principle he distinguishes the balances that will accrue against that fund in 1823 and 1824 from those of preceding years, by which he proposes, in his annual report of 22d December, 1822, to charge the estimated unexpended balance of 1823 and 1824 upon the revenue of 1825;" I have the honor to submit the statements required by the resolution, as far as it has been practicable to form them from the records and files of the Department.

The statement showing the amount of bonds outstanding upon the 1st of December, 1822, is defective: 1st. The monthly schedules of bonds for the months of October and November have not been received from some of the collectors; 2d. Because the monthly schedules almost always, in the principal districts, contain bonds for duties which accrued several months before; and 3d. Because the duties upon merchandise deposited in the public stores are secured by duty bonds only when they are removed from them, and it is only then that they appear in the monthly schedules. When the deposit is made a bond is given without sureties, the merchandise being the substitute for them.

From these facts it is apparent that the amount of duties which accrued during the several quarters of each successive year, as exhibited in the quarterly accounts of the collectors, rendered to the Comptroller for settlement, always considerably exceeds the amount exhibited in the monthly schedules of bonds rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It may be proper to observe that, to ascertain the amount of duties which accrued during the year 1822 that will be payable in 1823, the bonds taken in the month of December, and those in the months of October and November, which have not yet been reported to the Department, and those which may be hereafter liquidated for duties which accrued in the year 1822, and which will be payable in 1823, must be added to the amount represented in statement No. 1, as becoming due in the present year. When these sums shall be ascertained and added to that amount, it is presumed that it will be increased to at least $19,000,000. In order that statement No. 1 may be correctly understood, it is necessary to state that the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st of October has been ascertained from the quarterly accounts of the collectors rendered to the Comptroller for settlement, and, consequently, contains the amount of duties on merchandise deposited in the public stores. The rest of the statement is formed from the schedules of bonds rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury. The difference between the amount of bonds estimated to be outstanding on the 1st December, 1822, and the amount estimated to become due in 1823, is accounted for as follows:

1. Bonds payable in December, 1822, amounting to	$2,339,055 00
2. Bonds in suit the 1st December, 1822, amounting to	2,818,427 00
3. Bonds falling due in 1823, amounting to	17,426,257 00
4. The amount of bonds falling due in 1824, estimated at	226,409 00
5. The amount of duties which have accrued upon merchandise deposited in the public stores, estimated at	1,319,048 00
Which several sums make the aggregate amount of	24,129,196 00

as stated in No. 1.

Of the last item it is probable that a considerable proportion will be payable during the year 1823, but it is impracticable to offer any other than a conjectural estimate of that proportion.

The quarterly accounts rendered by the collectors to the Comptroller for settlement present, in detail, the amount of duties secured during the quarter for which they are rendered. They distinguish between bonds which are not due and those which are in suit; but, as they are entered in the statements in the order in which they were liquidated, they do not show the amount which will become due within twelve months from the expiration of any given year, nor within any subdivision of that period. They, however, present the dates of the bonds, and the dates at which they become due. By a detailed dissection of these quarterly accounts it might now be ascertained what proportion of the duty bonds which were outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1820, were payable within the year 1821, and, consequently, what proportion of the duties which accrued in 1821 were paid within that year. After the dissection was completed, from the amount thus ascertained should be deducted: 1st. The amount of bonds thus becoming due which were not paid within the year; and, 2d. The amount received from bonds in suit previously to the year 1821. The difference between the amount thus obtained and the total receipts from duties, during the year, will be the sum received from duties which accrued within the year; and if to this difference should be added the amount of bonds taken for duties which accrued within the year, which becoming due within the year were not paid, the whole amount of duties which accrued within the year 1821 that were payable within that year will be ascertained. The same result may be obtained for the year 1822, as soon as the amount of the receipts during the year are ascertained. But when it is known that the average number of duty bonds annually liquidated is estimated at more

than 50,000, the reason why no attempt has been made since the organization of the Government to obtain the results required by the resolution will be readily perceived. The benefit which would result from the possession of the information to be thus acquired has, it is presumed, been considered by my predecessors in office not sufficient to justify the labor and expense which would be necessary to obtain it.

If I have satisfactorily shown that this information can be acquired only for the years that are past, it will readily be perceived that it is wholly impracticable to show the amount of the duties which are yet to accrue in 1823 that will be payable within that year. The most that can be offered in obedience to that part of the resolution is a conjectural estimate of the amount. When there are no sudden or violent fluctuations in the amount of importations, and of re-exportations for benefit of drawback, it is considered safe to estimate the receipts of the year ensuing the date of each annual report equal to the amount of duty bonds outstanding and payable within the year. Such an estimate is founded upon the presumption that the receipts within the year, from duties accruing within the same period, will be equal to the amount of debentures and expenses of collection chargeable upon the revenue of the year. If the importations should fall considerably short of those of the preceding year, or if the amount of debenture issued and chargeable upon the receipts of the year should be considerably increased, the receipts would necessarily be less than the amount estimated; but if the reverse of this state of things should occur, the receipts would necessarily exceed the amount estimated. Such has been the case during the last year; the receipts have, consequently, considerably exceeded the estimates for that year. From the data in the possession of the Department, at the date of the last annual report, the receipts from the customs during the year 1823 were estimated. The facts since disclosed tend to confirm the correctness of that estimate.

Statement No. 4 exhibits the annual surplusses of the Sinking Fund, from the year 1817 to the year 1822, inclusive, and the estimated surplusses of the years 1823 and 1824.

In reply to so much of the resolution as requires me to state upon what principle the balances that will accrue in the years 1823 and 1824 are distinguished in the annual report of the 22d of December, 1822, from those of preceding years, I have the honor to submit the following facts and observations: By reference to the several acts of Congress, passed from the 4th of August, 1790, to the 3d of March, 1795, inclusive, providing for the redemption of the public debt and creating the Sinking Fund, it will be seen that no specific sum was appropriated to that object. The act of the 8th of May, 1792, and that of the 3d of March, 1795, after making reservations of the public revenue for the discharge of the current expenses, appropriate the proceeds of the duties upon imports and tonnage, and of other duties and taxes, of the sales of public lands, of the bank dividends, of the debts due the United States before the present organization of the Government, and, lastly, of all the "surplusses of the revenues of the United States which shall remain at the end of any calendar year beyond the amount of the appropriations charged upon the said revenues, and which, during the session of Congress next thereafter, shall not be otherwise specially appropriated or reserved by law." These two acts and the act of the 4th of August, 1790, form together what has generally been denominated the Funding System. In these acts provision was made for converting the public debt into a funded debt; and the funds set apart by them for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt in its new form were declared to be vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in trust, to be applied to the redemption of the said debt, including such loans as might be obtained by virtue of the said acts, until the same should be fully reimbursed and redeemed; and the faith of the United States was thereby "pledged that the moneys or funds aforesaid shall inviolably remain, and be appropriated and vested as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursement and redemption in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected." The pledge, thus solemnly given, acquired additional force from the circumstance of its being offered as an inducement to the public creditors to accept of the terms presented in those acts, which changed the nature and conditions of the then existing debt. The sixteenth section of the same act, of the 3d of March, 1795, creates the surplus fund and exempts from its operation all the funds appropriated to the Sinking Fund. This exclusion was the necessary consequence of the sacred character given by that very act to the funds constituting the Sinking Fund. This mode of reasoning, and of viewing the subject, was adhered to until the change of the administration of the Union in March, 1801. At the commencement of that administration several laws were in force which imposed taxes, the proceeds of which formed a part of the Sinking Fund, that were considered onerous, and, consequently, produced dissatisfaction in the nation. If the pledges made of their proceeds to the Sinking Fund placed them beyond the control of the legislative authority, it was clearly perceived that the most odious system of taxation might be perpetuated against the decided will of the nation. The question was maturely examined, and the result of that examination was presented to the nation in the provisions of the act of the 29th of April, 1802. The first section of this act appropriated so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, together with the moneys other than surplusses of revenue which then constituted the Sinking Fund, or should accrue to it by provisions previously made, as would amount to the annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars, and which was declared to be vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that it should continue to be appropriated and applied by them until the principal of the public debt should be reimbursed and redeemed; with a proviso that "after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the 1796 six per cent. stock, and the three per cent. stock excepted, shall have been reimbursed or redeemed, any balance of the sums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six calendar months next succeeding the end of the calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested, by the authority of this act, in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." By the provision here recited the appropriation to the Sinking Fund was, in a few years after its date, subjected to the operation of the principle of the sixteenth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1795, which created the surplus fund. The only difference between this and other appropriations, in relation to the surplus fund, was that it was subject to be carried to the account of it eighteen months sooner than other appropriations. The exception of the Sinking Fund, in the said section, from the operation of the principle established by it was rendered a nullity, and virtually repealed. The act of the 29th of April, 1802, remained in full force until the 3d of March, 1817, when an act was passed, the first section of which repealed "so much of any act or acts of Congress as make appropriations for the purchase or reimbursement of the principal, or for the payment of the interest, of the funded debt of the United States." It has been already stated that the first section of the act of the 29th of April appropriated 7,300,000 dollars, and that a proviso to the said section directed, after certain parts of the funded debt

shall have been redeemed, any balance of that appropriation that might remain six months after the end of the year to which it shall refer to be carried to the amount of the surplus fund. The act of the 3d of March, 1817, either repeals this proviso or it does not. If it does not repeal it, the balance of the appropriation of ten millions for the year 1824, which may remain unexpended on the 31st of December of that year, will be the only sum demandable by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1825, beyond the appropriation of 10,000,000 dollars for that year. If it does repeal the proviso, the question then recurs, what disposition do the existing laws make of the surplusses of that appropriation since the 3d of March, 1817? It has been inferred, in the annual report to which the resolution refers, that they are subject to be carried to the account of the surplus fund at the end of two calendar years from the expiration of the year to which such appropriations may severally refer. This inference is founded, 1st, upon the fact that the exception in the section creating the Sinking Fund having been rendered null and virtually repealed by the act of the 29th of April, 1802, is not revived by the repeal of the proviso to the first section of the act. It is admitted that when an act is passed simply to repeal another, it has been contended by jurists that an act simply repealing the latter act is a virtual re-enactment of the provisions of the first act; but to apply this rule to an act incidentally repealing some provision of another act with which its general enactments are but slightly, if at all, connected, cannot, it is believed, be seriously supported.

If, however, any doubt should exist upon this question, the consideration that the circumstances which led to the exclusion of the appropriations to the Sinking Fund from the operation of the principle upon which the surplus fund was established were entirely changed by the act of April 29, 1802, is entitled to great weight. Since that act the reason of the exclusion has ceased to exist, and the maxim of law, "*cessante ratione, ipsa cessat lex*," applies with full force. To consider the repeal of the proviso of the first section of that act as virtually reviving the exception contained in the sixteenth section of the act of March 3, 1795, would be in direct opposition to the principle of that law maxim.

The question, however, will be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their decision whenever it shall occur, unless legislative provision shall, in the interim, be interposed.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following statements, formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of January 9, 1823:

1. A statement of outstanding custom-house bonds for duties on merchandise, October 1, 1822, amounting to $24,054,599. Of which, it is estimated, there will fall due and be payable in the year 1823, $17,351,660.

2. A statement of the balances of outstanding bonds taken for duties on merchandise, and debentures issued for drawback on merchandise exported, commencing January 1, 1821, and ending September 30, 1822.

3. A statement exhibiting the net amount of revenue which accrued from duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c.; of payments made into the Treasury, and expenses of collection of the same, on December 31, of the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.

4. A statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balance of the Sinking Fund, distinguishing each year since 1817.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 1.

Bonds for duties on merchandise outstanding October 1, 1822, as per quarterly accounts current of collectors*(a)*		$23,911,732 00
Schedules received of bonds taken for duties in the months of October and November, 1822*(b)*		3,648,913 00
		27,560,645 00
Returns received of bonds paid in October and November, 1822(*c*)		3,431,449 00
Estimated amount outstanding December 1, 1822		24,129,196 00
Of which amount, payable in the year 1823*(d)*		17,426,257 00
Amount of bonds estimated to be outstanding December 1, 1822		24,129,196 00
Bonds payable in December, 1822	$2,339,055 00	
Bonds in suit December 1, 1822	2,818,427 00	
Bonds payable in the year 1823	17,426,257 00	
Bonds payable in the year 1824	226,409 00	
		22,810,148 00
Difference		1,319,048 00

(*a*) It may be proper to observe, in respect to this item, that in some of the large ports it includes bonds given without sureties for duties on goods deposited in the public stores, for which duties bonds with sureties are given when the goods are removed, but the latter bonds only appear in the monthly schedules rendered to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*b*) The returns being incomplete, the actual amount of bonds taken in the months of October and November, 1822, cannot be ascertained.

(*c*) The same remark applies as well to this item as to item (*d*).

This difference consists, in part, of the bonds given without sureties on a deposit of goods being improperly included, in some of the ports, in the quarter yearly returns of bonds taken and discharged; which deposit bonds, it will be seen, are included in the item of $23,911,732; which item has, therefore, been proportionally increased beyond what it ought to be; but the precise amount cannot be well ascertained, the bond accounts not being sufficiently explicit.

To account for the whole of the difference in a satisfactory manner is rendered impracticable from the deficiencies in the returns already alluded to. It may also be observed that the correctness of the monthly returns made cannot be relied on, as they are not used in any settlements, but merely serve as a kind of estimates.

No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the net amount of revenue which accrued from duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c., of payments made into the Treasury, and of expenses of collection of the same during the years ending on the 31st of December, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.

Years.	Net revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.	Expenses of collection.
1816	$24,484,100 36	$36,306,874 88	$816,373 50
1817	17,524,775 15	26,283,348 49	744,810 66
1818	21,828,451 48	17,176,385 00	746,422 15
1819	17,116,702 96	20,283,608 76	782,925 40
1820	12,449,556 15	15,005,612 15	767,922 00
1821	15,898,434 42	13,004,447 15	693,167 13

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the balances outstanding of bonds taken for duties on merchandise imported, and debentures issued for drawback on merchandise exported, commencing on the 1st of January, 1821, and ending on the 30th September, 1822; prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of January, 1823.

Period.	BALANCES OUTSTANDING.	
	Bonds.	Debentures.
On 1st January, 1821	$17,116,100	$1,772,365
On 31st March, 1821	15,974,669	1,396,137
On 30th June, 1821	17,046,019	1,474,555
On 30th September, 1821	18,171,541	1,257,921
On 31st December, 1821	18,983,864	1,047,013
On 31st March, 1822	18,285,954	1,014,014
On 30th June, 1822	21,904,178	1,272,297
On 30th September, 1822	23,911,732	1,486,693

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Amount of debentures outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1822	$2,055,036 49
Amount payable in 1823	1,394,086 80
Amount of bonds in suit December 1, 1822	2,818,427 23

No. 4.

Statement of the appropriation of ten millions of dollars by the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed March 3, 1817.

Payments, in 1817, of the principal and interest of the public debt	$12,830,108 52
Balance, being so much applied in 1817, in anticipation of appropriation for 1818	2,830,108 52
Payments, in 1818, of principal and interest	7,169,891 48
	10,000,000 00
Payments, in 1819, of principal and interest	7,703,821 87
Balance of appropriation of 1819 unexpended	2,296,178 13
	10,000,000 00
Payments, in 1820, of principal and interest	8,628,514 28
Balance of appropriation for 1820 unexpended	1,371,485 72
	10,000,000 00
Payments, in 1821, of principal and interest	8,367,093 62
Balance of appropriation for 1821 unexpended	1,632,906 38
	10,000,000 00
Estimate of application in 1822	7,849,159 67
Estimate of balance of appropriation unapplied	2,150,840 33
	10,000,000 00
Estimate of application for 1823	5,602,000 00
Estimate of balance of appropriation which will be unapplied	4,398,000 00
	10,000,000 00

Estimate of application for 1824		$5,314,000 00
Estimate of balance of appropriation which will be unapplied		4,686,000 00
		10,000,000 00
Balances of appropriation at the end of each year brought down, viz:		
1819	$2,296,178 13	
1820	1,371,485 72	
1821	1,632,906 38	
1822	2,150,840 33*	
		7,451,410 56
1823	4,398,000 00	
1824	4,686,000 00	
		9,084,000 00
Total estimated balance which will remain unapplied January 1, 1825		16,535,410 56
Appropriation for 1817		10,000,000 00
Balance, being in anticipation, in 1817, of appropriation for 1818		2,830,108 52
		12,830,108 52
Appropriation for 1818		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1819		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1820		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1821		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1822		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1823		10,000,000 00
Appropriation for 1824		10,000,000 00

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January* 31, 1823.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 669. [2D SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 17, 1823.

Mr. LOWRIE, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of Lewis A. Petray and Just Viel, reported:

The memorialists state that they, on the 10th day of January, 1822, received on consignment, in the American brig Neptune's Barge, certain sugars and brandies, shipped at Augustine, then an American port, for the port of Charleston, where they accordingly arrived; that they received, on January 23, in the same year, in the American sloop Venus, another consignment of brown sugars, also shipped at Augustine for the port of Charleston, where they accordingly arrived.

The memorialists further state "that the said brandies and sugars were accompanied by certificates of the American collector at Augustine that the duties on them had been paid; that the memorialists were advised and believed that these articles arrived in Augustine while it was a Spanish port, and had there paid the original duty on being entered, as well as the subsequent duty on consumption imposed by the laws of Spain in the event of an imported article remaining three months in the place where it was entered."

On these facts the memorialists ask to have the duties refunded, amounting to $1,039 08.

This case being, in the opinion of the committee, one of much interest, they proceeded to examine it with the attention due to its importance. Unwilling, on the one hand, to establish any principle by which the fair trader would be embarrassed, they were not forgetful that the situation of Florida at that time presented a strong temptation to those whose intention it was to defraud the revenue.

It will be seen by the correspondence accompanying this report that the opportunity afforded to mercantile adventurers by the transfer of Florida to the United States of introducing foreign merchandise in greater quantities than the consumption of that part of the country required did not escape the attention of the Executive. Precautionary measures were adopted which, in the opinion of the committee, were indispensably necessary, and which the Executive could not have neglected without abandoning the interests of the country.

* This sum will be exhibited in statement F of the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the ensuing week.

Under these regulations, although wise as general rules, the committee are not prepared to say that no cases of hardship will arise, and that it will not become the duty of Congress to interpose. The case of the memorialists may be one of these; but of this the committee have not the means of being satisfied. In coming to a just conclusion all the facts and circumstances should be known. In the present application this is not the case. The knowledge of several very material circumstances is not in possession of the committee, nor in possession of the Treasury Department. Among others, the following may be enumerated: The actual time of the arrival at Augustine of the vessels having these goods on board; the time of the entry at the Spanish custom-house; the *quantum* of duties actually paid to the Spanish government; the state of the market as to the quantity and kind of merchandise then in that section of the country compared with former years. Of these circumstances, and others connected and arising out of them, the committee have no definite information; and they are not prepared to decide this important question in the absence of a knowledge of those circumstances, which may change the whole aspect of the business.

Without expressing any opinion on the principles laid down by the Attorney General, or expressing hypothetically their views of the justice of the claim of the memorialists, the committee submit the accompanying papers to the Senate, which will exhibit all the information in their possession.

With this view of the subject, the following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 25, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to return the petition of Lewis Petray and Just Viel, merchants of Charleston, in South Carolina.

From the facts communicated to the Department it was believed that the merchandise in question was imported into St. Augustine a short time before the transfer of that part of the Floridas to the United States with the intention of introducing it into the United States without paying duties.

The inclosed copies of the correspondence between this Department and the collectors of customs where the transactions connected with the subject occurred, together with the copies of three opinions given by the Attorney General upon the question embraced by the memorial of the petitioners, will enable the committee to decide upon the merits of their claim.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, *Committee on Finance.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries of the 12th instant I have the honor to state: First. That there is no evidence now in the possession of this Department which shows the precise date of the importation of the goods in question into the port of St. Augustine. In one of the letters herewith inclosed it is asserted that they were imported before the ratification of the treaty.

From papers which were in the possession of the Department, but which have been sent to the attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, it was proven that two vessels had entered the port of St. Augustine some time before the transfer; one of them, however, so short a time that a part of the cargo was on board when the United States took possession of the place. A part of the cargo was transhipped from the said vessel to Philadelphia, where the legality of the duties is now in a train for adjudication. I do not know whether the goods consigned to the petitioners were a part of the cargo of this vessel or of the other one.

The parties in Philadelphia, in the papers transmitted to this office, asserted that the importation into St. Augustine was with a view to its subsequent introduction into the United States.

Second. It is presumed that the duties, if any were chargeable, were paid. The importation was from one Spanish port to another; the duties, if any, must, it is presumed, have been trifling.

Third. I have no particular information of the state of the market at the time. The impression produced upon my mind by all the papers and information which have been received was, that all the merchandise sent coastwise from St. Augustine to the different ports of the United States had been imported into that place with a view to its introduction into the United States after its delivery to them, in order to avoid the payment of the duties upon the goods so introduced. The letter of Petray and Viel, of the 18th of July, 1822, states that the goods were consigned to them by P. Menard, of St. Augustine, who is probably the owner.

I believe that Captain Hook, of the Army, was at St. Augustine at the time of the delivery of that place, and can probably give all the information that the committee desires. It is also probable that Mr. Hernandez, the delegate of the Territory, can give information that may be useful in the decision of the case.

If no decision should be made during the present session, all the facts can be established at the next session which the committee may deem necessary to form a correct judgment upon it.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, *Chairman of the Committee on Finance.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 7, 1821.

SIR: At the date of my letter of instructions to you it was expected that possession of the Floridas would have been delivered to the United States early in the month of May. Had that expectation been realized, it appeared improbable that any considerable quantity of foreign merchandise would be

imported into the ports of the ceded Territory previous to the delivery with a view to its subsequent introduction into the United States.

It is now, however, ascertained that as late as the 22d of last month no order had been issued by the Governor of Cuba for transferring the Floridas to the United States, and it has also been ascertained that the commandants of Pensacola and St. Augustine will not deliver possession until such orders are received.

It is understood that, at the Havana and Pensacola, commercial enterprises are in train to throw into the latter place, previous to the transfer, a large amount of foreign merchandise, which it is intended afterwards to introduce into the United States, under the expectation that it may be done without paying the duties required upon the importation of foreign merchandise. Without compromitting the Government by a premature decision of this question, it has been determined that, until the proper information has been obtained, no merchandise found in Pensacola, when possession of it shall be obtained, shall be re-exported to any place in the United States.

You are therefore requested to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the value of foreign merchandise in that place at the time of its delivery, and the various kinds of which it consists. It will also be desirable to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the amount which has usually, at the same season of the year, been on hand. You will communicate, without delay, the facts which may be collected by you, and, until further instructions, refuse your sanction to any re-exportation, by sea or land, of merchandise found in the place at the time of delivery.

If, at the receipt of this letter, possession should not have been obtained, you are requested to repair to Pensacola, where, by personal observation, without interfering in any manner with the Spanish authority, you will be able to determine whether merchandise is imported for the purpose of being subsequently introduced into the United States. Every fact and circumstance tending to show the motive of any importation of goods into that place, in anticipation of its delivery to the United States, will be important in making a decision upon the question which such importation may require.

Inclosed I send you a duplicate of my letter of instructions of the 10th April last.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ADDIN LEWIS, Esq., *Collector of Mobile.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1821.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 10th instant, stating that inquiries had already been made whether, after the transfer of the Floridas, cotton and other domestic articles can, with propriety, be brought from thence to St. Mary's, I have the honor to state that there can be no impropriety in such a course, provided that the regulations which are in force, in the intercourse between the ports of adjoining States, are complied with.

If it is ascertained that there has been any considerable deposit of merchandise made in the Floridas, in anticipation of the transfer, it will not be proper to admit of the introduction of such merchandise into the ports of the Union, for consumption, until the special direction of the President shall be had for that purpose.

You will, therefore, in case of such introduction into the district of St. Mary's, cause the merchandise to be stored, and report the circumstances to this Department, and await the decision which may be made in the case.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The COLLECTOR *of St. Mary's, Geo.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 18, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant has been received. Having requested the Comptroller to forward to you the general instructions which have been issued from his office, I presumed that you had repaired to your official station. Subsequent to that time an impression had been received at this place that the Spanish authorities might, with a view to favor commercial speculations, retain possession of the Floridas as long as the condition in the treaty would permit; and in consequence of it the inclosed letter was addressed to the collector of Mobile, who had been previously instructed to proceed to Pensacola and take upon him the discharge of the duties of collector until one should arrive. It was intended to address a similar letter to the collectors of St. Augustine and St. Mark's for the government of their conduct; but, as there was not the same degree of abuse to be apprehended, the execution of that intention has been delayed.

You will act in conformity with the instructions contained in that letter, which bears date the 7th ultimo.

I have again requested the Comptroller to forward his general instructions immediately.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RODMAN, Esq., *Collector of St. Augustine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 3, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo to the Comptroller of the Treasury has been by him submitted to my consideration.

It was anticipated that frauds upon the revenue, of the nature of that described in your letter, would be attempted by mercantile adventurers, and the measures necessary to prevent them were taken in due season.

The collectors appointed for the ports of the Floridas were instructed to prevent the exportation, by land or water, to the United States, of any article found in those ports at the time of the transfer.

As no person but the President had authority to appoint a collector, any act done by any person usurping the power of the collector of St. Augustine is clearly void, and the importation under such act illegal. It is presumed that Captain Bell is mistaken when he asserts that he had authority from General Jackson to appoint a collector, as the General had no such authority himself, that authority having been expressly excepted in the grant of powers to him.

The importation is therefore not only illegal, but it is manifestly fraudulent. The articles were imported into St. Augustine for the purpose of being introduced into the United States without paying the duties imposed upon such importation. This subject has been considered by the administration, and the opinion of the Attorney General taken upon it. But as prevention was preferred to punishment, the measures adopted were intended to prevent forfeitures and to avoid all other inconvenience than that which is the inevitable result of the unbridled cupidity of adventurers. Even now the same disposition prevails. You will, therefore, upon the receipt of this letter, take into your possession the whole or such part of the cargo of the Olive Branch as may be within your reach, and retain it, together with the vessel, subject to such further instructions as may be given after the case shall be submitted to the President. If no part of the cargo shall be within your reach, you will take all measures preparatory to a prosecution for a breach of the revenue laws, without, however, proceeding further until otherwise instructed.

Should any other vessels arrive from St. Augustine under similar circumstances, you will retain possession of vessel and cargo, and report the circumstances to this office.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN STEELE, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 24, 1821.

SIR: You are authorized to release the Olive Branch from any further detention or restraint.

The disposition of the vessel which has since arrived, and the legality of the claim to duties upon the cargo of the Olive Branch, are now under consideration by the Attorney General, upon the authority of whose opinion all the measures which have been taken in the cases from St. Augustine have been founded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN STEELE, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 27, 1821.

SIR: I have now the honor to inclose the opinion of the Attorney General in the cases from St. Augustine. As but one of those cases can be subjected to the direct operation of the opinion, you will proceed in relation to it in conformity with that opinion.

As there can, I think, be no reason to believe that the parties did not intend to violate the law, they have their option to contest the legality of the proceedings instituted against them, or to apply for a summary hearing before the District Court, with a view to obtain a remission of the penalty from the Secretary of the Treasury. It is, however, proper to state that the payment of duties will be made a condition precedent to the remission.

If the parties prefer contesting the legality of the opinion of the Attorney General, there can be no possible objection to it on the part of the Government. In that case you will deliver the opinion to the Attorney of the United States for the district, in order that he may avail himself of the views therein presented.

Should the validity of the duty bonds taken in the other case be contested, the same reasons may be urged as in the prosecution for forfeiture.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN STEELE, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 12, 1821.

SIR: If you shall be satisfied that the coffee and sugar mentioned in the inclosed letter of Mr. Sylvester Robinson, of New York, were imported into St. Augustine prior to its surrender to the American authorities, you are at liberty to permit the same to be exported to any port in the United States; observing, however, to certify in the clearance that the goods were imported as before stated, and that they are liable to the payment of the usual duties at the place of delivery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RODMAN, Esq., *Collector of St. Augustine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 24, 1821.

SIR: As the causes which gave rise to the instructions in my letter to the collector of St. Mary's of the 21st of June last (a copy whereof was transmitted to you on the 11th ultimo) have ceased to exist, you are hereby authorized to admit to entry, as in other cases, all articles of foreign merchandise which have been imported into your district from St. Augustine subsequent to the surrender of that place to the American authorities, upon the duties being first paid or secured.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES R. PRINGLE, Esq., *Collector of Charleston.*

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 20, 1821.

SIR: I understand that possession of East Florida was not delivered to the United States until the 17th of last month, whereas the Olive Branch, as appears by her papers, cleared out from the port of St. Augustine on the 14th of the month. Now, according to the doctrine laid down in the case of the Numa, Butler master, and reported in 5 Robinson, 97, the jurisdiction and authority of the former sovereign continued in full force until possession of the ceded territory had actually passed. If I am right, then, as to the time of the delivery, the cargo of the Olive Branch was imported into Philadelphia from a foreign port or place, and the case falls completely within the control of the act of the United States to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; subjecting the vessel, cargo, the master, and owners to all the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by that act for a breach of its several regulations.

With regard to the general question, and the cases anticipated as likely to arise from the importation of goods into these Territories in contemplation of their surrender under the treaty, there is much delicacy, difficulty, and danger, both to individuals and to the public revenue, in an attempt to prejudge them by general rules. It would be safer, perhaps, to decide each case on its own circumstances as it shall arise. Yet, to prevent inconvenience and injury, as far as it can be safely done, and to meet what I understand to be your wishes, I will express the opinions I have formed on some of the cases that may arise or may have arisen.

1st. From the principle already cited from the case of the Fama, it results that a *bona fide* importation of goods into the Floridas previous to the delivery of possession was an affair between the importer and the Spanish Government, of which the Government of the United States had no right to complain; I mean a *bona fide* importation in the British sense: that is, an importation which looked to no ulterior destination; which terminated in the Floridas; or, in the language of Sir William Scott, "an importation into the common stock of the country." Goods thus imported, according to the laws of Spain, during the continuance of the Spanish authority, and found in the country after the delivery of possession, would certainly not be liable to American duties, although the owner may have made the importation in avowed reference to that delivery, and on the calculation of the increased demand resulting from the influx of American population which the cession would bring in. This I understand to be the case put by the Supreme Court, by way of illustration, in deciding the Castine case of the United States *vs.* Rice, 4 Wheaton, 255.

2d. On the other hand, I apprehend that goods carried into a port of Florida before the delivery, remaining in port, on shipboard, until after the delivery, and then brought into the United States in the same vessel, or by transhipment into others, having been never entered in the Spanish custom-house, nor landed, nor the duties thereon paid or secured, but having continued all the while water-borne, would be subject to our revenue laws, because the voyage ought, I think, to be considered as one entire voyage from the original foreign port or place of shipment into the United States, the mere stoppage *in transitu* at a port of Florida not being sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage.

There is another class of cases, novel in character in our courts, and, so far as I am informed, in those of Great Britain, and in relation to which it is impossible to predict, with certainty, what the decision of the Supreme Court would be. Goods are carried from Havana into Florida before the delivery of possession; are regularly entered in the Spanish custom-house; the duties, which are understood to be very light, are paid; the goods are landed and stored; they are not blended with the common stock of the country, nor offered there for consumption, but remain separately stored until after the provinces are delivered to the United States, when they are cleared out, with our officers there, for a port of the United States. Are these goods within our duty laws?

Our laws impose duties only on goods imported in the United States from some foreign port or place. If, therefore, in the case put, the importation be, in contemplation of law, an importation from the Floridas, the case is not within our laws; because, at the time of the importation, the Floridas are not foreign ports or places. On the other hand, if the transactions at Florida were not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage from the original port to the United States, then the importation is from a foreign port and the case is within our duty laws. The question, then, is, whether the facts supposed would be sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage at the Floridas and constitute the subsequent part of it a new and original voyage from the ports of those Territories to the United States?

So far as I am informed this question would be perfectly *res integra* in the Supreme Court of the United States; nor am I aware that it has been decided in Great Britain in regard to a revenue case. In prize cases, however, and particularly in the practical assertion of their belligerent claim to restrain neutrals from carrying on the colonial and coasting trade of an adversary, shut against them in time of peace, they have adopted a *criterion* as to identity and continuity of voyage, which, if correct in itself and applicable to a case of revenue, would decide the hypothetic circumstances in the case put to be insufficient to break the continuity of the voyage from the original place of shipment to the United States, and would, consequently, bring that case completely within the operation of our revenue laws. That *criterion* is the *animus importandi*. What is the ultimate *terminus* of the voyage for which the goods were destined? If this be manifest, the voyage is a continuous one to this port, whatever may have been done at an intermediate port to give it a colorable termination there. "The Americans," says Jacobson in his Sea Laws, (American translation, page 455,) "misled by the precedent in the case of the Polly, Larky master, (2 Robinson, 361,) had conceived that the discharge of the cargo and the payment of the duties broke the continuity of a colonial voyage. But when Great Britain perceived that by the drawback they regained almost the whole of the original duties, (for instance, if they had run into America with a Spanish colonial cargo and immediately transhipped it in the same, or in another vessel, to the mother country,) with the case of the Essex, Orme master, they commenced the condemnation of a number of vessels thus situated. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, remarked that the English courts had always supposed the *bona fides* of the importation, (*i. e.*, into the intermediate port,) and attempted to show it by a close analysis of the earlier decisions." The case in which Sir William Grant made this attempt (and in which I think he succeeded) is the case of the William, (5 Rob., 349, Amer. ed.) In this case the ship had taken a cargo of cocoa on board at Laguira. The ship and cargo at the time of capture were proceeding to Spain, but the ship had touched at an American port, where the cargo was landed and entered at the custom-house, and a bond was given for duties to the amount of one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars. The cargo was reshipped, and a debenture for one thousand two hundred and eleven dollars, by way of drawback, was obtained. On these facts the claimant contended that the voyage was to be considered as a voyage from America to Spain; the landing

and payment of duties in America being, as he insisted, conclusive to establish the legal termination of the voyage from Laguira at that point, and the inception of a new voyage thence to Spain. The Master of the Rolls having dwelt on the circumstances separately to refute the inference of a termination of the voyage in America, proceeds thus: "Again, let it be supposed that the party has a motive for desiring to make the voyage appear to begin at some other place than that of the original lading, and that he therefore lands the cargo purely and solely for the purpose of enabling himself to affirm that it was at such other place that the goods were taken on board; would this contrivance at all alter the truth of the fact? Would not the real voyage still be from the place of the original shipment, notwithstanding the attempt to give it the appearance of having begun from a different place? The truth may not always be discernable; but when it is discovered, it is according to the truth, and not according to the fiction, that we are to give to the transaction its character and denomination. If the voyage from the place of lading be not really ended, it matters not by what acts the party may have evinced his desire of making it appear to have ended. That those acts have been attended with trouble and expense cannot alter their quality or their effect. The trouble and expense may weigh as circumstances of evidence to show the purpose for which the acts were done; *but if the evasive purpose be admitted or proved, we can never be bound to accept, as a substitute for the observance of the law, the means, however operose, which have been employed to cover a breach of it.* Between the actual importation by which a voyage is really ended and the colorable importation which is to give it the appearance of being ended there must necessarily be a great resemblance. The acts to be done must be almost entirely the same; but there is this difference between them: the landing of the cargo, the entry at the custom-house, and the payment of such duties as the law of the place requires, *are necessary ingredients* in a genuine importation. The true purpose of the owner cannot be effected without them; but in a fictitious importation they are *mere voluntary ceremonies,* which have no natural connexion whatever with the purpose of sending on the cargo to another market, and which, therefore, would never be resorted to by a person entertaining that purpose, except with the view of giving to the voyage which he has resolved to continue the appearance of being broken by an importation which he has resolved not really to make." Again, he proceeds: "Why should a cargo, which there was to be no attempt to sell in America, have been entered at an American custom-house, and voluntarily subjected to the payment of any, even the most trifling duty? Not because importation was or, in such a case, could be intended, but because it was thought expedient that something should be done which, in a British prize court, might pass for importation. Indeed, the claimants seem to have conceived that the inquiry was not whether the importation ('into the intermediate port') was *real* or *pretended, but whether the pretence had assumed a particular form, and was accompanied with certain circumstances which, by some positive rule, were in all cases to stand for importation, or to be conclusive evidence of it.*" He then proceeds to inquire whether the British Court of Admiralty had ever decided that proof of landing and payment of duties at the intermediate port would, in every case, be held absolutely decisive of the legality of the voyage; and proves, I think, very satisfactorily, that no such general rule had been established, but that each case had been decided on its own particular circumstances, but with reference to the same governing question, whether the *animus importandi* terminated at the intermediate or looked to an ulterior port, and whether the transactions at the intermediate port were attendants of a *bona fide* importation, ending there, or a mere contrivance to cover the original and true scheme of the voyage to an ulterior port, which, without such cover, would not have been tolerated.

I have quoted the reasoning of the British judge thus at length because I think it bears with great fairness and force on the particular question before us. It is true that, in the case of the William, it was used to enforce a belligerent claim of restraint on the commerce of neutrals, which we deny; yet, so far as the separate question of a mere continuity of voyage was concerned, there is a direction, a comprehensiveness, and cogency in the reasoning which, I think, it would be much easier to censure in general terms than to elude or resist by open and candid argument. My own opinion is that, on its application to the supposed class of cases under consideration, our Supreme Court would, because I think they ought to, yield to its force. To this class of cases, therefore, I am of the opinion that our act to regulate the collection of duties extends.

Without attempting to anticipate further the minute and varied circumstances which may diversify these questions, I beg leave to repeat the suggestion of the propriety of deciding each case as it may arise on its own particular circumstances.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 24, 1821.

SIR: I perceive by the documents which you have sent me that I have been misled by the newspapers in the belief that East Florida had not been surrendered prior to July 14, on which day the Olive Branch left St. Augustine, consequently this ground of condemnation is removed in this instance, and the case is free from censure, unless it falls within the second or third class of hypothetic cases, which I had the honor to consider in my opinion of the 20th.

I have reconsidered the principle borrowed from the British admiralty decisions in relation to the continuity of voyages, which I have applied to the third class of supposed cases in Florida, and have reviewed the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of their orders in council restrictive of neutral trade, in the enforcement of which this principle of the continuity of voyages was employed by the British Court of Admiralty; and I am of the opinion that if the belligerent claim to be enforced had been as manifestly right as we then thought, and still think it wrong, the decision of Sir William Grant, in the case of the William, would have been correct: that is to say, that what we have no right to do openly and directly we have no right to do covertly and insidiously; and that an act wrong in itself can never be made right by a fraud. If we violated the law of nations by carrying on the colonial trade of her enemies in time of war; if carrying on this trade was an act of aid and assistance to her enemy, of which Great Britain had a right to complain, surely the mode of carrying it on could not vary the case. If the carrying it on at all was the injury, could it make any difference, either in its aspect of aid to the enemy or injury to Great Britain, whether we carried it on by a longer or shorter route, by a direct or circuitous voyage, or whether, by turning out of our way,

stopping at an intermediate port, and paying a mere transit duty there, we made the operation more or less burdensome and expensive to ourselves? If the main purpose was intrinsically wrong and vicious, and was *manifestly* one identical, continuous purpose from its commencement to its consummation, I am unable to comprehend how any intermediate ceremonials, indicating an innocent purpose, which is admitted to be all pretence, can have the effect of purging the act of its inherent vice. But the British claim itself was a usurpation on the rights of neutrals, and the British added perfidy to usurpation when, in 1801, their minister announced to Mr. King that the claim went no further than to the direct trade between the parent country and her colonies, and that landing the goods intermediately at a port of the United States, and paying the duties there, would be considered as breaking the continuity of the voyage, and stamping a new and neutral character on the goods, which would make them free to pass whithersover we pleased. As her pretension was wholly unknown to the laws of nations, no light as to its character was to be derived from the authors who had written on these laws; being a new pretension, which had originated with Great Britain, she alone was able to explain the extent to which she asserted and meant to carry it; and, when she had done so, she was bound in honor and good faith to carry it no further. The claim had been by her own authority announced to our merchants with this limitation; they were thus completely entrapped, and we had good cause to complain of the treachery which she had added to her usurpation, when her Courts of Admiralty were left at large to follow out the claim through all the consequences to which its nature and spirit led. It is true that, in our diplomatic discussions, we did complain of everything—the claim, the breach of promise, and the principle of continuity. In my opinion we had a right to complain only of the two first; for if the claim be a solid one, we have, I think, no right to elude it by any artifices, however troublesome and expensive we may contrive to make them to ourselves. At the same time I admit that the principle of the continuity and identity of voyage would, as between different nations, be extremely inconvenient in practice; and hence it would become their interest to arrange, by convention, some standard by which the continuity of voyage should be easily and certainly tested, although the adoption of such standard should involve a sacrifice, reciprocally, of their own impressions of their rights. It was from this consideration that the eleventh article of the inchoate treaty of December 31, 1806, proceeded; it was declared upon its face to be a mere temporary compromise during the existing war, the parties expressly reserving their rights when the war should be at an end. Such an article is no admission of principle either way, though it is highly probable that, as the mutual sacrifice which it made was more tolerable than war in assertion of the whole extent of claim on either side, the same compromise might have been continued, at least until the United States were in a condition to enforce their neutral rights upon the ocean. This treaty, however, left the question of principle exactly where it found it; and, so far as the separate question of continuity of voyage is concerned, the criterion which the British assume, although most injuriously and vexatiously applied in practice, was, I think, *in the abstract*, correct, and would, I believe, have been generally thought so, had it shown itself, for the first time, in the enforcement of a great moral or national right, of high and undisputed obligation.

It was the offensive company in which it was seen for the first time, and the most offensive and oppressive use which was made of it, that rendered it so extremely obnoxious here. In its nature, and tried at the forum of impartial reason, the principle appears to me to be invulnerable; it is, indeed, the principle which pervades all laws, criminal and civil, human and divine; for it is no other than this, that where the original intention is guilty, and where it continues throughout until it is consummated by the guilty act which it has all along meditated, the offender shall be punished, notwithstanding any artifices he may have adopted, intermediately, to disguise the true intention and to insinuate a different and innocent intention at any stage of the transaction. Applying this standard to the third class of cases considered in my opinion, I cannot avoid the conclusion that each case would present the question of fact, fairly open to inquiry before the court, whether landing the goods and paying a nominal duty, or no duty, in Florida, was anything more than a mere stoppage, *in transitu*, in the main voyage, which did not destroy its unity, but, on the contrary, left the party exposed to all the consequences of a direct continuous voyage from the foreign port to the United States.

But as the question is new and undecided in our courts, and the principle which it involves has once been and may again be the subject of much political discussion among us, pregnant, too, with serious consequences to this nation, I submit it to you whether it would not be well to send the question to the President with a view to his final disposition of it. I cannot myself perceive that the application of this principle to the question of revenue between this government and its citizens would involve the admission that a foreign nation had a right to apply it to the commerce of this nation with a third power. There seems to be great dissimilarity in the cases. These are, however, considerations which lie beyond the sphere of the lawyer. When my opinion on a question of law is asked, my duty requires me to pronounce the opinion which, as a lawyer, I really entertain, whatever political inconveniences may be apprehended from its adoption.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WIRT.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 27, 1821.

SIR: The case of the Olive Branch is, on the facts now stated, a proper case for the consideration of a court on the principles presented in my opinion of the 20th instant; and I have no doubt that it may be rendered still stronger for condemnation, by taking testimony in Florida on the point of the intention with which the goods were taken into that Territory: indeed, if the case proceed to adjudication, such testimony should be taken, and all the circumstances accumulated which go to prove that they were not taken into Florida with any intention of being mixed with the common stock of that country for consumption there, but with the intention merely of covering them against our claim for the American duties, by the pretence of an importation into Florida and of a termination of a voyage there. Among these circumstances, the *quantum* of duties actually paid to the Spanish government; the previous habits of trade at that port for the purpose of ascertaining whether this was a novel or an accustomed trade; the actual time of the arrival of the Olive Branch; the time of the entry of the goods at the Spanish custom-house; the quantity of the goods landed, and the quantity retained on board of the Olive Branch; with all the other circumstances and declarations attending the landing, the storing, and the reloading of

the goods, ought to be brought into view. And I have very little doubt that the purpose we suspect will become so manifest as to leave nothing for the consideration of the court but the truth of the principle on which my opinion is founded.

In the meantime the owners may, if they choose, have the vessel and cargo released on the usual admiralty stipulation, or, if they prefer it, may have the facts certified by the judge, with a view to petition you for the remission of the forfeiture. If they choose to do neither, and the President should not declare against the principle of my opinion, the case, I presume, must take the usual course.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury United States.*

17TH CONGRESS.] **No. 670.** [2D SESSION.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS IN BANK OF VINCENNES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 24, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 21, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to three resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 31st of January last, in the words and figures following, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before this House a statement showing the description and character of the collateral security obtained in the year 1821, for $168,453, deposited in the Bank of Vincennes, at the time of its failure; and whether such collateral security consisted in liens on real property, or in public or personal securities; if in liens on real property, the value of such property at the time of its acquirement, and what sum of money it will probably yield to the Treasury if sold on a credit of one, two, and three years; the present situation of the title to such real property, and all communication to and from the said Secretary in relation to such liens; if in public securities, whether an assignment of the State debt of Indiana to the Bank of Vincennes was not taken without any correspondence with any officer or agent of the State government; and if so, whether such assignment has been cancelled; the time when, and by whom; and if not cancelled, whether the United States claim a right of property in any portion of the State debt aforesaid which may remain unliquidated; and communications to and from said Secretary in relation to such assignment.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform this House whether the Bank of Vincennes complied with its agreement with the Treasury Department to furnish, quarterly, a list of its debtors, and the amount owing by each; and if so, the amount owing to said bank by Charles Smith's Steam-Mill Company, upon each rendition of the quarterly lists aforesaid.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform this House whether or not any draft or drafts have been drawn upon said Bank of Vincennes, under the direction of the Treasury Department, since the date of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to said bank, dated the 7th of July, 1820; and if so, under what item of appropriation, in whose favor, the date of such draft or drafts, and the object for which the same were drawn"—

I have the honor to transmit such documentary evidence and statements relating to the several subjects embraced by those resolutions as the records and files of the Department afford.

The information called for by the first resolution will be found in those documents and statements. It may be proper, however, to state that the letter of the Governor of the State of Indiana to the Secretary of the Treasury was received a considerable time before the Department was officially informed of the transfer of the State debt to the United States by the Bank of Vincennes, and on that account was not then answered. When the transfer of the State debt was communicated to the Department, it was understood that the Governor had considered the transaction of sufficient importance to convene the Legislature of that State. Owing to this circumstance, and the motives in which the measure was understood to have originated, no notice was taken of his letter. It may be proper here to state that, upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State, who is now its representative in Congress, the Bank of Vincennes, in 1817, was made a Bank of Deposit by the Bank of the United States, which, by agreement with the Treasury, had then the right of selection; and in 1819, upon the same recommendation, it was made so by this Department.

The bank rendered only two quarterly lists of its debtors: the first on the 1st of June, and the second on the 1st of October, 1819, in neither of which does the name of Charles Smith's Steam-Mill Company appear; but in the first is an entry in the words and figures following, viz:

B. Parke, agent, &c.	$1,000
Smith & Parke, Com., &c.	24,148
Same	2,000
Same	2,000
Drafts discounted on Smith & Parke	3,554
" " B. Parke	2,000

And in the second there is an entry in the words and figures following, viz:

B. Parke, agent of Vincennes Steam-Mill Company	$36,757

The amount of debts due the bank by the first list was $160,370 22, and by the second $177,200 91. It may be proper to observe that B. Parke was then, and now is, the District Judge of the State of Indiana, and also Indian Agent; and that Nathaniel Ewing, the Receiver of Public Moneys, was the President of the Bank of Vincennes.

Statement marked E shows the number and amount of drafts drawn upon the Bank of Vincennes, by the Treasurer, and by him as agent of the War Department, since the date of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 7th July, 1820, and indicates the object for and the appropriations under which they were drawn, as far as they were connected with appropriations. It may be proper, however, to observe that only two of these drafts were drawn by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and they were drawn for the express purpose of transferring funds deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, and in this place by the Bank of Vincennes, for the purpose of complying with the requisitions of the Department, but which had been deposited in them to the credit of the Bank of Vincennes, and not to the credit of the Treasurer. After the failure of the bank an attempt was made by it to appropriate these funds to its own use. Information having been given to the Department of the deposits, and of the attempt to withdraw them, drafts were directed to be issued by the Treasurer, for the purpose of transferring them from the Bank of Vincennes to the Branch Banks of the United States in those places. These drafts were of course unconnected with any appropriation. The only drafts drawn by the Treasurer, under appropriations, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, after that date, are those in favor of N. Pope, for $250, and of A. Meek, for $50, which were returned unpaid. The remainder of the drafts drawn upon that bank subsequent to the date referred to in the third resolution were drawn by the Treasurer as agent of the War Department, chargeable upon moneys placed in his hands, upon the requisitions of that Department, and subject to the control of the War Department.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, requesting a copy of such correspondence as may have taken place between the person employed to perform the duty of examining certain Land Offices and "the President and Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, or such person as they may have authorized to act for them, in relation to the deposit of the public money made in that bank and the security which has been obtained for the payment of such deposit, together with a copy of the arrangement and agreement entered into to secure the payment thereof."

In reply, I have the honor to state that there has been, within the knowledge of this Department, no such correspondence. It is understood that the gentleman who procured the arrangement attended the meeting of the directors and communicated with them verbally.

I have the honor to inclose copies of a deed of trust, and of assignments of debts, made by the agents of the bank, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, to secure the ultimate payment of the sum deposited in the bank.

The agent who transacted the business has informed the Department that real estate or other property to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars was to have been transferred or assigned to the United States, or trustees for their use, on the first day of January last, but no information has been received of the execution of such trust or assignment.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. DANIEL P. COOK, *House of Representatives.*

B.

CORYDON, *October* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have been lately informed that it is probable the Bank of Vincennes has transferred or is about to transfer to the United States the bonds executed in behalf of this State, on loans negotiated by the latter. If those bonds were due and unpaid the objections would be materially changed in character; but the conduct of that institution, discovered less to any of the State authorities than to the Treasury of the United States, at least prior to March last, evinces, to my mind, no propriety in countenancing such assignments; and this, too, without any notice to the State, when the State will shortly have their paper on hand sufficient to tender in full discharges of such of their bonds as will soon become due.

The bank has other resources; and I trust that so long as they remain the Treasury Department of the United States will not accept such a mode of liquidating its demands on the bank at the expense of the State.

It is true that I have confided in the integrity of the institution; but I am latterly informed that the Treasury Department has, for times past, been informed of its want of correctness. I hope, therefore, that you will not allow the State of Indiana to be wronged when resources are left to your Department commensurate with the stock of the institution as well as the debts owing to it of a personal character. Permit me to request a reply.

I am, &c.,

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

Hon. W. CRAWFORD.

C.

Substance of a communication made by John Badollet and J. C. S. Harrison to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, on or about the 20th of July, 1822.

SIR: On the 5th instant two judgments were obtained by individuals against the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, amounting to the sum of three thousand dollars. Execution has issued, and a part of the property conveyed by the Bank of Vincennes to the undersigned in trust for

the benefit of the United States has been levied upon by the sheriff and advertised for sale as the property of the bank.

We have ascertained that the ground relied upon for success by the gentlemen who ordered the levy to be made is the insufficiency of the deed of trust, in consequence of the seal of the corporation not having been thereto affixed. We have consulted Major Dewey (district attorney) and Moses Tabbs, esq., upon this subject; but the information received from these gentlemen has been in nowise satisfactory; and, being at a loss as to the proper course to be pursued, we have deemed it necessary to request information (through you) of the Attorney General.

Mr. Dewey informed us that he was unprepared to give a decisive opinion on the subject, but thought the omission of the common seal destroyed the efficacy of the deed and rendered us unable to hold the property against the judgments now or which might hereafter be obtained against the bank. Mr. Tabbs informed us that if the deed had been given by the bank to an individual the omission of the seal would be fatal; but since this property had been conveyed to secure the payment of a debt owed by the bank to the United States he thought the case materially different, and that the deed executed to the undersigned by the President and Directors of the bank was amply sufficient to hold the property against these judgments.

The property seized upon by the sheriff to satisfy these judgments consists of about ten acres of ground, adjoining this borough on the northeast, upon which has been erected a brick and two frame buildings, out-houses, &c.

Should the opinion of the Attorney General coincide with that advanced by Major Dewey, would it not be advisable to pay the amount of these judgments, rather than let this valuable property be sacrificed? That this would be to the ultimate advantage of the United States we are decidedly of opinion.

To prevent a like occurrence in future we caused a new deed to be drawn and had the defect of the old one remedied.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN BADOLLET.
J. C. S. HARRISON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

D.

VINCENNES, *December* 10, 1822.

SIR: On the 20th of last July Mr. John Badollet and myself had the honor of addressing you a letter, in which we informed you of the critical situation of a part of the property conveyed to us by the President and Directors of the Bank of Vincennes in trust for the benefit of the United States.

To this letter we have not as yet received an answer, and, fearing it may have been miscarried, I have thought proper to transmit you the substance of that communication.

The gentlemen in whose favor the judgments against the bank were obtained have, at my request, consented to wait until instructions could be received from you, which I hope will be forwarded as soon as convenient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. S. HARRISON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

E.

Statement of drafts drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on the Bank of Vincennes since July 7, 1820, with other particulars herein explained.

Date.	No. of draft.	In whose favor.	Amount.	No. of warrant.	To whom due.	Appropriation as stated by warrant.
July 8, 1820.....	110	Richard Smith.....	$250 00	T. W. 8845	R. Crittenden's salary	Civil Department.
July 27, 1820.....	140	A. Nebours.....	50 58	W. W. 6076	.....	Arrearages.
August 31, 1820...	192	President Bank of Vincennes.	2,805 49	W. W. 7094	.....	Invalid pensions, $1,953 11. Revolutionary do., 852 38.
October 6, 1820...	*283	Richard Smith.....	250 00	T. W. 9155	Nathaniel Pope's salary.....	Civil Department.
October 7, 1820 ...	*287	Richard Smith.....	50 00	T. W. 9174	A. Meek, att'y dist. Indiana.....	Do.
October 15, 1820 ..	*308	G. Huntt.....	245 00	W. W. 2909	.....	Indian Department.
October 15, 1820 ..	*309	W. Cotton.....	245 00	W. W. 2910	.....	Do.
January 27, 1821..	490	A. Curtis.....	15 60	W. W. 7532	.....	Arrearages.
February 12, 1821.	508	President Bank of Vincennes.	7,409 99	W. W. 7631	.....	Pensions.
May 17, 1821.....	652	Cashier United States Branch Bank, Louisville.	†32,736 79	.....	.....	
May 17, 1821.....	653	Cashier United States Branch Bank, Washington.	‡6,732 91	.....	.....	

* Draft returned unpaid and cancelled.

† This sum was placed in the office of discount and deposit at Louisville, in part provision for the payment of draft No. 9748, for $55,000, drawn December 28, 1819, and draft No. 9,875, for $50,000, drawn March 16, 1820. As the bank failed to provide for the whole amount of the drafts, they were cancelled, and this draft was drawn for the sum which was actually paid.

‡ This sum was placed in the office of discount and deposit at Washington, by the Bank of Vincennes, in part provision for the payment of draft No. 9680, for $20,000, which was drawn upon it on the 18th November, 1819. As the bank failed to provide for the whole amount of the draft, it was cancelled, and this draft was drawn for the sum which had been actually paid.

THOMAS T. TUCKER, *Treasurer United States.*

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *Treasurer's Office, February* 5, 1823.

F.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 29, 1822.

SIR: The Bank of Vincennes has transferred to the United States certain notes or engagements of the Governor of Indiana to pay the sum of $168,453.

It is, however, understood that the State has received, in discharge of taxes imposed by law, a considerable amount of the notes of the said bank, with a view to the liquidation of this debt. As it cannot be the interest of the United States or of the State of Indiana to have any legal controversy upon this subject, and as, in equity, the State ought to be secured against the demands of the United States under said transfer, as far as the notes of the bank have been received in discharge of taxes, in conformity with the laws of the State, you are authorized to liquidate this demand and to deliver to the officers of the State authorized to receive them so many of the notes or securities given by the Governor to the Bank of Vincennes as may be equal in amount to the notes of that bank received at the State Treasury as aforesaid.

It is understood that the evidence of the receipt of the notes of the bank by the State, whilst the notes were a legal tender in discharge of the State taxes, will be submitted to you, and that the delivery of the notes or securities will take place only as far as the evidence may be satisfactory.

If the Bank of Vincennes will give other collateral security to your satisfaction for the remainder of the notes of the State, you are authorized to return those securities to the directors, so as to restore the parties to their original relation in this transaction. If this proposition shall be declined by the bank you will deposit them with the Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, where they will remain until the State shall have determined what provision ought to be made for their discharge. It is, however, confidently expected that no difficulty will arise in relation to the remainder, as it is presumed the State will be disposed to make such provision as will secure the prompt payment of them as they become due.

If you shall be able to aid the Receiver in obtaining other collateral security for the amount of the notes, which, in any event, will be delivered to the State, you will confer additional obligations upon the Government.

An early report of the result of your efforts in this case is requested.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JAMES NOBLE.

G.

The following is an extract from the letter of Governor Jennings to James Noble, in answer to one from him covering a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to James Noble, the 29th April, 1822.

"CORYDON, *June* 8, 1822.

"Gen. JAMES NOBLE:

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo, covering a copy of the Secretary of the Treasury's letter to you, I received three days since, upon my return home.

"From the spirit and tenor of that letter I presume we shall have no difficulty in adjusting the subject. From an inclosure from Judge Lane, the Treasurer of the State, there was in his hands on the 31st day of January last $25,769 96

"At the time of the assignment of the bonds there was deposited in the State bank to the credit of the State $60, a sum that was more than necessary to pay the last interest on the bonds that were paid 60 00

"One hundred and twenty dollars in notes cut in twain for security in remittance by mail; one-half the notes reached the Treasurer before the first day of February last, and the other half would likewise have been received but for the delay of the mail, all which was in good faith received for the payment of taxes 120 00

25,949 96

"The sum of $120 is in the care of Mr. Wilson, sheriff of Fayette county, who will hand you this. I think it is fairly in the scope of your instructions; for if this item be not adjusted the State ought to lose it and not Captain Wilson, and particularly because the circumstance has been produced by the unnecessary and unwarrantable delay of the United States mail. You will receive the documents from Judge Lane to prove the facts stated, and on this item I trust and believe no difficulty should take place.

"To the foregoing account, with the explanations, the books of the Treasury and bank, and other documents, will prove their correctness. I know the whole facts, and have no disposition, nor the power, to wrong the United States. It will be my wish, and it is my expectation, that the amount of $25,949 96 go in discharge of bonds due, and so on in rotation and precedence of date. I shall be glad to hear from you soon on the subject."

The documents to prove the facts stated in the foregoing extracts are two letters from W. Lane, dated 8th June, 1822, one to Governor Jennings and the other to James Noble.

H.

To George L. Murdock, Joseph Brackenridge, James Backhouse, John Allen, sen'r, A. P. Andrews, and William H. Eads, Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana.

GENTLEMEN: I am authorized by Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to liquidate and settle, according to his instructions, dated the 29th of April, 1822, the debt transferred by the Bank of Vincennes to the United States, being certain notes or engagements of the Governor of Indiana, on the behalf of said State, to pay the sum of $30,800. I have therefore to request you and each of you to meet me on Saturday, the 24th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon

and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William H. Eads, in the town of Brookville, Franklin county, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt.

If it shall be deemed necessary by you, at our meeting on the 24th instant, to repair to Vincennes, where the bank is located, for the purpose of liquidating the said debt, I will accompany you without delay.

It is important to the United States that this debt should be immediately settled, and equally so to the State of Indiana, whose Legislature has once been convened before the constitutional period on account of the transfer of the said debt by the said Bank of Vincennes.

It will be recollected by a part of you that shortly after my return from Washington City, in the month of May last, I presented my instructions to liquidate the debt, from Mr. Crawford, of April last, and in the course of ten weeks past several of you and myself have met, for the purpose of adjusting the debt, at Mr. Eads', and once or twice the day was fixed for our meeting for the same purpose, but so few of you attended nothing has been done.

I flatter myself, however, that the debt will be adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned, from the assurances given by some of you; and I now propose, as I have done before, to receive property of the bank as a collateral security for the debt, in conformity to the instructions of Mr. Crawford.

I am now apprised, and have been, that this notice might have been addressed to the President and Directors of the aforesaid bank but for the fact that the bank is located in Vincennes and all of the directors, save two, from information, reside in or near Brookville, upwards of 150 miles from the place of its location, and also, for the report that there is no President of that bank, have thought it proper to address you in the present form and manner.

I reached home on the 12th of May, and on the 16th I wrote to Symmes Harrison, esq., of Vincennes, requesting him to apply to the bank and ascertain who were the directors, and, to prevent any misunderstanding in that particular hereafter, I give you the extracts from his letter, though the contents of the extracts I have long since made known to some of you.

"VINCENNES, *June* 11, 1822.

"SIR: In reply to your letter of the 16th ultimo I have to inform you that I have called upon the cashier of the Bank of Vincennes and requested him to furnish me with a list of the directors of that institution, which request he refused to comply with." "I believe (at least it is so reported) that there was no President appointed at their last election."

You will readily perceive my object in thus addressing you, and confidently hope you will appreciate and approve it.

It is to place the subject in such a train as to enable me to report to Mr. Crawford, at the final close of the concern, how and in what manner I have acted; and who has requested me to make an early report of my efforts to him, in relation to the liquidation of the said debt. Hitherto the private interviews as well as the meetings we have had on the subject, and the conversation with several of you, has been friendly, and I trust will continue.

Should it so terminate that you refuse to meet me after this notice and request, (as I do not know all the directors of the bank, but they are known to you,) it will be my duty, as you will readily concede, to conclude that you refuse to liquidate the said debt in pursuance of Mr. Crawford's instructions, and shall, from necessity, and the obligations I owe to the United States and the State of Indiana, report the same, without delay, to Mr. Crawford, and shall adopt such other measures within my instructions as may be considered by me prudent and correct.

I have made this address in the spirit of friendship and for the sole purpose of enabling all concerned to discharge their duty.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES NOBLE.

BROOKVILLE, *August* 14, 1822.

I.

CORYDON, *June* 8, 1822.

DEAR SIR: The bearer hereof, Mr. Wilson, the sheriff of Fayette county, will present you with this. There is some difficulty in the adjustment with him of the revenue due from said county for the year 1821. The circumstances are these: On the 31st day of January, (the last day authorized by law to receive State paper in discharge of the revenue,) I received his letter, inclosing divided notes on the State bank and branches amounting to the balance due from him as the collector for the aforesaid year, with an assurance that the balance should be forwarded by the succeeding mail. This promise was performed by inclosing the residue in a letter, dated at Connersville, the 25th day of January, 1822, which, however, from the tardy operations of the mails, did not reach me until the 10th of February. I had scrupled the propriety of receipting to him for this money under these circumstances, but have, however, the notes in my possession; and should you be satisfied, under all the circumstances, that he should have a credit for them, be so good as to signify it by a line.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, yours, &c.,

D. C. LANE.

Hon. JAMES NOBLE, *Brookville, Indiana.*

J.

CORYDON, *June* 8, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your requisition of yesterday I have to remark that the amount of paper of the State bank and branches in my hands on the 31st day of January last was $25,769 96.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

D. C. LANE, *Treasurer of State.*

His Excellency JONATHAN JENNINGS.

K.

Extract of a letter to Jesse B. Thomas, Esq., Edwardsville, Illinois, dated

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 10, 1821.

"If suit should not have been brought against the Bank of Vincennes for the sum due to the United States before you arrive at that place, I will thank you to ascertain, as far as practicable, what can be done to secure the debt ultimately; and I authorize you to enter into any arrangement for that purpose which you may judge to be for the interest of the nation, which shall not stipulate for a less sum than what is actually due. Should suit have been brought, you are, nevertheless, authorized to enter into any arrangement with the bank, under the limitations herein defined, and to direct such stay or suspension of legal proceedings as may be necessary to give effect to such arrangement."

M.

CORYDON, *September* 7, 1822.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, informing me that it becomes necessary that there should be evidence of the receipt of the notes of the Bank of Vincennes by the State, while the notes were a legal tender, in discharge of the State taxes, I have to remark that the receipt, within that period, amounted to $26,362 28, including those divided notes and others which were retarded from reaching here by the delay of the United States mail. Of this sum $25,159 is ready to be paid on the bonds due from this State, for moneys loaned to said State by the Vincennes Bank. The residue of $1,143 28 is presumed to have been paid in at the Treasury, in Treasury notes, and in warrants drawn upon this Department. Should it, however, appear, upon the closing of these various accounts, that these several sums will not amount to the aforesaid sum of $1,143 28, it is expected, on my part, that the residue (if any) will be permitted by you to be credited upon those bonds upon my paying over such funds as I am now required to do. With respect to the tender made to the Bank of Vincennes, I have to remark that the sum of $21,200 was presented on the 29th day of December, 1821, to the cashier of said bank, in discharge of the bonds becoming due at or about that period from the State to that institution, as the impression then was.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. C. LANE, *Treasurer of the State.*

CORYDON, *September* 7, 1822.

Be it known that on this day I, William H. Eads, one of the directors of the Vincennes Bank, the State bank of Indiana, being authorized by the directors of the said bank, and having received from Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of the State of Indiana, $25,159 in the notes upon the said bank and the branches of the said bank, in full for three certain notes or engagements given by the Governor of the State of Indiana on behalf of said State to the President, Directors and Company of the said bank, and in part of an obligation given by the said Governor to the said company, bearing date 2d January, 1818; now, should the Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, agent for the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, have heretofore given to the President, Directors and Company of the said bank any vouchers in relation to the notes, engagements, and obligations aforesaid, the said voucher is hereby declared void, so far as the sum of $25,159 dollars, as aforesaid, is embraced.

As witness my hand and seal.

WILLIAM H. EADS.

BROOKVILLE, *November* 2, 1822.

SIR: The notes or engagements of the Governor of Indiana, which were transferred to the United States by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, and which you placed in my hands to adjust, according to your instructions of the 29th of April last, have been attended to.

It has not been in my power to give you earlier information of the result of the adjustment, or the particulars that led to it.

If in the adjustment it should meet your approbation, but more especially the interest of the United States and the State to which I have the honor to belong, I shall be satisfied.

The foregoing sentence is drawn from me from the recollection that those notes or obligations were placed in my hands by my frequent solicitations; and as an inducement to you, I offered and agreed to perform the services without compensation.

Your zeal to promote the moneyed concerns of the United States, and also to prevent, under the unjust transfer of those notes, any collision between the Federal Government and the State Government of Indiana, has been duly appreciated by me.

In the origin of the transaction and liquidation of the State debt, so far as I have been concerned and solicited, and the causes which led me to it, proceeded from two considerations, that as the General Government had been imposed upon by the acts of the bank, could any steps be taken to prevent additional expenses and losses to the United States, and at the same time to secure any part of their claim against the bank, I was willing to aid.

The other consideration, that the State of Indiana has, at all periods, from the time that the notes of the bank were borrowed by the authority of the Legislature of the State, acted in full faith and for the purpose of meeting her engagements with the bank—with perfect knowledge of the directors of the bank, she did authorize by her laws that the State taxes should be received in the notes of the bank and its branches.

Near the time when it was known to the directors of the bank that the State, through the collections of her State and county ministerial officers, she was and would be prepared to meet her engagements with the bank, the bank, by its officers, suddenly transferred the claim to the United States,

which produced a just excitement against the bank in the bosoms of the people of the State. As a representative from the State, however feeble, this act of transfer by the bank was a strong inducement to me to prevent, by every fair means, further impositions from the bank upon the State.

You have herewith letters, the statement of the debt entrusted to my care, deeds, and mortgages, which furnishes to you the history of the liquidation of the case marked A, B, C, and D.

From the inspection of the whole transaction, you will find that the debt due from the State of Indiana, including interest, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, and which was heretofore transferred to the United States, amounted, on the 29th of December, 1821, to $32,570 17.

That on the 7th and 10th of September last the Treasurer of the State of Indiana paid in the notes of the said bank to its directors, which had been received in payment of taxes, in conformity to the laws of the State, the sum of $25,397 in part of said notes or engagements of the Governor of Indiana. Those notes or engagements were by me delivered up to the Treasurer of the said State, as far as they were paid; mortgages on real estate, by way of collateral security to the United States, having been previously taken of the bank, to secure the payment of near twenty-six thousand dollars, covering, as a necessary consequence, the sum last named.

The balance due upon those notes or engagements, transferred as aforesaid, amounts to the sum of $7,173 17.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES NOBLE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, U. S.*

D.

The amount of notes or engagements given by the Governor of the State of Indiana to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, on the behalf of the said State, and which were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States by the bank.

No. 1, dated 30th December, 1816		$10,000 00
Interest to 29th December, 1821		3,000 00
		13,000 00
Interest paid		2,403 33
Balance due		10,596 67
No. 2, dated January 3, 1817		4,000 00
Interest to 29th December, 1821, now due		240 00
Balance due		4,240 00
The interest being paid up to 1st January, 1821, as per endorsement, $958 67.		
No. 3, dated 30th April, 1817		6,000 00
Interest to 29th, 1821, now due		358 00
Balance due		6,358 00
The interest being paid up to 1st of January, 1821, as per endorsement, $1,322.		
No. 4, dated 2d January, 1818		5,000 00
Interest to 29th December, 1821, now due		300 00
Balance due		5,300 00
The interest being paid up to 1st of January, 1821, as per endorsement, $900.		
No. 5, dated March 4, 1820		4,000 00
Interest to 29th December, 1821, now due		190 00
Balance due		4,190 00
The interest being paid up to 4th March, 1821, as per endorsement, $240.		
No. 6, dated March 6, 1821		1,800 00
Interest to 29th December, 1821, now due		85 50
Balance due		1,885 50

The aggregate.

Nos. 1	$10,596 67	
2	4,240 00	
3	6,358 00	
4	5,300 00	
5	4,190 00	
6	1,885 50	
Carried forward		32,570 17

Brought forward.....	.....	$32,570 17
On the 7th September, 1822, Daniel C. Lane, esq., Treasurer of the State of Indiana, paid to the directors of the Vincennes Bank, as per Mr. Ead's receipt, and the letter of the Treasurer to James Noble, marked C, the sum of.....	$25,159 00	
And on the 10th day of September, 1822, the said Treasurer paid the further sum of $238, as will appear per endorsement on No. 4.....	238 00	
		25,397 00
Leaving a balance due of the debt transferred by the bank to the United States, of.....	.....	7,173 17

As a collateral security for the payment of the said sum of $25,397 to the United States, by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, mortgages have been taken on real estate, reference being thereto had will more fully appear, marked B, together with other deeds, showing the title to the property.

The notes or engagements of the Governor of Indiana, Nos. 1, 2, 3, were delivered up to the Treasurer of that State. No. 4, there is a credit endorsed of $4,202 33, on behalf of the State. That number, Nos. 5 and 6, are herewith returned, which show that the balance due by the State is $7,173 17.

JAMES NOBLE.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.*

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, I do hereby assign, transfer, and set over to Thomas T. Tucker, esq., Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, all the right, title, interest, and claim which the President, Directors and Company of the said bank have in and to a certain bill of exchange, drawn by John H. Piatt in favor of J. B. Canby, for ten thousand dollars, which, together with the interest thereon, amounts to eleven thousand and one hundred dollars, and which bill of exchange is now in suit. The said suit having been commenced by Charles Davey, esq., as attorney for said bank, he is hereby instructed to recognize this instrument of writing as a full and complete assignment of the said bill of exchange, and as entitling the said Treasurer to the proceeds of the same. Bank of Vincennes, State bank of Indiana, September 24, 1821. For value received.

V. J. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

In virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, I hereby assign, transfer, and set over to Thomas T. Tucker, esq., Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, all the right, title, interest, and claim which the said President, Directors and Company have in and to a judgment obtained in the Circuit Court within and for the county of Switzerland, in the State of Indiana, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, against Stephen C. Stevens in favor of the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, for upwards of six thousand dollars, for value received, this 24th day of September, 1821.

V. J. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Jennings, Governor of, and in behalf of, the State of Indiana, am held and firmly bound unto the President and Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, in the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, which sum of money is to be paid at the expiration of five years from the date hereof, and the legal interest arising thereon to be paid annually at the bank aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one," as Governor aforesaid, this sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, *Governor of Indiana.* [L. S.]

Witnesses present:
Davis Floyd,
Arthur Patterson.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, I do hereby assign over all the right, title, and interest which the President, Directors and Company of said bank have to the within bond to Thomas Tudor Tucker, esq., Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office. Value received this 22d day of September, 1821.

V. J. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Jennings, Governor of the State of Indiana, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for the benefit of the State," and for and in behalf of the said State, am held and firmly bound to the President and Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, in the just and full sum of four thousand dollars, for value received; the principal to be paid five years from the date hereof, unless the General Assembly shall choose to pay the same at an earlier date, and the interest thereon to be paid annually by said State, at the bank aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in behalf of said State, as Governor aforesaid, this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JONATHAN JENNINGS. [L. S.]

Witness present: D. C. Lane.

Received, 6th March, 1821, of the Treasurer of the State of Indiana, two hundred and forty dollars, being the amount of interest on the within obligation up to the fourth day of March, 1821, inclusive.

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, I do hereby assign over all the right, title, and interest which the President, Directors and Company of the said bank have to the within bond to Thomas T. Tucker, esq., Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office. Value received this 22d day of September, 1821.

V. J. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Jennings, Governor of the State of Indiana, for and in behalf of said State, am held and firmly bound to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, (adopted as the State bank of Indiana,) for value received, in the sum of five thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, which sum as aforesaid the said State is hereby obligated to pay at the said bank, on or before the expiration of five years from the date hereof, and interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, to be paid annually at the said bank as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, as Governor aforesaid, this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JONATHAN JENNINGS. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of—
JOHN CONNER.
JOHN TURNER.

Received, March 4, 1820, of the Treasurer of State, six hundred dollars, being the interest due on this obligation up to January 1, 1820, inclusive.

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

Received, March 6, 1821, of the Treasurer of State, three hundred dollars, being the interest due on the within obligation up to January 1, 1821, inclusive.

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, I do hereby assign over all the right, title, and interest which the President, Directors and Company of the said bank have to the within bond to Thomas T. Tucker, esq., Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office. Value received this 22d day of September, 1821.

V. J. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Received, the 7th day of September, 1822, of Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of the State of Indiana, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, in part payment of the within obligation, and being received by me as one of the directors of the Bank of Vincennes.

WILLIAM H. EADS.

Paid, September 10, 1822, by D. C. Lane, Treasurer of State, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars, as per receipt of Mr. Eads.

B.

This indenture, made this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between William W. Wade, trustee and agent for the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent as aforesaid, by direction and order of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and by virtue of a deed duly made and executed to him on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by John Test, attorney in fact for the aforesaid company and bank, duly appointed under the seal of the company and bank as aforesaid; and the said company being largely indebted to several persons in the said State of Indiana and elsewhere, and more especially to the United States, in large sums of money, for deposits made in the aforesaid bank heretofore by the former Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes, and among other sums of money the sum of near twenty-six thousand dollars, being part of the deposits aforesaid, and being a part of the large sums of money aforesaid: Now, the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the premises aforesaid, but more especially by the order and direction of the said company and bank as aforesaid, and for the purpose of paying the said sum of near twenty-six thousand dollars as aforesaid to the United States, and by virtue of the deed made by the attorney, John Test, as aforesaid, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, confirmed, aliened, enfeoffed, and released, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, convey, and confirm unto the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of the United States and their assigns forever, all the following described tracts and parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, to wit: Two lots, lying and being in the town of Fairfield, known and designated by their numbers, thirty-five and thirty-eight, as numbered on the plat of the town aforesaid; also, the following described in-lots of land, lying and being in the town of Brookville, the county and State aforesaid, viz: lots numbered one, twenty-one, twenty-two, seventy, one hundred and three, and one hundred and five, as numbered upon the plat of that part of the said town of Brookville laid off by John Allen, sen.; lots numbered thirty-seven, and forty-eight, and fifty-two, as numbered on the plat of that part of the said town of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler; lots numbered two, eight, and nine, as numbered on the plat of that part of the said town of Brookville laid off by William H. Eads; also, the following described parts of two certain in-lots of land in that part of the said town of Brookville laid off by Jesse B. Thomas and others, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the lot number fifty-seven, and running thence north with Main street forty feet; thence west ten poles, across lots number fifty-seven and fifty-eight; thence south forty feet to the southwest corner of lot number fifty-eight; thence east ten poles to the place of beginning. Also, that certain part of lot numbered thirty-eight, on that plat of the said town of Brookville laid of by Jesse B. Thomas and others, bounded as follows: Beginning

sixty-five feet north of the southwest corner of said lot; thence north thirty feet to Hartman's corner; thence east five poles; thence south thirty feet to Coalscott's line; thence west to the place of beginning. And also part of out-lot numbered four, as laid out by Amos Butler, in the said town of Brookville, bounded as follows: Beginning ten perches north of the southwest corner of said out-lot and one perch east of the west line of said lot; thence north five and a half degrees, west seven perches and three-fourths, to a stake, and north eighty-four and a half degrees, east twenty-one perches, to a stake; thence south five and a half degrees, east seven perches and three-fourths, to a stake; and south eighty-four and a half degrees, west twenty-one perches, to the place of beginning; containing one acre. Also the south half of out-lot numbered five, as recorded on the plat of out-lots adjoining the town of Brookville, as laid off by Amos Butler, which south half of said out-lot contains two acres, be the same more or less; also the two last described parts of lot, be it known, is conveyed, sold, and confirmed, as above, as will more fully appear from a deed duly executed to the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent as aforesaid, by the said John Test, dated the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; and also the following described tracts and parcels of land, lying and being in the town of Connersville, the county of Fayette and State of Indiana, viz: lot number three, as numbered on the plat of that part of the said town of Connersville laid off by John Conner; also part of an in-lot of land, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot number thirty-seven, and running thence west sixty feet; thence south fifteen feet; thence east sixty feet to Main street; thence north with said street fifteen feet to the place of beginning. Also the following described part of another in-lot of land: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number thirty-six, as numbered on the plat of that part of the town aforesaid laid off by John Conner, and running thence north thirty-five feet with Main street; thence west one hundred and sixty-five feet to an alley; thence south thirty-five feet to the southwest corner; thence east to the place of beginning. The three last described tracts of land will more fully appear from a deed executed to the said William W. Wade as aforesaid by the said John Test as aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid, and more especially to pay the debts owing by the said company and bank as aforesaid, and herein intended, with the property specified, to pay the United States the said sum of near twenty-six thousand dollars; the last named deed was executed on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said William W. Wade, as trustee and agent as aforesaid, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said company and bank, as far as the power is vested in him, of, in, and to the said premises hereby granted, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and to seize, receive, and recover the rents, issues, and profits thereof, from and after this day, to have and to hold the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, for the sole use and benefit of the United States, and his or their assigns, forever; and the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent as aforesaid, for himself and the said President, Directors and Company doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, that he hath lawful authority to sell and dispose of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power and authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; and further, that he, the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent as aforesaid, for himself and the said President, Directors and Company, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and his successors in office, for the sole use and benefit of the United States, against all persons lawfully claiming by, from, or under him, the said William W. Wade, trustee and agent aforesaid, or the said President, Directors and Company: Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby expressly declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents, that if the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States for the time being, or to his successors in office, for the use and sole benefit of the United States, or to his or their certain attorney or assigns, the said sum of near twenty-six thousand dollars, being the sum above named, in six days after date, then, and in that case, the foregoing indenture, and every part thereof, to be void and of no effect; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof, the said William W. Wade hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM W. WADE, *Agent and Trustee.* [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
ENOCK M'CARTY.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace within and for said county, William W. Wade, the within grantor, and acknowledged the above deed of conveyance to be his voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between John Jacobs, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said John Jacobs, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred and sixty-five dollars, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and he, the said John Jacobs, fully satisfied and paid, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, and their assigns forever, all the following described in-lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Brookville, in the county and State aforesaid, which certain in-lot of land is known by being numbered on the plat of that part of said town which was laid off by John Allen, sen.,

with the number one hundred and three, together with all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said John Jacobs, of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, and their assigns forever. And the said John Jacobs, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, and their assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority, to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said John Jacobs, his heirs, executors, and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, and their assigns, against all persons claiming or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said John Jacobs and Elizabeth, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth the right of dower in the premises aforesaid, with the appurtenances, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN JACOBS. [L. S.]
ELIZABETH JACOBS. [L. S.]

In the presence of—
HENRY JENKINSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for the said county, personally came John Jacobs and Elizabeth Jacobs, his wife, the above grantors, and being duly examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the use and purposes therein mentioned and contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Alexander Gardner, of Franklin county, State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Alexander Gardner, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, to him in hand paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, hath granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, for the said sum of three hundred dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, to the said President, Directors, and Company aforesaid, and their successors, all that part of a certain in-lot of land in the town of Brookville, laid out by John Allen, senior, which is described on the plan of said town as lot number thirty-eight, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number thirty-eight aforesaid; thence south three poles; thence east ten poles; thence north three poles; thence west ten poles to the place of beginning; and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Alexander Gardner, of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with all the estate, rights, members, and privileges, appertaining to the same, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid hereby bargained and sold, to the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, forever. And the said Alexander Gardner, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree, to and with the said President, Directors and Company aforesaid, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby bargained and sold, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority, to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said Alexander Gardner, his heirs, executors, and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming or to claim from, or under him, them, or any of them, or any other person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said Alexander Gardner and Eliza Gardner, his wife, in relinquishment of her right of dower in the said premises, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year hereinbefore written.

A. GARDNER.
ELIZA GARDNER.

Witnesses: WAIT HOWE.
JOHN HANNA.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, John Hanna, one of the associate judges of the Franklin Circuit Court for the county aforesaid, personally came Alexander Gardner and Eliza Gardner, his wife, who, being separately examined, acknowledged the foregoing indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

JOHN HANNA.

The interlineations in the foregoing deed were made with my knowledge and consent.

ROBERT HANNA, JUN.

This indenture, made this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Robert Hanna, junior, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Robert Hanna, for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars, to him in hand well and truly paid by the

said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, all that part of two certain in-lots of land in that part of the town of Brookville laid out by John Allen, and numbered on the plan of said town twenty and twenty-three, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number twenty-three; thence south, along the western boundary of said lots, ten poles to the southwest corner of lot number twenty; thence east, along the line of the last mentioned lot, three poles; thence north, through the last mentioned lot and the first mentioned lot, ten poles to the north line of the first mentioned lot; thence west to the place of beginning; and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Robert Hanna, of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, together with all the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances, to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, forever. And the said Robert Hanna, his heirs, executors, and administrators will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, against all persons claiming or to claim from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person whomsoever. In witness whereof, the said Robert Hanna and Sally, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year before written.

ROBERT HANNA, JUN. [L. S.]
SALLY HANNA. [L. S.]

Witnesses: NEWTON HANNA.
JOHN HANNA.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county*, ss.

Before me, the undersigned, one of the associate judges of the Franklin Circuit Court within and for the county of Franklin, personally came Robert Hanna, jun., and Sally, his wife, the grantors named in the foregoing indenture, who, being separately examined, acknowledged the foregoing indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

JOHN HANNA. [L. S.]

The interlineations made in drawing the foregoing deed were made with the knowledge and consent of the grantor. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, &c.

ROBERT HANNA, JUN.

This indenture, made this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Robert Brackenridge, of the county of Franklin, State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Robert Brackenridge, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, all that piece or parcel of land adjoining the town of Brookville, in said county of Franklin, and being part of out-lot numbered 4, as laid out by Amos Butler, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning ten perches north of the southwest corner of said out-lot, and one perch east of the west line of said lot; thence north five and a half degrees, west seven perches and three-fourths to a stake, and north eighty-four and a half degrees, east twenty-one perches to a stake; thence south five and a half degrees, east seven perches and three-fourths to a stake, and south four and a half degrees, west twenty-one perches, to the place of beginning; containing one acre, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Robert Brackenridge, of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, forever. And the said Robert Brackenridge, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, grant and agree, to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that the said Robert Brackenridge, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming or to claim from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever. In witness whereof, the said Robert Brackenridge, together with Hannah, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

ROBERT BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]
HANNAH BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
JAMES BACKHOUN.
HENRY JENKINSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county*, ss.

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came Robert Brackenridge and Hannah, his wife, the within grantors, and, being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their

voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between James A. Piatt, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said James A. Piatt, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-eight hundred and twenty dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever, all that certain part of lot numbered thirty-eight, in that part of the town of Brookville, Franklin county, and State of Indiana, laid off by Jesse B. Thomas and others, bounded as follows: Beginning sixty-five feet north of the south-west corner of said lot; thence north thirty feet to Hartman's corner; thence east five poles; thence south thirty feet to Coalscott's line; thence west to the place of beginning; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said James A. Piatt, of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances, to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rent, issues, and profits thereof, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company, their successors and assigns, forever. And the said James A. Piatt, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree, to and with the said President, Directors and Company, their successors and assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and has good right, full power, and lawful authority, to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said James A. Piatt and Jemima, his wife, their heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company, their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming or to claim from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said James A. Piatt, together with Jemima, wife of the said James, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, have hereunto set their hand and affixed their seal, the day and year first above written.

JAMES A. PIATT. [L. S.]
JEMIMA PIATT. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
DAVID CASE.
THOMAS WINSCOT.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace within and for said county, personally came James A. Piatt and Jemima, his wife, (the said Jemima being examined separately and apart from her husband,) the within grantors, and, being examined agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

DAVID CASE, *J. P.*

This indenture, made this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Joseph Brackenridge, of the county of Franklin, State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Joseph Brackenridge, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars, to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, all that certain parcel of land, situate in said county of Franklin, being the south half of out-lot numbered five, as recorded on the plot of out-lots adjoining the town of Brookville, as laid off by Amos Butler; which south half of said out-lot contains two acres, be the same more or less, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Joseph Brackenridge of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, forever. And the said Joseph Brackenridge, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority, to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said Joseph Brackenridge, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming or to claim from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said Joseph Brackenridge, together with Mary, his wife, who hereby relinquishes her right of dower in the premises aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]
MARY BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
JAMES BACKHOUN.
HENRY JENKINSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin County, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came Joseph Brackenridge and Mary, his wife, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Robert Brackenridge and Joseph Brackenridge, of the county of Franklin, in the State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Robert Brackenridge and Joseph Brackenridge, for and in consideration of the sum of four thousand one hundred dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, all that certain lot of land numbered fifty-two of the in-lots, as recorded on the plat of that part of the town of Brookville, in the county and State aforesaid, as laid off by Amos Butler, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Robert Brackenridge and Joseph Brackenridge of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors and assigns, forever. And the said Robert Brackenridge and Joseph Brackenridge, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors, that they are the true and lawful owners of the premises hereby granted, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that they, the said Robert Brackenridge and Joseph Brackenridge, their heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said Robert Brackenridge, with Hannah, his wife, and Joseph Brackenridge, with Mary, his wife, who both hereby relinquish their right of dower in the premises aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

ROBERT BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]
HANNAH BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]
JOSEPH BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]
MARY BRACKENRIDGE. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—
JAMES BACKHOUN.
HENRY JENKINSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came Robert Brackenridge and Hannah, his wife, and Joseph Brackenridge and Mary, his wife, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Nathan D. Gallion, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Nathan D. Gallion, for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred dollars, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, or their assigns, forever, all that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, and in that part of said town laid off by Amos Butler, and more particularly known by its number forty-eight, as recorded upon the plat of said town; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Nathan D. Gallion of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of said Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their assigns, forever. And the said Nathan D. Gallion, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that the said Nathan D. Gallion, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the afore-

said premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, or their assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever. In witness whereof, the said Nathan D. Gallion and Hannah Gallion, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in said premises, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

NATHAN D. GALLION. [L. S.]
HANNAH GALLION. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace within and for the county aforesaid, personally came the within named grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between John Test, attorney in fact for the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, duly appointed under the seal of said corporation, of the one part, and Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer (for the time being) of the United States, of the other part: Whereas the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, aforesaid, are largely indebted to several persons in the said State of Indiana and elsewhere, and particularly to the said United States, in the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, or thereabouts, for a part of the deposits of money made in the said bank by the former Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes: therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said John Test, as attorney in fact for the corporation aforesaid, in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of liquidating and securing to the United States aforesaid a portion of the said claim, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the said United States for the time being, as aforesaid, and his successors in office, and their assigns, forever, all the following described parcels of land, that is to say: one certain in-lot of land, lying and being in the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, known by the description of lot number one hundred and twenty-five on the plat of that part of the said town laid off by John Allen, senior; also, part of two certain in-lots of land in that part of the town of Brookville aforesaid, laid out by John Allen, senior, and numbered upon the plat of said town twenty and twenty-three, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number twenty-three; thence south, along the western boundary of said lots, ten poles to the southwest corner of lot number twenty; thence east, along the line of the last mentioned lot, three poles; thence north, through the last mentioned lot and the first mentioned lot, ten poles to the north line of the first mentioned lot; thence west to the place of beginning; also all that part of a certain in-lot of land in that part of the said town of Brookville laid out by John Allen, senior, which is described on the plat of said town by its number thirty-eight, and is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the said lot number thirty-eight; thence south three poles; thence east ten poles; thence north three poles; thence west ten poles, to the place of beginning; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained or sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer as aforesaid, and his successors in office, and their assigns, forever, for the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said United States; provided always, nevertheless, that if the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, or their agent or agents, shall or do, within ten days from the day of the date hereof, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said United States, their agent or agents, duly authorized to receive the same, the aforesaid sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, or thereabouts, without any fraud or further delay, then and in that case from thenceforth as well this present indenture as the estate hereby granted shall cease, determine, and become absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, the said John Test, as attorney in fact for the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

JOHN TEST, *Attorney for Bank.* [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—
WM. W. WADE.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Personally appeared before me, the recorder within and for said county, John Test, the within grantor, and acknowledged the above deed of conveyance to be his voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

WILLIAM W. WADE, *R. F. C.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between John Allen, senior, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said John Allen, senior, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly

paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, their heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain in-lot of land lying and being in the town of Brookville, Franklin county and State of Indiana, known by the description of lot number one hundred and twenty-five on the plot of record as laid off by John Allen, senior, one of the proprietors of the said town of Brookville, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said John Allen, senior, of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits, thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their successors and assigns, forever. And the said John Allen, senior, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their successors and assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he the said John Allen, senior, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant, and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said corporation, their successors and assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said John Allen, sen., and his wife Polly Allen, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

JOHN ALLEN, SEN. [L .S.]
POLLY ALLEN. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
JOHN HANNA.
JOHN SCOTT.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the associate judges of the Circuit Court within and for said county, personally came John Allen and Polly Allen, his wife, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOHN HANNA, *A. J. F. C.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Noah Noble, of Franklin county and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Noah Noble, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the same parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, forever, all that in-lot situate, lying, and being in the town of Brookville, Franklin county and State of Indiana, known by the description of lot numbered seventy on the plot of record, as laid off by John Allen, sen., one of the proprietors of said town of Brookville, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Noah Noble of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant and intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, and their assigns, forever. And the said Noah Noble, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he the said Noah Noble, his heirs, executors, and administrators, will warrant and defend forever the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said Noah Noble and his wife, Kitty S. Noble, who relinquishes her right of dower, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

N. NOBLE. [L. S.]
KITTY S. NOBLE. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
ROBERT JOHN.
E. D. JOHN.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came Noah Noble and his wife, Kitty S. Noble, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

ROBERT JOHN, *J. P.*

This indenture, made the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between William H. Eads, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said William H. Eads, for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever, all the following described in-lots of land in the town of Fairfield, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, viz: numbered on the plot of the town aforesaid thirty-five and thirty-eight; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said William H. Eads of, in, and to the said premises hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever. And the said William H. Eads, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said William H. Eads, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, with the appurtenances, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM H. EADS. [L. S.]
JANE EADS. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
THOMAS C. EADS.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came William H. Eads and Jane Eads, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes contained therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between William H. Eads, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said William H. Eads, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-two hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company of the bank aforesaid, and their assigns, forever, all the following described in-lots of land, in the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, viz: in that part of the town aforesaid laid off by John Allen, sen., numbered twenty-one, twenty-two, and one hundred and five; on that part of the town aforesaid, laid off by Amos Butler, number thirty-seven; and on that part of the town aforesaid, laid off by William H. Eads, numbers two, eight, and nine; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said William H. Eads of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained, sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever. And the said William H. Eads, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors, and Company, and their assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same, in manner and form as aforesaid. And further, that he, the said William H. Eads, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, with the appurtenances, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM H. EADS. [L. S.]
JANE EADS. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
THOMAS C. EADS.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace within and for said county, personally came William H. Eads and Jane Eads, the within grantors, and being separately examined, agreeably to

the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between William H. Eads, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said William H. Eads, for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever, all the following described parts: two certain in-lots of land in that part of the town of Brookville laid off by Jesse B Thomas and others, and in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. 57, and running thence north with Main street forty feet; thence west ten poles across lots Nos. 57 and 58; thence south forty feet to the southwest corner of lot No. 58; thence east ten poles to the place of beginning; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said William H. Eads of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever. And the said William H. Eads, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said William H. Eads, his heirs, executors and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, with their appurtenances, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM H. EADS. [L. S.]
JANE EADS. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
DAVID M'GENNIS.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin county, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace within and for said county, personally came William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, the within grantors, and, being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

This indenture, made the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between William H. Eads, of the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, of the one part, and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said William H. Eads, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said President, Directors and Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever, all that certain in-lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, and more particularly known by its number, (on that part of the town aforesaid laid off by John Allen, sen.,) one, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said William H. Eads of, in, and to the said premises, hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid, hereby bargained and sold, or meant or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, to the only proper use and behoof of the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, forever. And the said William H. Eads, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, that he is the true and lawful owner of the premises hereby granted, and hath good right, full power, and lawful authority to sell and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid. And further, that he, the said William H. Eads, his heirs, executors, and administrators, will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said President, Directors and Company, and their assigns, against all persons claiming, or to claim, from or under him, them, or any of them, or by, from, or under any other person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof, the said William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, who hereby relinquisheth her right of dower in the premises, with the appurtenances, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM H. EADS. [L. S.]
JANE EADS. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—
HENRY JENKINSON.
BEZZILLA WEFF.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Franklin County, ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace within and for said county, personally came William H. Eads and Jane Eads, his wife, the within grantors, and, being separately examined, agreeably to the act in such case made and provided, acknowledged the above indenture to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein contained. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

HENRY JENKINSON, *J. P.* [L. S.]

[17TH CONGRESS. No. 671. [2D SESSION.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS IN WESTERN BANKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 26, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant inclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of the same month, and requesting the communication of any information not already communicated as may be in the possession of the Department, I have the honor to observe that when the Bank of the United States went into operation an effort was made to simplify the operations of the Treasury through the instrumentality of that institution. To give to this effort the greatest efficiency, it was agreed that the bank should have the selection not only of the State banks in which the public money should be deposited in places where it had established no office, but of those whose notes should be received on account of the revenue, and that all money so deposited should be entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States in trust for the Treasurer of the United States. It was further agreed that the Treasurer might draw upon the bank at any place where the public money was deposited, whether there was any public money at such place or not, with the understanding, however, that reasonable notice should be given to the bank when it was intended to draw for any considerable amount beyond the sum on deposit at such place.

This project was generally carried into effect, in the course of 1817, after the State banks had resumed specie payments. The notes of all such banks, in the western States, were received by the land officers and deposited as specie in the offices of the Bank of the United States and in the State banks employed as offices of deposit.

This plan of simplifying the operations of the Treasury was, in the course of 1818, interrupted, on the one hand, by the complaints of the State banks employed as offices of deposit that the Bank of the United States acted oppressively and capriciously towards them, by subjecting them to all the inconveniences incident to the relation they held, and depriving them of most of the advantages which they had a right to expect from that relation; and on the other, by those of the Bank of the United States alleging that the State banks were desirous of appropriating to themselves all the advantages of their situation, without bearing any part of the burden imposed upon it by its charter or by the arrangement made with the Treasury, one of the most onerous of which was the implied obligation it had incurred of guarantying not only the solvency of those banks whilst they were employed as offices, but also of the other State banks whose notes were received on account of the revenue. This state of collision and irritation continued increasing until the autumn of 1818, when the bank notified the Department that it could no longer execute its arrangement without sacrificing the essential interests of the institution; at the same time it declared its determination to receive from the land officers nothing but its own notes and the current coin of the Union, except as special deposit. Shortly after this determination many of the western banks stopped payment.

The experience of the bank had, about this period, led to the conviction that it was impracticable to keep its notes in circulation in the western States, and orders were consequently issued, in the course of the autumn, or in the early part of 1819, forbidding its western offices to issue their notes, even on a deposit of specie. The determination which it had formed in relation to payments on account of the public lands was therefore practically a determination to receive nothing but current gold and silver coin, which was nearly as difficult to be obtained in the western States as the notes of the Bank of the United States. At this time there was due the United States nearly twenty millions of dollars by the purchasers of the public lands, a great part of which debt had been contracted during the suspension of specie payments, and in the years 1817 and 1818, when the notes of nearly all the western banks were receivable in payment. It was manifest, upon the slightest reflection, that this determination of the bank would greatly reduce the receipts into the Treasury from that important branch of the public revenue, but that consideration would not, alone, have been sufficient to have induced the Executive Department to have assumed the responsibility of the measure which was, with great deliberation, adopted upon the occasion.

To have permitted the distress and ruin in which the purchasers of the public lands would have been involved by the refusal to receive from them anything in payment but the current coin of the Union and the notes of the Bank of the United States under such circumstances, without an effort by the Executive Department to avert them, would have excited feelings in a large and meritorious body of citizens which no prudent government, even if despotic, could have seen with indifference. It is confidently believed that if no such effort had been made the Executive Department of the Government would have been charged with the most shameful imbecility, and that the Treasury Department would have been loaded with the public execration. If an effort was to be made to afford relief, the alternative pre-

sented was to continue to receive the notes of the few banks in the west which still continued to pay specie, and enter them to the credit of the Treasurer, in the offices of the bank, as special deposit, or to deposit them in State banks, upon conditions which would make it their interest to return them into circulation as soon as practicable, on account of the Government. In the first case they would have accumulated in those offices without the possibility of being put again into circulation on account of the Government, as those offices would have had no inducement to make exertions to convert them into specie or transfer the amount by the purchase of bills of exchange upon New Orleans or upon the Atlantic cities. To effect either of these operations it was manifest that the employment of the State banks was indispensable. The arrangements proposed were maturely considered and adopted with the approbation of the President, who was fully sensible of the importance of the crisis which had arrived.

The inducements which were offered to those banks to resume and continue specie payments, and to transfer the excess of the public revenue collected in the western States beyond the expenditure to places where it could be expended, were believed to be both justifiable and sufficient to insure success, and the result has proven that nothing was necessary to the most complete success but the want of integrity in those who had the direction of some of those institutions.* Against this contingency the Department availed itself of all the means within its reach, and confided in the representations of gentlemen who occupied high and responsible stations in the public councils, whose judgment and integrity were considered unquestionable, and whose means of information excluded almost the possibility of mistake. Notwithstanding the want of integrity which has been manifested by the directors of several of those banks which have failed, it is still confidently believed that, after making a liberal allowance for any loss which may possibly occur by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, the Banks of Vincennes, Edwardsville, and Missouri, the benefits which have resulted from those arrangements will greatly preponderate over such loss.

It is impossible to state whether any loss will eventually be sustained by the Government from either of those banks. No apprehension is entertained of loss from any other. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati is therefore the only one in which public money has been deposited, where the Bank of the United States had established an office, from which there is any danger of loss.

That bank, in a very short time after it resumed specie payments, in conformity with its agreement with the Treasury Department, stopped payment, and has never made any return or answered any of the demands which have been made upon it for information. The impression in relation to it has therefore been very unfavorable. A suit has been brought against it in the federal court for the amount of public money in its possession, which has not yet been decided.

The arrangements made with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, the Bank of Chillicothe, and the branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, where offices of the Bank of the United States had been established, by which the public money collected at the land offices in the vicinity of those banks were deposited in them, were not communicated to Congress at the next session after their date, from mere inadvertance to the provision of the charter to which the resolution refers. They were, however, matters of general notoriety not only in the western States, but in the other parts of the Union. Omissions of this nature have frequently occurred in the Departments, and, it is presumed, will occur hereafter, with officers the most attentive. The notoriety, however, which attended these arrangements with the banks, it is presumed, will satisfy the committee that there was neither a wish nor intention to withhold from Congress the fact of such deposits, and the reasons upon which the measure was founded.

The papers which are herewith transmitted support the views presented in this letter.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, *Chairman of the Select Committee.*

[PAPERS TO BE ANNEXED.]

Extract from a letter of September 14, 1819, *to Langdon Cheves, esq., President of the United States Bank.*

It has been my constant endeavor, for more than twelve months past, to prevent, as far as practicable, all collision between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, as far, at least, as that collision might be connected with the transactions of this Department. It is not my intention, therefore, to give drafts upon the State banks for public money without previously arranging with them the mode of payment.

Acting upon the same principle, I have endeavored, in the course of the present year, to make arrangements with State banks in the western States, by which they should become the depositories of the public money collected in that section of the Union. I considered the deposits there positively injurious to the banks, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That the offices had already extended their discounts in Ohio and Kentucky further than was consistent with the interests of the bank.

2. That every dollar deposited in them on the Government's account that could not be disbursed there would have to be employed in discounts or transferred to the bank in Philadelphia or its eastern offices.

3. That, owing to the state of exchange, transfers could only be made by the transportation of specie across the mountains.

4. That, owing to the geographical position of Kentucky and Ohio, the public expenditure would be extremely limited.

5. That the transportation of specie from the western to the eastern States by the bank invariably had produced and would continue to produce irritation in the public mind.

An additional reason for endeavoring to make State banks in that section of the Union the depositories of public money was to increase the receipts by enabling the public debtors to pay in the

* This is proven by the fact that the banks of Illinois, of Madison, and of Columbus, have fulfilled their engagements with fidelity, and still continue to fulfil them; and that the Bank of Chillicothe faithfully fulfilled its engagements as long as they existed.

notes of specie-paying banks, which would not be received by the offices of the bank, and which could not be received by them without increasing that collision which it was my desire to diminish.

The foregoing reasons, which appeared to me so obvious as to need no elucidation, have, however, escaped the observation of one of the directors of the office at Louisville, who has remonstrated against the transfer of the deposits to the Branch Bank of the State of Kentucky. I have the honor to send you inclosed his letter. If the views presented in them correspond with those entertained by the Board of Directors it will afford me great pleasure to restore the deposits, not only there, but at Chillicothe.

The arrangement which was attempted at Cincinnati has entirely failed. At the time the arrangement was made with the Bank of Chillicothe I was not aware that anything was due from it to the United States Bank, and, of course, made no stipulation in relation to it. The failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to comply with its undertaking has terminated all connexion with it; the condition which was imposed upon it in favor of the United States Bank, as well as those in favor of the Treasury, has therefore produced no effect.

I shall at all times be obliged to you for the communication of your ideas upon every subject connected with the operations of the bank and of the currency. It is, I think, sufficiently manifest that the offices west of the mountains can never have any local circulation there as long as their notes are received by the Government in discharge of duty bonds at Philadelphia and the other commercial cities.

The refusal of the bank to receive the notes of its offices on deposit has not, in any considerable degree, relieved it from the burden of exchange between the different sections of the Union. When it is considered that the whole circulation of the bank is now less than four millions of dollars, it is probable that those who have remittances to make cannot at all times obtain the sums necessary, but generally exchange will be effected by them, as long as their currency is rendered universal through the Union, by the receipt of them on account of the Government in the principal commercial cities. If they should be made receivable only in the States where they are issued, and in States and Territories where offices have not been established, each office would have to be conducted upon commercial principles, and, of course, the expense of it be borne by the commercial class. This, however, is no evil to that class as a body of men, as the expense of exchange would be paid and received by them. To travellers, however, the locality of the currency of the notes of the bank would be a serious evil, unless measures should be adopted by the bank, through its offices, to receive them from the hands of the brokers. This being done, the objections to the change of the charter under consideration would be substantially removed.

I remain, &c.

Extract of a letter from the President of the United States Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 5, 1819.

"The board entirely concurs with you in the views you take as to the Government collections and deposits in the western States, which they believe to be calculated to ease the moneyed pressure on that portion of the country, as well as to meet the interests of Government, and relieve the bank from embarrassing collisions with local banking institutions."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1820.

SIR: With a view to increase and equalize the facilities of making payment for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the Receivers of Public Moneys to take, in addition to specie and the bills of the United States Bank and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz: those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria, and those specie-paying banks in the State in which the land office is situated.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given on the subject, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of any paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes in specie on demand; and that prohibition must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

In order to facilitate the collection of the notes of the banks in your State which may be received by you, you will, on making a deposit, give notice to each of those banks of the amount of its notes contained in such deposit; and if you shall be informed by the cashier of the bank in which you make your deposits that the notes of any bank in your State, which may have been deposited by you, have not been paid on demand, you will discontinue to receive the notes of such bank. It may be proper for you to take the first occasion to intimate, in respectful terms, to each of those banks, the consequence that will result from a want of punctuality in paying its notes on presentation.

For the information of the purchasers of public lands, you will publish, in one of the newspapers of your district, a list of the kinds of money receivable at your office; and you will give notice, in like manner, of any change which may occasionally take place.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 672. [2D SESSION.

LOANS OF MONEY TO BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS FROM THE TREASURY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 29th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the Senate if any loans of money to any amount, and for what purpose, have been made from the Treasury, to any individuals or banking institutions, since the 3d day of March, 1789, and whether such loans, so made, have been repaid, or in any manner adequately secured, so that the Government will ultimately be satisfactorily reimbursed," I have the honor to submit copies of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, from the 19th of March, 1792, to the 17th of July, 1819, inclusive, to the officers of the Bank of the United States, and of its branches, and to the officers of certain State banks, and to other officers and individuals, which contain the information required by the resolution, as far as it can be collected from the correspondence of the Department.

By reference to the papers numbered from 1 to 11, inclusive, it is apparent that loans in fact, though not in terms, were offered by the Treasury Department to the Bank of the United States, and to the State banks to which they were directed.

By the first of these letters, dated the 19th of March, 1792, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the President of the Bank of the United States that it had been represented to him that an unusually large sum of money had and would become due to the United States from importers in the district of Philadelphia, in the month of March, 1792, and reminded him that, in consequence of standing circular instructions, the collector of the district would receive from the merchants, as cash, the post notes of the Bank of the United States, if not issued for a longer period of payment than thirty days, and that he would judge how far it might be convenient to make operations payable in such notes, which might not be convenient if payable immediately in specie or cash notes. On the 29th of the same month, a letter was addressed, by the same officer, to the President of the Bank of Maryland, stating that it had been intimated to him that considerable sums of duties had become due, or were to fall due, in Baltimore, in the course of the month, and that it was at all times his wish to give to the merchants as much facility as the public business would admit; that he had, therefore, determined, if he should incline to make discounts for the importers to enable them to pay the duties due on or before the 15th of April thereafter, he would leave a sum of money, equal thereto, in his hands, for sixty days after the dates of the notes.

By his letters of the 10th of April, 1792, the Presidents of the Bank of the United States and of the Bank of Maryland were informed that circumstances within his knowledge induced him to state that the operation, suggested in his letter of the 29th of March, continued to be desirable in relation to those who have payments to make at the custom-house in the course of that month. By his letter of the 8th of December, 1792, the President of the Bank of the United States was informed that the Secretary had no objection that notes in which the Government was interested should be renewed for thirty days in all cases where it could be done with perfect safety to the public. By the letter of the Secretary, of the — of February, 1793, the Presidents of the offices of the Bank of the United States at New York and Baltimore were informed that an arrangement had been made with the Bank of the United States, for the accommodation of the merchants of Philadelphia, whose bonds for duties were to become payable between that date and the last day of the ensuing month, by which the bank would discount the notes of such merchants as were indebted to the custom-house for thirty days, for the respective sums that should become payable; the bank to receive those notes from the collector as cash, to be drawn for only by the collector. The President of the office was informed that if a similar arrangement appeared to him to be requisite to the accommodation of the merchants of New York, that he would not draw for the sums that had relation to the transaction until about the middle of May thereafter. On the 5th of March, 1793, a similar letter was addressed to the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston and Providence. His letters of the 5th of April, 1793, and the 16th of February, 1797, marked 10, 11, have the same object in view; that is to say, they offer, as inducements to the banks to discount the notes of persons indebted upon duty bonds, that the amount of such bonds shall not be drawn from the banks until the notes discounted were payable, or that post-notes shall be receivable by the collector in discharge of such bonds.

The latter of these letters relates to the case of an individual, in whose favor the Secretary of the Treasury submits to the consideration of the bank whether an accommodation could not be granted to him, on condition that the sum discounted should be paid in a post-note, to be deposited with the collector of the customs. This representation was made in consequence of the individual's being unable to obtain a credit at the custom-house on a cargo of coffee, because he had duty bonds to a considerable amount then due. It appears, from the letter of the 23d of February, 1793, already referred to, that arrangements of that nature were made verbally with the bank, as the arrangement referred to in that letter is not of record in the office.

The correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the banks, generally, does not show upon what account the deposits in those banks were made. The letters of the Secretary to the Treasurer are still more general, simply directing the deposit.

The accounts of the Treasurer with the banks anterior to the last quarter of the year 1811 have not been preserved; no inference, therefore, can be drawn from the state of the accounts as to the object or purpose for which any deposit was made previously to that date. From the accounts with the banks from that period it appears that many deposits were made by transferring public money from one bank to another when the amount in the bank to which the transfer was made was much more than sufficient to meet the drafts drawn upon it. Although the inferences which may be drawn from the state of the accounts between the Treasurer and a bank in which deposits are made, apparently not required for the public expenditure, cannot be considered as conclusive evidence that such deposits were made to sustain the bank against a run or press upon it or to aid it in its operations, yet the presumption is sufficiently strong to make it proper to present a few of those cases. On the 6th of March, 1812, a draft was drawn for $50,000 in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of New York upon the State Bank at Charleston, and on the 7th of May for $80,000. On the 2d of March there was on deposit in the former bank $432,000, which

was not reduced below $319,000 during the remainder of the month; and on the 4th of May the deposit was $133,000, which sum was not diminished during the month; and at the end of the quarter it had increased to $224,000. There were drawn and deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania the following drafts, viz: March 12, 1812, upon the Union Bank of Boston, $50,000; July 6, upon the State Bank of Boston, $49,000; in October of the same year, upon the Bank of Baltimore, $200,000; and upon the Manhattan Company, $100,000. At the date of the first draft there was standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank $133,000, which was not diminished during the month, and at its close amounted to $294,000. At the date of the second the deposit amounted to $164,000, which continued increasing, and amounted, on the 17th August, to $403,000, and at the end of the quarter to $636,000. On the 6th of October, the date of the first draft in that month, it amounted to $465,000, and at the close of the month to $593,000. The records of the office afford no explanation of the reasons which induced the Secretary of the Treasury to make these transfers; and many others of a similar nature were made from time to time. But on the 4th of March, 1814, the cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by letter of that date, informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the great and unprecedented demand upon that institution for specie, principally from the eastward, induced him to request that, if consistent with the interests of the Government, he would give him drafts either on New York or Boston to an amount that would counteract those demands, stating that the amount of specie in the vaults but little exceeded $200,000, and that the demands of the bank upon those to the southward of Philadelphia, if called for, might put them to serious inconvenience. Upon this representation a draft was, on the 8th of the month, drawn by the Treasurer in favor of the bank for $150,000 upon the Bank of New York. Upon the 28th of February preceding this transaction there was in the bank a deposit of $755,000, and on the 31st of March $799,000. By reference to the letter of the President of the Bank of Columbia which accompanies this report, it appears that on the 29th of October, 1801, the Secretary of the Treasury made a deposit in that bank of $50,000 to enable it to sustain itself against a run which was then making upon it, and that other sums were subsequently deposited in that bank by the Department to aid it in its operations. In the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, of the 27th of May, 1813, to Stephen Girard, he is informed that "the arrangement made by Mr. Gallatin relative to the deposit of the public moneys drawn from your bank in favor of the public agents was to shield you against the attacks of the incorporated banks, to whom such money would otherwise have been transferred; and the magnitude of your contract might thus have been rendered highly prejudicial to your institution. It is the particular province, and it has been the practice, of the Department of the Treasury of the United States to direct the moneyed operations of the public to the preservation of credit by maintaining the equilibrium between the moneyed institutions of the country; and as it has protected your institution by the arrangement alluded to, so it will guard those institutions against any undue pressure which the public funds in your vaults may enable you to direct against them. I am informed that you have made some very heavy and unnecessary drafts of specie from several banks, particularly from the Pennsylvania and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, with indications of a disposition to persevere, which has excited considerable apprehension. I therefore deem it necessary to inform you that a continuance of that system will induce the prompt application of a specific remedy."

From my personal intercourse with Mr. Gallatin I know he entertained the sentiments communicated in this letter, and I presume they have been entertained by all of his predecessors and successors in office, and acted upon whenever cases occurred which rendered it necessary.

When I entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, on the 22d October, 1816, the banks in all the States, except those in Massachusetts, had suspended specie payments. My immediate predecessor in office had made an ineffectual attempt in the course of that year to induce them to commence specie payments by discharging in specie all notes not exceeding five dollars. By the charter of the Bank of the United States it was to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1817. It was, after mature deliberation, determined that another effort should be made by the Treasury Department to induce the State banks to aid the Bank of the United States in restoring the currency to a sound state. There was then in the Treasury more than eleven millions of dollars, deposited in the State banks, and the estimate of receipts for the year 1817 considerably exceeded that of the expenditure for the year. It was therefore proposed by the Department that no part of the sums then in the State banks should be drawn from them before the 1st of July, unless the receipts should not be equal to the expenditure, an event which there was no reason to apprehend, and that after that time it should be gradually drawn as the public service should require; but in no case were drafts to be drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States, unless it should become necessary to protect it against the State banks. This advantageous proposition was declined without hesitation. The banks in the principal Atlantic cities, however, entered into an arrangement with the Bank of the United States by which they engaged to resume specie payments, and in the course of the year 1817 the resumption, with but few exceptions, became general throughout the Union. Towards the close of the year 1818 some of the banks in the western States stopped payment. The sudden fall in the price of all domestic articles, which occurred about the same period, created a general pressure upon the banks. In the winter and spring of 1819 the Bank of the United States was, in the opinion of the enlightened officer who presided over its direction, in a great degree indebted for the preservation of its credit to the forbearance of its creditors, and to the support which it received from the Treasury Department. Such were my impressions of its critical state that I felt it my duty to accept propositions made by the Board of Directors which, under other circumstances, would have been declined.

During this general pressure the banks in this District which, upon the establishment of the Office of Discount and Deposit in the city, had not taken advantage of that event to reduce their circulations by contracting their discounts, were pressed by continual and increasing demands for specie from the eastward, and by the return of their notes upon them from the western parts of Virginia, where certain banks, chartered by that State, had commenced, or were preparing to commence business. Pressed thus, on both sides, their means of meeting the demands made upon them, and of preserving their credit, were believed to be insufficient. In this critical situation several of them applied, personally, by their directors, to the Department, to ascertain whether, in case of great emergency, they would receive any support. Considering the crisis as highly important to the nation, and believing that a failure of one or more of those banks would produce a general run upon all, of a different nature from that which was then pressing upon them, assurances were given that a reasonable support might be relied upon.

In consequence of this assurance deposits were, from time to time, made in the Union Bank of Alexandria, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Franklin Bank, of the same place; in the Union and Central Banks of Georgetown; in the Bank of Washington; and in the Patriotic Bank. All these sums have

been repaid, except the sum of $48,000 dollars, deposited in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. The whole of the funds of that bank have been assigned to the United States, and legal measures have been adopted by the Attorney of the United States for the recovery of the amount from the debtors of the bank. The letter of that officer, which is herewith communicated, shows that there is no danger of any loss to the United States. Copies of the letters to the Treasurer, directing the deposits to be made in that bank, to his credit, are also communicated. These deposits were made upon the representations of General Thompson Mason, then collector of the district of Alexandria, and of John T. Ricketts, esq., who were both men of great respectability and considerable stockholders in the bank. W. T. Swann, esq., a man of the fairest character and of considerable property, was then the President of the bank. No doubt was entertained of the integrity with which the bank was administered, and of its capacity, if aided for a short time, of preserving its credit and of meeting the drafts of the Treasurer for the amount deposited by him to his credit. This anticipation, it is believed, would have been realized had not the notes of the bank been so successfully counterfeited as to have imposed upon its officers to a considerable amount. The same misfortune befel the Central Bank of Georgetown. In the month of May, of the same year, when the cashier of the Bank of Columbia was about to set out on his journey through the interior of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, for the purpose of demanding payment of the special deposit which had been transferred to that bank, he represented to the Department that he should be at very considerable expense, and that during his absence there might be a press made upon the bank; and, therefore, requested that a deposit of $45,000 might be made in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer. As no charge was to be made for the expense and risk which was incurred in carrying a large amount of bank notes through the country, the request was considered reasonable and the deposit was accordingly made. This bank has never ceased to pay its notes in specie on demand.

These are all the transactions with banks which are believed to be within the intent or terms of the resolution, except certain transactions with the banks in this District in the early part of the year 1817, which were specifically reported to the two houses of Congress on the 10th of December, 1817, and printed among the public documents of that session. In that report it is stated that a deposit of $75,000 had been made in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, to sustain it in its operations, immediately after resuming specie payments. The principle and practice of the Treasury in sustaining the credit of banks disposed to act correctly was, in this communication, frankly disclosed to Congress, when not the slightest symptom of dissatisfaction was manifested, or the right or propriety of the practice called directly or indirectly in question.

It is presumed that it has not been the practice of the Department to lend the public money to individuals. By reference to letters, numbered from 12 to 16, inclusive, it will be found that public money has been advanced to individuals which, however, have that appearance; but it is possible that those transactions may admit of explanations which may take from them that character. From Nos. 14 and 15 it appears that considerable sums were, in 1798, advanced to Lane & Salter, and others, to enable them to erect the necessary machinery for making cannon, when no contract for that object had been made. The only case which has occurred since I took charge of the Treasury Department, which can have given rise to that part of the resolution, is one connected with the public money deposited by the Receiver at Cincinnati in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that place.

That bank, a short time after the date of its agreement with the Department, in 1819, stopped payment, and has not, when called upon, offered any explanations or given any reply to the several letters addressed to it by the Department. When, in the course of that year, Mr. Whann visited Cincinnati as the agent of the Treasury, to convert the special deposit into current notes or specie, or to obtain acknowledgments that should bear interest, he reported that all the banks upon which he called, with the exception of the Farmers' and Mechanics', had shown a disposition to act fairly; had exposed to him the state of their affairs, and given him such explanations as were satisfactory; but that the officers of that bank had refused to expose the state of its affairs, or give explanations of any kind. It also refused to give any receipt or acknowledgment of the amount which had been deposited in it. No return has yet been made to the Treasurer or to this office, stating the amount in its possession. These circumstances had produced a most unfavorable impression not only as to the integrity with which the bank was directed, but also as to its solvency. In the spring of 1820, Colonel Johnson, of the Senate, as the agent of his brother, applied to the Department to ascertain whether, upon his transferring notes to the United States upon persons in good credit in this place, a credit would be given to his brother for the amount with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Believing, as I did, from the circumstances which have been stated, that the debt due by the bank was not safe, and that notes upon solvent persons in this place afforded a more certain prospect of receiving payment than from the bank, the offer was accepted, and notes to the amount of $30,583 24, a considerable proportion of which were secured by mortgage, were deposited in the branch of the United States Bank in this place, and a credit for the amount given to Colonel Johnson with the Bank at Cincinnati. The transaction, however, was never considered as a loan of money. It was, in fact, changing one debt for another, and receiving, as it was then and still is believed, a better security for it than what was given in exchange. Subsequent reflection, however, upon the subject excited doubts whether the responsibility of changing the nature of any debt due to the United States, except by taking collateral or additional security, ought to be incurred by the Department. An application of a similar kind, made subsequently, by the same gentleman, was accordingly declined.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, *President, pro tempore, of the Senate.*

No. 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: It has been represented to me that a sum of money, unusually large, has and will become due to the United States, from the importers into the district of Philadelphia, in the course of the current month. On this occasion I think it proper to remind you that the collector of that district, in consequence of standing circular instructions to the custom-houses, will receive from the merchants, upon equal terms with cash, the post-notes of the Bank of the United States, if not issued for a longer

term of payment than thirty days after date. You will judge how far it may be convenient to you to make operations payable in such notes, which might not be convenient if payable immediately in specie or in cash notes.

It has occurred that such an operation may have special reference to those who have the payments to make, and it is particularly desirable, at the present crisis, that every reasonable accommodation should be afforded.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

A. HAMILTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 29, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: It has been intimated to me that considerable sums of duties have become due, or are to fall due, in Baltimore, in the course of the present month. It is, at all times, my wish to give to the merchants as much facility as the public business will admit of. I have therefore determined to inform you that, if you should incline to make discounts for the importers, to enable them to pay the duties which have become due or which shall fall due on or before the 15th of April, I will leave a sum of money equal thereto in your hands, for sixty days after the dates of the notes.

If you should intend to give the trade this accommodation, the collector of Baltimore, on application to him, will furnish you with names of the obligors and the sums they are, respectively, to pay on or before the said 15th April.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

A. H., *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Maryland.*

No. 3.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 10, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: I am induced, by circumstances which have come within my knowledge, to inform you that the operation suggested in my letter of the 19th ultimo continues to be desirable, in relation to those who have payments to make at the custom-house in the course of the current month. You will consider it as it concerns the convenience of the Bank of the United States.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

A. H., *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY *of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 10, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: I am induced, by circumstances which have come within my knowledge, to inform you that the operation suggested in my letter of the 29th ultimo continues to be desirable, in relation to those who have payments to make at the custom-house in the course of the current month. You will consider it as it concerns the convenience of the Bank of Maryland.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

A. H., *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY *of the Bank of Maryland.*

No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 25, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: I think it proper to inform you that I have directed the collector of Baltimore to divide his deposits, hereafter, between the Bank of Maryland and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank, until the 1st of October, ensuing; and thenceforth to deposit the public moneys wholly with the said office or branch bank.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,

A. H., *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Maryland.*

No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1792.

GENTLEMEN: I understand there is at present an unusual press for money, proceeding from certain mercantile speculations.

As an accommodation in regard to notes in which the Government is interested may, in this state of things, be of peculiar convenience to the persons concerned, I shall have no objection if the bank will renew such notes for thirty days in all cases where it can be done with perfect safety to the public.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. H.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 7.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1793.

GENTLEMEN: I have made the following arrangement with the Bank of the United States for the accommodation of the merchants of Philadelphia, whose bonds for duties shall become payable between this date and the last day of the ensuing month, March.

The bank will discount, during the period mentioned, the notes of such merchants as are indebted to the custom-house for thirty days, for the respective sums that shall become payable. The bank will receive those notes from the collector as cash; they must therefore be drawn *in favor of the collector only.*

If a similar arrangement should appear to you, from any existing circumstances, requisite to the accommodation of the merchants of New York, I think it proper to mention to you, as a facilitation of it, that I will not draw for the sums that have relation to this transaction until about the middle of May next.

I inclose you a letter to the collector, desiring him to furnish you with an abstract of the bonds which will fall due within the time the arrangement is to continue, specifying names, sums, and times when due. This letter may be delivered to the collector if it should be thought proper to adopt the arrangement proposed; if otherwise, it may be suspended.

I am, sir, &c.,

A. H.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

NOTE.—The same to the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.

No. 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1793.

GENTLEMEN: I find that my letter of the 23d ultimo, (which was written in haste,) proposing an arrangement for the accommodation of merchants who are indebted to the custom-house, does not correctly express the idea which was contemplated.

I therefore request that the following mode may be pursued: The directors are to judge of the safety of the notes which may be presented for discount for the respective sums due to the custom-house, and to take the risk of non-payment upon themselves. When the notes are accepted, the proceeds are subject to checks in favor of the *collector only,* which checks the bank receives for the collector as cash.

If the arrangement should be found necessary, it will be proper that this explanation be communicated to the collector.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. H.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

No. 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1793.

GENTLEMEN: I have made the following arrangement with the Bank of the United States for the accommodation of the merchants of Philadelphia, whose bond for duties shall become payable in the course of the present month.

The directors will discount, during that period, the notes of such merchants as are indebted to the custom-house, for thirty days, for the respective sums that shall become payable. When the notes are accepted, the proceeds will be subject to checks in favor of the *collectors only,* which checks the bank will receive from the collector as cash.

If a similar arrangement should appear to you, from any exisiting circumstances, requisite to the accommodation of the merchants of Boston, and Providence, Rhode Island, I think it proper to mention to you, as a facilitation of it, that I will not draw for the sums that have relation to this transaction until about the middle of May next.

I inclose you a letter to the collector, desiring him to furnish you with an abstract of the bonds which will fall due within the time the arrangement is to continue, specifying names, sums, and times when due. This letter may be delivered to the collector if it should be thought proper to adopt the arrangement proposed; if otherwise, it may be suppressed.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. H.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston and Providence.*

No. 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 5, 1793.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th of March came to hand yesterday. I regret much every embarrassment which is experienced by the mercantile body, whether arising from the public operations, from accidental and unavoidable causes, or from a spirit of enterprise beyond the capital which is to support it. That valuable class of citizens forms too important an organ of the general weal not to claim every practicable and reasonable exemption and indulgence.

I do not perceive, however, that I can, at the present moment, contribute to this end otherwise than by encouraging the bank to continue its aids, as liberally as shall be consistent with its safety, under an assurance that I shall, for some time to come, forbear drafts upon them as much as shall be practicable. The deposits of the Government will, during this period, be proportionably considerable.

In making this declaration, I confide in the prudence of the directors not to overstrain the faculties of the bank, by which the institution and the public interest might both suffer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H.

JOHN BROWN, Esq., *President of the Bank of Providence.*

No. 11.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 16, 1797.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. John Wilcocks, merchant of this city, has a considerable sum of bonds, for duties which have fallen due, the liquidation of which is indispensable before he can be allowed credit on a cargo of coffee which has just arrived. Under the special circumstances of this case, which have been

communicated to me, I deem it proper to submit to your consideration whether an accommodation cannot be given at the bank, on the presentation of indisputable paper, to be judged of by you, and on condition that the sum discounted by the bank be paid in a post-note, to be deposited with the Collector of the Customs.

I have, &c.,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 12.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1797.

GENTLEMEN: Being disappointed in my expectations that the notes given to your institution by William Shannon, and endorsed by William Blount and E. B. Hopkins, for Treasury drafts on North Carolina, would have been taken up before this day, I am compelled, although with reluctance, to resort to the only remaining means of enforcing the payment thereof.

I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause process to issue against all the parties concerned; observing, however, that, as Mr. Blount, in his quality of Senator, is privileged from arrest during the session of Congress, the process cannot be served upon him before the fourth of March. I shall just add, that the expense attending this business will be borne by the United States.

I have, &c.,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

No. 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 19, 1798.

GENTLEMEN: I have to request that you will pass to the credit of Jabez Bowen, esq., of Providence, Rhode Island, in the books of your institution, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

As the advances which you may make to Mr. Bowen, in pursuance of this letter, are to be refunded by him in the course of a short time, it is not my wish that the sum advanced should be charged to the United States, unless, indeed, it should become necessary hereafter so to do, in consequence of a failure on the part of Mr. Bowen to repay it.

I have, &c.,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

[This letter was not used. It was therefore cancelled and returned by Mr. Bowen.]

No. 14.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, *September* 8, 1798.

SIR: I am persuaded that your letter of this date, in answer to my reference of the letter of Lane & Salter, was written without a knowledge of all the circumstances attending the subject.

Before your Department was established, and while the responsibility for procuring military supplies rested with the Treasury, I was repeatedly called upon to take measures for securing a great number of cannon, both for the land and naval service. However easy it may now appear to procure the cannon which are wanted, the case was viewed very differently at no distant period. A supply, to the extent of about fifty thousand dollars, has been ordered to be imported, and remittances have been actually made, and, besides the casual supplies which may be obtained, Messrs. Foxall, Lane & Salter, and the proprietors of Salisbury Furnaces, have received absolute promises of being employed, which cannot now be rescinded without a violation of good faith.

In respect to Messrs. Foxall and Lane & Salter, I must remark that formal contracts would have long since been made if the models could have been furnished. It was not in my power, nor was it my duty, to prepare these models; the advances of money were made in consequence of my letters of credit, addressed to the Bank of the United States, and not by Treasury warrants; they were made to prevent delay by enabling the parties to complete their preparations; the measure was well known to be necessary and useful, and I cannot consent that it be disavowed. It is indifferent to me whether the promises which I have made to Lane & Salter are performed by the Navy or War Department. I however believe that the arrangements have been made principally with a view to casting cannon for the Navy.

On this occasion I think it proper to add that Mr. Hughes, proprietor of the Cœcil Furnace, has received large advances, which his convenience and public economy require should be liquidated by the delivery of cannon, provided he can satisfy the proper Departments of his ability to cast those of good quality.

I have the honor, &c.,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

No. 15.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1798.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of November 30, 1798.

I consider the public as bound, in good faith, to fulfil certain engagements which I entered into with Messrs. Lane & Salter, upon condition that they would erect and maintain works capable of producing cannon of a quality suitable for the public service.

The inclosed proposals, dated June 16, of which I inclose a copy, are the latest, and were substantially agreed to by me; instead, however, of engaging to receive a certain *number* of cannon of *particular descriptions*, my understanding was that the public were to receive such cannon as should be *required* to the *amount* of forty thousand dollars value in the whole, the prices to be one hundred and fifty dollars per ton, for twelve-pounders, or a lesser size; and if cannon above twelve-pounders were

required, the price to be fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, per ton. It was expected, however, that Messrs. Lane & Salter would most probably be employed in casting cannon of the smaller sizes, the works of Salisbury being prepared for those of a larger calibre.

I consider myself equally engaged to Mr. Foxall and the other proprietors of Eagle Furnace as to Messrs. Lane & Salter. Mr. Watson, Naval Agent at New York, has, on my behalf, had communications with the owners of Salisbury Furnace, and will be able to inform you precisely of the expectations which have been encouraged in that quarter.

I have, &c.,

O. W.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

No. 16.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 11, 1799.

SIR: I am induced, by representations which have been made to me by Messrs. John Loamy and James Crawford & Co., who are indebted seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars for bills on North Carolina, to consent that their notes be renewed for forty-five days, provided a new name or firm entirely satisfactory to the bank be added to the present security.

I am, with, &c.,

O. W.

The PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1800.

GENTLEMEN: I deem it proper to inform you that I have directed the Treasurer to draw a bill on your institution in favor of the cashier of the Bank of Columbia for ten thousand dollars; which bill, by agreement, is to be paid in notes of the Bank of the United States, or any of the Offices of Discount and Deposit.

I am, &c.,

O. W.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 25, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on the Bank of Alexandria for eighty thousand dollars, to be paid in the several species of notes which have been deposited in the last mentioned bank to your credit.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL DEXTER.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia bills on the bank and Collector of Alexandria for the following sums, viz:

On Bank of Alexandria one bill for twenty-four thousand dollars, to be paid in *notes.*

On Bank of Alexandria one bill for four thousand dollars, to be paid in *specie.*

On Charles Simms, Collector of Alexandria, one bill for two thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Baltimore, for fifty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Baltimore, a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for fifty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for twenty-five thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 27, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for twenty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 9, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for thirty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 15, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Bank of Columbia a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for thirty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1801.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the city of Washington, a bill on George Simpson, cashier of the Bank of the United States, for one hundred thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1807.

SIR: Agreeably to the conversation which I had with you respecting bills on certain collectors in Virginia, I propose that hereafter those bills shall be drawn by the Treasurer in favor of the cashier of the Bank of Columbia and deposited there to the Treasurer's credit. These bills have been heretofore deposited in the branch bank at Norfolk and sold to individuals at a credit of from thirty to sixty days, and an equivalent accommodation will be allowed to the Bank of Columbia, although it is to be understood that an immediate credit is to be given to the Treasurer on the bills being deposited by him.

This arrangement is proposed to be extended to the collectors of Tappahannock, Richmond, and Petersburg; and it is proper to mention that, those collectors being directed to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches in payment of duties, a certain portion of the sums for which the bills upon them will be drawn will be payable in bank notes of that description. The proportion thus received by the collectors in notes of the Bank of the United States cannot be precisely stated; but, judging from the late returns, it will not, probably, amount to one-fifth part of the whole sum to be drawn for. It is expected that the Bank of Columbia, when it may be necessary, will consent to receive payment in this way, the bills payable in bank notes being separately drawn and expressed to be thus payable.

There is at this time standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, a sum of eight thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars, for which a draft will be immediately furnished to the Bank of Columbia.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JOHN MASON, Esq., *President of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1807.

SIR: Having concluded to draw, for the present, the surplus revenue of Connecticut and Rhode Island to New York, through the medium of the Manhattan Company, the Treasurer of the United States will, from time to time, transmit bills in favor of the cashier of that institution on the several collectors and banks in the two first mentioned States. For these drafts the company must give credit to the Treasurer as soon as they come into the hands of the cashier; but the drafts of this Department on the cashier will never exceed the sums actually received.

It has been usual to sell the Treasurer's drafts on the collectors and banks on approved notes at sixty days' credit, which, if necessary, the company is also authorized to do. But I have been informed that an arrangement had been made with the banks of New Haven, New London, Newport, and Roger Williams, of Providence, by which they became purchasers of those drafts and paid the amount themselves within sixty days at New York. It would, I think, be proper to continue the arrangement. Indeed, I know that at this moment the Newport and Roger Williams Bank have considerable deposits in the branch bank for the purpose of meeting the Treasury drafts.

It will be necessary that the cashier should transmit to the Treasurer of the United States a weekly statement of his account with the company and a duplicate to this office. I also expect that you will furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with a monthly concise statement of the general situation of the company. This last document should be endorsed "private," and sent under double cover to this office.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

DANIEL LUDLOW, Esq., *President Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1808.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 2d instant, inclosing a copy of the act for incorporating the Bank of Marietta, and proposing, in behalf of the directors of that institution, to receive deposits of public moneys there. I am willing to direct the Receivers at Marietta and Zanesville to place the public moneys collected by them in the Bank of Marietta, on the following conditions: 1st. That bills drawn on the bank by the Treasurer, for the current service of the Treasury, shall be paid at sight, in specie, whenever the holder shall require it. 2d. That the amount of bills drawn on the bank by the Treasurer, in favor of any of the banks in the District of Columbia, shall be placed in such bank by the Bank of Marietta within ninety days after sight. 3d. The cashier of the bank shall transmit, quarterly, viz: on the last days of March, June, September, and December, in each year, to the Treasurer of the United States, a statement of his account with the bank, showing the sums paid to his credit and by whom, and the sums paid on bills during the quarter; and shall, at the same time, transmit a duplicate of such statement to the Secretary of the Treasury. 4th. The cashier shall also transmit, quarterly, to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the situation of the bank, made out upon the principles of the form subjoined to this letter. This statement may be inclosed in a double cover, of which the inner one may be marked "private," and will be considered confidential.

You will be pleased to submit the consideration of these terms to the Board of Directors, and upon their assenting to them I will give the necessary instructions to the Receivers of Marietta and Zanesville.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

DAVID PUTNAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Marietta.*

Form of a statement of the situation of the Bank of Marietta.

Notes discounted	$90,000	Capital stock, (amount actually paid in by the stockholders)	$50,000
Specie on hand	20,000	Bank notes in circulation	50,000
Notes of the Bank of the United States and branches	1,000	Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	9,000
All other bank notes	6,000	Deposited to the credit of individuals	10,000
Deposited with banks in the District of Columbia	4,000	Discount received, sundries	5,000
Real estate, Expenses paid	3,000		
	124,000		124,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 20, 1808.

SIR: I received some time since your letter dated December 7, 1807, inclosing a copy of the act establishing a State bank in Kentucky, advising of the organization of the bank, and proposing it as a place of deposit for the public moneys.

The conditions upon which similar institutions have been made places of deposit for the public moneys are the following: 1. An engagement on the part of the directors that the drafts of the Treasurer, drawn for the current service of the Treasury, shall be paid at sight, in specie, if desired by the holders. 2. That the amount of drafts of the Treasurer drawn in favor of the bank at Pittsburg, or of any of the banks in the District of Columbia, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, shall be placed by the Bank of Kentucky in such banks within ninety days after sight, and free of expense to the bank holding the drafts.

The only mode by which the greatest part of the moneys, after being placed in the Bank of Kentucky, can be brought within the use of the Treasury is by drawing it into other banks; and the payment of the drafts drawn in favor of those banks must be undertaken to be made by the Bank of Kentucky within the time specified, and at the banks in whose favor the drafts are drawn. The choice of the banks above named is given to the Bank of Kentucky to enable them to make their arrangements with such as shall best suit their convenience. It will be immaterial to the Treasury which of them are selected, except that, in Baltimore, the Office of Discount and Deposit, and in Philadelphia, the Bank of the United States and the Bank of Pennsylvania, are those only with which accounts are kept at the Treasury. 3. The cashier of the Bank of Kentucky shall transmit quarterly, viz: on the last days of March, June, September, and December, in each year, to the Treasurer of the United States, a statement of his account with the bank, showing the sums paid to his credit and by whom, and the sums paid on his draft during the quarter; and shall, at the same time, transmit a duplicate of such statement to the Secretary of the Treasury. 4. The cashier shall also transmit, quarterly, to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the situation of the bank, made out upon the principles of the form subjoined to this letter. This state-

ment may be inclosed in a double cover, of which the inner one may be marked "private," and will be considered confidential.

You will be pleased to submit these terms to the consideration of the directors, and upon their assenting to them I will direct, from time to time, the depositing in the Bank of Kentucky of such sums as the convenience of the officers and the safety of the public moneys may require.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., *President of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.*

Form of a statement of the situation of the Bank of Kentucky.

Notes discounted	$300,000	Capital stock (amount actually paid by the stockholders)	$200,000
Specie on hand	80,000	Bank notes in circulation	150,000
Notes of the Bank of the United States and branches	10,000	Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	50,000
Bank notes of all other banks	20,000	Deposited to the credit of individuals	40,000
Deposited in Bank of the United States, &c.	30,000	Discount, interest received } Sundries }	10,000
Real estate } Expenses paid }	10,000		
	450,000		450,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 7, 1810.

SIR: I have directed the Treasurer, among other bills, to draw and place to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington a bill on the Manhattan Company at New York for one hundred thousand dollars. It is my wish that this sum may be received and disposed of in the same manner as the sums you have heretofore received on the bills of the Treasurer drawn upon the Bank of Pennsylvania; that is to say, that it should only be drawn for by you, from time to time, in favor of individuals, and not in favor either of the branch bank at New York or of the Bank of the United States.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 16, 1810.

SIR: Having understood that the directors of the Bank of the United States have expressed an apprehension that the institution might be possibly exposed to loss in consequence of the limited manner in which you have been requested by this Department to draw for the amount of bills which have been furnished you by the Treasury on the Bank of Pennsylvania and on the Manhattan Company, I have no hesitation in giving the assurance in writing which they seem to desire, viz: that the Treasury will guarantee the eventual payment by the above named banks of the debts arising from such bills as shall be furnished from the Treasury to you, under a limitation that you are not to draw for the amount, or any part of it, in favor of the Bank of the United States or of the branch bank at New York.

As this limitation deprives the Bank of the United States of the means of securing at once the payment of the debt by demanding, as they otherwise might, the immediate payment in specie of the amount of the Treasurer's bills furnished to you, it is deemed reasonable on the part of the bank to demand this guaranty, which is therefore given in the extent above stated; but it will be considered as ceasing whenever the limitation as to the mode in which you are to draw for the amount of those bills is withdrawn, of which due notice in writing will be given to you. The only engagement of the Treasury after that notice will be, as in all other cases, that the Treasurer's bills shall be duly honored, leaving to the Bank of the United States their own means of obtaining payment.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1811.

GENTLEMEN: As it has been decided not to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, it has become necessary to discontinue the agency of that institution and its branches in the transaction of the Treasury business. Desirous of making use of the Bank of Louisiana as the receptacle of the public moneys collected at New Orleans, I have directed the collector of that port to place the custom-house bonds in that bank for collection, and to pay over the moneys collected to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the two following conditions: 1st. That in making their discounts the bank shall agree to consider it as a rule, when good paper is offered, always to give a preference to such as is offered by merchants having revenue bonds to pay. 2d. That if, at any time, the necessary expenditures of the government at New Orleans should exceed the receipts thereof, the Bank of Louisiana will furnish any reasonable sum within the compass of their ability, and receive their reimbursement by drafts on any of the large Atlantic ports they may themselves choose.

The directors will observe the object of these conditions to be that, in consideration of the advantage which the bank will receive from the public deposits, (hitherto always considerable,) they are only required to afford their first facilities to such individuals offering sufficient security in their paper as have money to pay to the Government, and which, when paid, will go to increase the amount of the Government deposit in the bank; and that in a possible event that the expenditures at New Orleans exceed the receipts, (an event which has never yet occurred,) they will, in effect, purchase Treasury

bills, payable at sight, on such of the Atlantic ports as may best suit their own convenience, for a sum which will always be regulated in such a way as not to produce a pressure on the bank.

If the Bank of Louisiana shall entertain a disposition to facilitate the operations of the Treasury, and shall consider these conditions as not being incompatible with their interest, after the account of the Treasurer shall have been opened with that institution, the following measures on their part will be deemed necessary by the Treasury: 1. As no bank book can be kept by the Treasurer, that the cashier, immediately after the expiration of each calendar month, should transmit to the Treasurer a statement of his account for that month, together with the drafts that may have been paid during the same cancelled, and a duplicate of the account by the next succeeding mail. 2. That a copy of this account (and a duplicate of the copy in the same manner) be at the same time sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. 3. That a statement of the situation of the bank at the end of each month, prepared on the principles of the form at foot, be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. This may be inclosed in a double cover, the inner one marked *private*, and will be considered confidential.

A sample of the signature of the Treasurer of the United States is annexed for your government in the payment of his drafts which may be drawn on your institution.

I have, &c., A. G.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

Form of statement of the situation of the Bank of Louisiana.

Bills and notes discounted	$1,000,000	Capital paid in	$600,000
Specie	300,000	Bank notes in circulation	400,000
Due from Bank of ——	50,000	Deposit to credit of Treasurer United States	200,000
Bank notes of other banks	20,000	Deposit to credit of individuals	190,000
Real estate	30,000	Discount received, sundries	10,000
	1,400,000		1,400,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 26, 1811.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the non-renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, it has become necessary that the public moneys should be deposited in the State banks, and I have directed, for the present, that the collectors of the out-ports in Massachusetts should make their payments into the Union Bank in Boston. The collector of the port of Boston has been directed to make a selection himself of the bank in which the moneys collected by him are to be temporarily deposited.

This arrangement not being permanent, I have now only to request that an account may be opened with the Treasurer of the United States in the books of your institution, that any moneys which may be paid there for his account may be received, and duplicate receipts granted to the persons making the payments.

Your payments will be made on drafts of the Treasurer, a specimen of whose signature is annexed to the foot of this letter.

A weekly statement of his account is to be made out and transmitted to him, and at the same time a duplicate thereof is to be sent to my office. The paid drafts are to be cancelled and returned, either weekly or monthly, to the Treasurer.

I am, &c., A. G.

The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS *of the Union Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer has been this day directed to draw bills in your favor on

The Bank of Kentucky for	$35,000
The Bank of Marietta	15,000
	50,000

The amount of these bills is to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer as soon as they are received, and, by agreement of those banks, will be paid to you here, within ninety days from the time when the bills are presented for payment. Care will be taken that during this period the drafts of the Treasurer on your institution shall be so regulated that no actual advance of funds will be required of it in consequence of this arrangement.

I am, &c., A. G.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer has been this day directed to draw bills in favor of your institution as follows, viz:

On the collector of New Haven for	$50,000
On the collector of New London	6,000
On the collector of Fairfield	4,000
On the collector of Bristol, R. I.	35,000
On Roger Williams' Bank, at Providence, for	45,000
On Newport Bank	30,000
	170,000

By an arrangement with the above mentioned banks they are to place the amount of the bills drawn on them in your hands within sixty days after the bills are presented.

The banks in New Haven and New London make remittances for the collectors in the same way, viz: in sixty days.

Drafts on the collector of Bristol have been usually negotiated through the banks in Providence, and it is desirable that the present bill should take the same course, as a draft of specie might produce pressure and inconvenience.

As it is some time since similar drafts were furnished to your institution, I have thought it necessary to remind you of the mode in which their payment will be effected.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

HENRY REMSEN, Esq., *President Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 5, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been this day directed to draw bills in your favor on

The Maine Bank for	$50,000
The Saco Bank	25,000
	75,000

By an arrangement with the banks they are bound to place the amount of bills drawn as above in Boston, within sixty days from the time when they are presented for payment.

You are therefore requested to accept a compliance with those terms as good payment of these bills, or of any similar bills which may hereafter be placed in your institution. But in the meantime it is necessary that the amount should appear in your account with the Treasurer to his credit, from the time when you receive the bills from him. Care will always be taken that his drafts shall be so regulated that no actual advance of funds by the Union Bank shall take place.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

GEORGE BURROUGHS, Esq., *Cashier Union Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 28, 1811.

SIR: I have thought it proper to state the following as the principles on which it is expected that the Treasury business will be conducted by the Bank of Columbia, and to request that the same may be submitted to the directors for their approbation, which, when given, you will please to communicate to me.

1. The bank to continue to receive, as heretofore, such sums as may be offered to individuals who have payments to make into the Treasury, and to pass the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

2. The bank to receive bills drawn by the Treasurer on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, (regulated by the state of the funds at the command of the Treasury at each of those places, but accommodated, also, as far as practicable, to the convenience of the bank,) for such sums as may be necessary to supply the bank with the means of meeting the payments of the Treasury. Occasional drafts for the collecting in of the revenue in Virginia will be furnished as heretofore.

3. The payments of Treasury, War, or Navy warrants directed by the Treasurer to the Bank of Columbia, and of drafts drawn by him on the bank, are to be made in specie whenever the holder shall require.

4. On Monday of each week a copy of the Treasurer's account for the preceding week is to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. At the end of every month a statement of the situation of the bank, made out agreeably to the annexed form, is to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. It may be inclosed in a double cover, the inner one marked private, and will be considered as confidential.

6. The dividends on the public debt, payable at the Treasury, will be paid through the medium of the Bank of Columbia. The Register of the Treasury has been directed to place the abstracts for the quarter ending on the 31st instant in the Bank of Columbia; and the cashier of the late Office of Discount and Deposit at this place will be directed to pay to the cashier of the Bank of Columbia twenty thousand dollars, to enable him to make those payments. The abstracts of dividends, as well those returned unclaimed from the Loan Offices as those for stock standing on the Treasury books for past periods, which have heretofore lain in the Office of Discount and Deposit for payment, will be placed in the Bank of Columbia as soon as the accounts of the cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit can be made out and settled at the Treasury. For all sums furnished to the cashier of the Bank of Columbia for the payment of dividends he will be charged on the books of the Treasury, and will render his accounts for the payment at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller of the Treasury shall prescribe. The dividends being payable either to the stockholders, in person, or to their attorneys, and many standing powers for this purpose being now lodged in the late Office of Discount and Deposit, they have been directed to be delivered up for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of Columbia. But as it may happen that they will not be ready for delivery by the first day of the ensuing month, you will direct your cashier, until the powers themselves are received, to receive a certificate of the existence and extent of such powers from the late Office of Discount and Deposit as sufficient authority on which to make the payments. It is proper to mention here that powers given to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, or their cashiers, or any of their officers, *in their official characters*, are considered as being no longer of any validity. If any future question shall arise as to the validity of powers, the Comptroller of the Treasury is to be applied to for a decision.

To avoid any confusion in the accounts between the Treasury and the Bank of Columbia which might arise from the establishment by the bank of an Office of Pay and Deposit in the city of Washington, it is

to be understood that the whole of the Treasury transactions with the bank will be conducted through the medium of this establishment at Washington, and that no account with the Treasurer is to be kept at the bank in Georgetown. Bills drawn by the Treasurer in favor of the bank will be in the name of their cashier, for which credit is to be given to him in Washington; and the warrants and drafts of the Treasurer will be all directed to and payable only in Washington. It will follow that the balance now to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Columbia is to stand, on the first of April, to his credit in Washington, his account in the bank at Georgetown being closed from that time.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JOHN MASON, Esq., *President of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 28, 1811.

SIR: It having been determined that a portion of the Treasury payments should be made through the medium of the Bank of Washington, I have now to state the principles on which it is expected that this business will be transacted by the bank.

1. The bank to receive such sums as may be offered by individuals who have payments to make into the Treasury, and to pass the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

2. As the payments thus made into the bank will fall far short of the payments that will be required to be made by the bank on account of the Treasury, the sums that may be necessary to meet these last payments will be supplied to the bank by bills on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; which bills will be regulated, as far as practicable, by the mutual convenience of the Treasury in furnishing funds and the bank in receiving them at each of those places.

3. The payments by the bank will be made on Treasury, War, or Navy warrants, directed to the bank by the Treasurer, or on drafts drawn by him. The payment is, of course, always to be made in specie if required by the holder of the warrant or draft.

4. On Monday of each week a copy of the Treasurer's account with the bank for the preceding week is to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the Treasurer shall find it more convenient to receive a statement of his account in that way than to keep a bank book, the bank will also furnish him with a similar copy.

5. At the end of every month a statement of the situation of the bank, made out agreeably to the annexed form, is to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It may be inclosed in a double cover, the inner one marked "private," and will be considered as confidential.

The above are the most material principles which regulated the connexion between the Treasury and the late Offices of Discount and Deposit at the seat of Government, and which it is desirable should continue to be maintained with the banks transacting the public business here. The assent of your direction to them will be necessary, and ought to be communicated to me as early as practicable. I shall, in the mean time, presuming from the resolution of the board already passed upon the subject that their assent will be given, direct the Treasurer, on the first day of the ensuing month, to place in your bank bills on Baltimore and Philadelphia for twenty thousand dollars, to form the first deposit on which the Treasury payments will commence.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

DANIEL CARROLL, Esq., *President of the Bank of Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer has been directed to draw bills in your favor on the Union Bank of Boston for five thousand dollars, and on the late Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Norfolk for a similar sum.

These sums are intended to afford you a credit in those two places by which you may be enabled to accommodate such public officers who reside at Philadelphia as may want to make remittances to those places. It is supposed that your correspondence with New York and Baltimore already enables you to afford the facilities mentioned for those places.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 4, 1811.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay to the Bank of Washington, to be there placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, ten thousand dollars, on account of the balance remaining in your hands of moneys heretofore advanced to you for the payment of dividends on the funded debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury.

It will accommodate the Bank of Washington to receive this payment in a draft on Baltimore.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier of the late Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1811.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay to the Bank of Columbia, to be there placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, ten thousand dollars, on account of the balance remaining in your

hands of moneys heretofore advanced to you for the payment of unclaimed dividends transferred from the Loan Offices to the Treasury. The Bank of Columbia is desirous to receive this payment in a draft on Baltimore.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier of the late Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1811.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay to the Bank of Columbia, to be there placed to the credit of the United States, thirty thousand dollars, on account of the balance remaining in your hands of moneys heretofore advanced to you for the payment of dividends transferred from the Loan Offices to the Treasury. The Bank of Columbia is desirous to receive this payment in a draft on Baltimore.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier of the late Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 5, 1811.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay into the Bank of Columbia, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the further sum of ten thousand dollars, on account of the moneys remaining in your hands, heretofore advanced to you for the payment of unclaimed dividends.

As this sum is intended to be shipped to Holland, it will be desirable, if it is convenient to your institution, that the payment should be made in foreign gold coins, those of Great Britain and Portugal being preferred to any other.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier of the late Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 5, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer has been directed to draw a bill on your institution in favor of William Whann, cashier of the Bank of Columbia, for five thousand dollars, which, being intended to form a part of a shipment of specie to Holland, is to be paid by you in specie if he shall require it.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1811.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay, out of the balance remaining in your hands of moneys heretofore advanced to you for paying unclaimed dividends, to William Whann, cashier of the Bank of Columbia, twenty-five thousand dollars, and to Samuel Eliot, jun., cashier of the Bank of Washington, fifteen thousand dollars.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., *Cashier of the late Branch Bank, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1812.

SIR: For the sum of $65,200 paid into the Bank of Kentucky by the Receiver at Cincinnati, on the 28th December last, I had intended not to direct the Treasurer to draw in favor of the Bank of Pennsylvania until the 28th June, conformably to the intimation I had given you that six months would be allowed the Bank of Kentucky in which to make that remittance. But, the Bank of Pennsylvania having already (it is presumed in consequence of your orders) given credit to the Treasurer for that sum, as received from the Bank of Kentucky, I have directed the Treasurer, for the purpose of keeping the accounts in due order, to draw a bill on the Bank of Kentucky in favor of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the amount.

I have been able to apply a considerable portion of the public money in the Bank of Kentucky to the public service there, as you will perceive by the drafts which will have been presented. It is not expected that the Receiver's payment made in February should be placed in the Bank of Pennsylvania before August.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., *President of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1812.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been this day directed to draw bills in your favor on

The Maine Bank (at Portland) for	$30,000
The Saco Bank	20,000
	50,000

By an arrangement with these banks they are bound to place the amount of bills drawn as above in Boston within sixty days from the time when they are presented for payment. You are therefore requested to accept a compliance with those terms, as good payment of these bills or of any similar bills which may hereafter be placed in your institution. But in the meantime it is necessary that the amount should appear in your account with the Treasurer, to his credit, from the time when you receive the bills from him. Care will always be taken that his drafts shall be so regulated that no actual advance of funds by the State Bank shall take place.

I am, &c.,

A. G.

JOHN P. CLARK, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 13, 1813.

SIR: The President and Directors of the Bank of Bristol have represented to me the inconvenience they sustain by the manner in which the drafts of the Treasurer on that institution and on the collectors of Bristol are now obliged to be paid. If no special reason exists to the contrary, which in that case you will be pleased to communicate to me, I request that you will receive payment of those drafts by the Bank of Bristol in the same manner as the others drawn in Connecticut and Rhode Island are now paid to the Manhattan Company, viz: by payment of the amount in New York within sixty days from the time of presentation at Bristol.

I have, &c.,

A. G.

HENRY REMSEN, Esq., *President of the Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 27, 1813.

SIR: The arrangement made by Mr. Gallatin, relative to the deposit of the public moneys drawn from your bank in favor of the public agents, was intended to shield you against the attacks of the incorporated banks, to whom such moneys would otherwise have been transferred, and the magnitude of your contract for the loan might thus have been rendered highly prejudicial to your institution.

It is the particular province and it has been the practice of the Department of the Treasury of the United States to direct the moneyed operations of the public to the preservation of credit, by maintaining the equilibrium between the moneyed institutions of the country; and it has protected your institution by the arrangement alluded to; so it will guard those institutions against any undue pressure which the public funds in your vaults may enable you to direct against them.

I am informed that you have made some very heavy and unnecessary drafts of specie from several banks, particularly from the Pennsylvania and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, with indications of a disposition to persevere, which has excited considerable apprehension.

I therefore deem it necessary to inform you that a continuance of that system will induce the prompt application of a specific remedy.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM JONES.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq., *Banker, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 29, 1813.

SIR: The balance standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the State Bank, Charleston, has been reserved to meet the payments on account of the public debt becoming due at the close of the present and ensuing quarters. It is for this reason that the repeated applications of the cashier of the Bank of Columbia for drafts sufficient to cover the balance due by that institution to yours have not been complied with. If he had been furnished with drafts as he desired and is understood, in conformity with your request, there would not have been left money enough to meet the payments through the Commissioner of Loans, and to the State Bank itself, at the end of the present quarter; and this deficiency (as the public moneys collected in Charleston fall short of the public expenditures there) must have been supplied by a draft or drafts on some northern bank. The whole operation, therefore, it was supposed, would not have produced to you any advantage. If, however, there are any of the banks in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, on which you wish to receive drafts sufficient to liquidate the balance due to the State Bank from the Bank of Columbia, or for any larger sum, they will be furnished as soon as your wish in this respect shall be communicated.

I am, &c.,

W. J.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1813.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th June has been received, and the Treasurer has accordingly been directed to draw and transmit to you a bill on S. Girard's bank for $50,000, and also to draw and deliver to the cashier of the Bank of Columbia a bill upon you for $48,673 07.

The balance to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution will remain for the payment of the interest on the public debt payable at Charleston. The sum which may be wanting to complete this payment on the 30th of September next will be furnished in drafts on Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, at your option.

I am, &c.,

W. J.

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 6, 1813.

SIR: I observe by your statement that a large sum is due from the Bank of Pennsylvania to your institution. It is not customary to draw moneys from one bank to put them into another, in the same place; but as the expenditures, which will unavoidably go through the Bank of Pennsylvania in the two or three ensuing months, will be large, it will be a convenience to the Treasury to strengthen our funds in that bank, by giving them a draft on yours sufficient to pay the balance they owe, or such part of it as you shall choose.

You will be pleased to inform me if this will interfere with your arrangements, or be inconvenient, in any respect, to your institution.

I am, &c.,

W. J.

HENRY KUHL, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1813.

SIR: From the large payments to be made on the first day of the ensuing month at the Manhattan Company, on account of the Funded Debt and Treasury notes, (exceeding thirteen hundred thousand dollars,) it has been found impracticable to supply the fund in any other way than by giving a draft on the Mechanics' Bank for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in part, of this sum. This draft will merely serve for the regulation of the accounts between the two banks, the cashier of the Manhattan Company having been informed that specie is not to be drawn for any part of it.

I am, &c.,

W. J.

WHITEHEAD FISH, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *March* 4, 1814.

SIR: The great and unprecedented demands on this institution, for specie principally, from the eastward, induces me to request that, if consistent with the interests of the Government, you would give me drafts, either on New York or Boston, to an amount that would in some measure counteract the present demands on us.

The amount now in our vaults but little exceeds two hundred thousand dollars; our demands on the banks of the southward of Philadelphia, if called for, may put them to serious inconvenience.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1814.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th instant. The Treasurer has been directed to forward you a draft on the Mechanics' Bank, New York, for $150,000. The funds at the disposal of the Treasury at that place, compared with the very considerable demands to be met there, do not admit of any larger sum being furnished to you at this time.

I am, &c.,

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

G. W. CAMPBELL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1815.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th instant, and answer the questions which it proposes with the frankness that is due to your prompt adoption of the plan for connecting certain State banks with the Treasury.

1. You will never be required to credit the "cash account" with the Treasury drafts on northern banks to an inconvenient amount, nor at a time nor in a manner that will operate oppressively or injuriously. The object of the arrangement is to secure occasional facilities to the Treasury in transferring its funds from place to place. Proper notice will be given; the amount of the drafts will be charged on such bank as may be most able to bear it; and if the account should ever be great, it will be divided among the banks so as to make the pressure equal and light.

2. If you should ever be required to credit "special deposit" or "Treasury note accounts" with drafts on any of their banks, a reasonable time will certainly be given to enable you to provide for the disbursement.

3. When Treasury notes are drawn from "special deposit account" it will be subject to a general regulation with respect to the interest.

I am, &c.,

ALEXANDER J. DALLAS.

J. BLACKWOOD, Esq., *President of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1815.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant. It will be convenient to the Treasury to transfer from Savannah and North Carolina the sums mentioned below, and I will direct the drafts to be forwarded to Mr. Simpson, for which the Treasurer of the United States is to be credited at your bank.

I am, &c.,

A. J. DALLAS.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq., *Banker, Philadelphia.*

A draft on the State Bank of North Carolina for	$30,000
Drafts on Savannah for	10,000
	40,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 30, 1815.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant has been received. The notes sent to Savannah for the payment of the Treasury notes held by the Planters' Bank were of the denomination of small Treasury notes not bearing interest, but fundable for stock bearing seven per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder. The refusal of the bank to accept so advantageous a mode of payment surprised me; but as a payment in Treasury notes bearing 5 2-5 per cent. interest was preferred, I have willingly adopted it, both as to the Planters' Bank and the Bank of Augusta. The transaction is, therefore, now closed.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

JOHN BOLTON, Esq., *President Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 15, 1815.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received. It will give me pleasure to accommodate the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank by abstaining to draw for the balance of the Treasurer's account, unless it is to pay the dividendo n the public debt and other urgent demands upon the Treasury to the south. Indeed, I have already, with a view to that accommodation, refused repeatedly to draw upon the bank. It will not, however, correspond with the arrangements of the Treasury to make a transfer of the balance to Philadelphia in the way which you propose.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

J. BLACKWOOD, Esq., *President of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 15, 1815.

SIR: You are authorized to apply, out of the small Treasury notes in your hands belonging to the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of $500,000, upon crediting that amount to the Treasurer in his cash account with your institution, in conformity with and upon the terms stated in the agreement which is this day sent to the President of the Manhattan Company for his acceptance and execution. The Treasurer will this day transmit to you $300.000 in small Treasury notes, to be placed to his credit in the Manhattan Bank in aid of the sums already deposited, and which may be hereafter deposited in that species of Treasury notes.

For greater security of transmission, the bundles containing the notes will be put under cover to Mr. Golston, the collector of the customs, from whom you will receive them.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

SAMUEL FLEWWELLING, Esq., *Cashier Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1816.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, and am willing to place $300,000 in small Treasury notes at the disposal of the Mechanics' Bank, on the same terms as have been agreed upon with the Manhattan Company on a similar occasion. I inclose two copies of a minute of the agreement, one of which, after being executed on the part of the bank, you will please to return to my office. I also inclose a letter to the cashier of the Manhattan Company, directing him to deliver to you $300,000 in small Treasury notes on your presenting to him a certificate of that sum having been placed in the Mechanics' Bank as cash to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

W. FISH, Esq., *Cashier Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 2, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th ultimo was delivered to me by Mr. Irving, and I have agreed to extend to the City Bank the same assistance in the shape of small Treasury notes as has been given to the Mechanics' Bank. I inclose two copies of the minute of the agreement, one of which, after being executed on the part of the bank, you will be pleased to return to my office.

I also inclose a letter to the cashier of the Manhattan Company, directing him to deliver to your cashier $300,000 in small Treasury notes on receiving from him a certificate of that sum having been placed in the City Bank in cash to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

WM. FEW, Esq., *President City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 9, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received. It is understood that there has not been a dividend at the State Bank since the 1st of December last. I have no objection, therefore, to consider the commutation for the stamp duty as in force, notwithstanding the non-renewal of the formal agreement upon the subject, provided the bank pays the commutation money for the whole period.

An agreement to that effect is now inclosed, and you will signify the assent of the bank.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1816.

SIR: Under the circumstances of the case stated in your letter of the 14th instant, it is not considered to be necessary to enforce the penalty against the New Hampshire Union Bank for issuing notes without a stamp, after the time had expired for which they had agreed to pay the composition. A certificate of the agreement for the present year is inclosed. It is much more convenient and prevents unintentional infractions of the law, similar to that above mentioned, to make the agreement a permanent one.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

JOHN RICE, *Cashier New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 15, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant has been received. The receipt of the revenue at Savannah is slow, and the other means of the Treasury to the south have not enabled me to provide for the loan made by the Planters' Bank to Governor Pinckney as soon as I wished after the appropriations for the arrearages in the War Department had passed. You will observe, however, that the Treasury has abstained from drawing out of the bank its funds except upon pressing occasions, and as early an arrangement will be made as it is possible for discharging the loan.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1816.

SIR: Being informed by the Commissioner of Loans that you have refused to pay in the currency of the place the Treasurer's draft on you in his favor for nine thousand four hundred dollars, I hereby authorize you to discharge the same in small Treasury notes.

I am, &c.,

A. J. D.

The CASHIER *of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1816.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant has been received. The proposition which you make for the payment of the balance due from the Bank of Somerset to the Treasurer of the United States cannot be allowed. The sum now due ought at once to be satisfied, but I am willing to accept the payment, at the Bank of Columbia, to the credit of the Treasurer as cash, in three equal monthly instalments. You will state your decision on this counter-proposition as soon as you conveniently can.

Candor induces me to add that drafts on your bank are uniformly refused at the Treasury, and that the draft held by the Bank of Columbia was only conditionally taken.

I am, &c.,

A. J. DALLAS.

L. D. TEAKLE, Esq., *President of the Bank of Somerset.*

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 20, 1816.

To all the banks which are the depositories of the public revenue:

SIR: I have received notice from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States that the bank will commence its operations in Philadelphia on the first day of the next year, and that they will be ready on that day to receive the public moneys deposited in the State banks, and hold them subject to the orders of the Treasury. Like notices are expected upon the establishment of branch banks in the principal commercial cities. Before any definitive decision is made upon this proposition, it is deemed expedient to ascertain the course which the State banks will pursue in relation to the resumption of specie payments. If the determination of the banks to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, 1817, which has been communicated to this Department, is persevered in, there will be no hesitation in ordering the transfer to be made with as little delay as the interest of the community will admit. As an inducement to change that determination, it is proposed on the part of the Treasury that, if the State banks will resume their specie payments on the 20th day of February next, the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to those of the Bank of the United States, and that, between that day and the first of July next, as small a portion of that sum shall be drawn as the demands upon the Treasury will admit. As the receipts into the Treasury during the year will probably exceed the current demands upon the Treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts until after the 1st of July, 1817. Subsequent to that day the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the Treasury shall require; but in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made upon it or its branches.

The means of the Treasury to aid the operations of the banks in effecting a revolution in the state of the currency, so imperiously necessary to the public interest, are considered ample; and the strongest disposition exists to apply them so as to produce the most beneficial results. The power of transferring such portion of the deposits with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks may require, is expressly reserved.

In making this proposition to the State banks, the strongest reliance is placed in their disposition to join in the effort necessary to relieve the community from the evils to which it has been subjected by the disordered state of the circulating currency. It is confidently believed that the interests of the banks and of the community are not in opposition to each other, and that any sacrifice which the effort may cost them will be compensated by the advantages and facilities which it is in the power of the Treasury to afford them. In deciding upon the question submitted to their consideration the friendly character and disposition of the Bank of the United States towards them ought not to be overlooked.

The deep interest which the Treasury has in the support of bank credit, and the connexion which it has with the Bank of the United States would, independently of the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State banks, be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part.

In closing this communication, candor compels me to state there exists no reason to expect that the resolution of the last session of Congress, relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next, will be rescinded.

An early communication of the decision of the institution over which you preside is respectfully requested.

I have, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 10, 1817.

For this letter, dated Treasury Department, December 10, 1817, vide vol. 3, State Papers of this class, (Finance,) No. 512, and page 231.

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1817.

To all the banks in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, in which the public moneys are deposited:

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to authorize the Bank of the United States to receive the public money deposited in your institution, and to inform you of the fact as early as possible.

In giving this order it is confidently expected that the Bank of the United States will effect the transfer in a mode the least onerous to the institution and the most convenient to the community. The deep interest which that institution must feel for the paper system, and its intimate connexion with the Government, are considered sufficient guarantees for the intelligent and disinterested manner in which this operation will be effected, independent of the power of the Treasury Department to control its proceedings at any moment, by changing the deposits to the State banks.

Under this view of the subject it has been determined to submit the manner in which the transfer is to be made to the Bank of the United States, requesting it to keep this Department constantly advised of the measures which it may adopt for that purpose.

The Bank of the United States has been informed of the fidelity with which your institution has fulfilled its engagements to the Government, and has been requested to favor its interests where it can be done consistently with that of the community, especially in continuing to it the deposit of public money when that deposit cannot, with convenience, be made in its own vaults or that of its branches.

I am, &c.,

W. H. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit to your credit, in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, the following drafts in favor of the cashier of that bank:

On the Merchants' Bank, Salem, for	$2,000
On the Newport Bank	2,000
On the Bristol Bank	1,000
On the New London Bank	1,000
	6,000

I am, &c.,

W. H. C.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit to your credit, in the Franklin Bank at Alexandria, the following drafts in favor of the cashier of that bank:

On the Bath Bank for	$2,000
On the Cumberland Bank	5,000
On the Merchants' Bank, Salem	2,000
On the Bank of Bristol	2,000
On the New Haven Bank	2,000
On the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Albany	2,000
	15,000

I am, &c.,

W. H. C.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 30, 1822.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit to your credit, in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, the following drafts in favor of the cashier of that bank:

On the Merchants' Bank, Salem	$3,000
On the Easton Bank	3,000
On the Cumberland Bank	3,000
	9,000

I am, &c.,

W. H. C.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will draw and deposit to your credit, in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, the following drafts in favor of the cashier of that institution, viz:

On the Merchants' Bank, Salem, for	$3,000
On the Bank of Bristol	2,000
On the State Bank of North Carolina	4,000
	9,000

I am, &c.,

W. H. C.

The TREASURER *of the United States.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *February* 7, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant requesting to know, of the deposits made in this bank by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, as shown in the statements furnished to the Treasury Department, what amount was deposited to sustain the bank against a run upon it or to aid it in its operations, I have the honor to state that in October, 1801, and soon after the location of a branch of the Bank of the United States in Washington, owing to some dissensions which occurred in the administration of this bank, an alarm was excited and a run upon it took place, which threatened to drain it in a few days of all its specie; that in this state of things Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, on application, caused to be deposited in it, by a check on the Branch Bank of the United States at Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars, which, with other sums from time to time deposited, were, as occasion required, drawn out, and a current account with the Treasurer, which had been kept for a year or two, was closed in March, 1802.

In March, 1803, this account was reopened by occasional deposits from the Treasury Department, and was kept running. The balances on it in favor of the Treasury were from twenty to fifty thousand dollar s during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806. That the deposits in this account occasionally aided the bank in its operations and that it was so intended by the Secretary from a recollection of the transactions I can safely assert.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MASON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 13, 1823.

SIR: I took the liberty of stating to you, in a letter which I addressed to you a few days ago, that, as I had for a short period acted as the president of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, and, as attorney for the United States, had been directed to collect the debt due from the Franklin Bank to the Government, that my knowledge of the affairs of those institutions might possibly be serviceable to the committee of the Senate, and, if so, that I should be ready to attend them whenever they might deem it necessary. Not having been called upon, I presume that my personal attendance will not be necessary, nor can I suppose that it is necessary for me to say anything about the deposit made in the Mechanics' Bank, as that debt has been settled and the bank itself is before the Senate for a charter.

As to the Franklin Bank, I can state that the debts and effects of that bank have been transferred to the Government to secure the payment of the Government debt, and that the books and papers, with the notes and other evidences of debt, have been placed by the bank under my direction, and that I am in a course of collection of these debts for the benefit of the Government. In the list of debts due to the bank there will be a considerable loss arising from the insolvency of its debtors; and I fear that a portion of the debt due to the Government will fall upon the notes given by the stockholders in payment for their stock, commonly called stock debts.

I have no difficulty in giving it as my opinion that the debt due to the Government is ultimately secure. I never had a doubt upon this subject, and my anxiety and wish has always been, and still is, that the collections should be so made as to avoid a resort to the stock debts.

I am, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

THO. SWANN.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 673. [2D SESSION.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

Mr. HEMPHILL, from the Select Committee, to whom were referred the memorial from several banking institutions and insurance companies in the State of South Carolina, and the memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying for certain laws to be passed in relation to the bank, and for certain alterations to be made in the charter, reported:

That the memorials claim the interposition of Congress in four particulars:

1. To change that part of the charter which provides that no director except the president shall be eligible for more than three years in four.

2. To provide by law for the punishment of persons who may be convicted of practicing fraud on the bank.

3. To authorize the board to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations at the parent bank.

4. To pass a law by which the notes of the bank shall only be receivable, in payments to the United States, at the bank or branch where they are made payable.

As to the first, there are many inconveniences which arise from the short duration which is allowed to a directorship; but the committee are not inclined at present to make the change prayed for.

As to the second, the committee report in favor of it to the fullest extent prayed for, and think that salutary penal laws ought immediately to be passed on the subject.

As to the third, the committee think it is reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. The almost constant manual labor of signing notes must too much exhaust the two principal officers of the bank, and, in a greater or less degree, disqualify them from a due application of their minds to the extensive, critical, and important concerns of the bank.

As to the fourth, the committee are obliged to go into some detail upon it. If the arrangement prayed for would be beneficial to the bank, and not injurious to the government nor to local banks nor to the community at large, it ought to be granted; but more especially ought it to be granted if it will not only be beneficial to the bank, but productive of public good.

Under the 14th section of the act incorporating the bank, the bills or notes of the bank originally made payable or which shall have become payable on demand are made receivable in all payments to the United States, *unless otherwise directed by act of Congress.*

It will be observed in the first instance that no alteration of the charter in relation to this provision is prayed for. It will also be observed that the act incorporating the bank did not consider this arrangement as unalterable; it was to undergo the test of time and experience. On the one hand,

Congress reserved the power to change this provision whenever the public good should require it; and on the other, the stockholders had every reason to expect that if this provision should distress the bank Congress would remove it if by doing so no disadvantage would accrue to the Government. The question now, after a fair and full experiment on the subject, is, whether this provision is judicious or otherwise; and we can only arrive at the truth of this inquiry by comparing the consequences of this provision with that state of things which will most probably exist if it should be removed.

The bank is to place the funds of the Government at any given point, and it is the duty of the bank, as far as possible, to preserve a sound currency in the country; the bank is not bound to pay its notes presented by the Government except where the notes are payable; but, as it is bound to transfer the funds, little time only could be gained by refusing to pay them wherever received, and that refusal, perhaps, would be attended with inconvenience to the Government, and accordingly the bank pays the notes wherever received, without reference to the places where they are payable; the result is at times embarrassing to the bank. The practical effect of the provision under consideration will be more clearly perceived by attending to the usual course of business and to the state of exchange. The exchanges between the west and Atlantic have always been against the former. The exchanges between the north and the south are, for one portion of the year, against the latter, and for another in its favor. When the exchanges are unfavorable to the south and west the notes of the southern and western branches are taken to the north to pay the balance of debt; they are equal to cash, without the expense of transfer, as they are receivable in payment of duties to the Government. To give the best view of this part of the subject, the committee will incorporate a part of the report of the committee of the bank, presented to Congress in the session of 1820.

Speaking of the branch notes, it says: "They are equal to cash, or very nearly so, in all the principal cities north of the Potomac. They are so because they are receivable in payment of duties to the Government, the portion of which payable to the north of the Potomac, in any quarter of the fiscal year of 1819, was, taking that year as an example, nearly as much as the whole circulation of the Bank of the United States at the same time, and of course kept up a steady demand for the notes of the southern and western branches. The union of this demand with the course of exchanges draws the whole of the notes of the western offices to the Atlantic, and at particular seasons of the year the greater part of the notes of the southern offices to the north. The revenue collected to the south being comparatively small, there can never be any material reflux of their notes, because they will be absorbed by the northern demand before the exchanges turn, and the balance of payments being always against the west, there is never any towards that quarter. We will now proceed to enumerate some of the evils resulting from the receipt of the notes of the bank and its branches in this manner and under these circumstances.

"1st. It greatly deranges and distresses the money market, both of the places where the notes are received and where they are payable. The bank at Philadelphia and the offices at New York and Boston did not receive less than between five and six millions of the notes of the offices south and west of them in the short period of fourteen months, exclusive of the notes of the office at Washington. These points were obliged to pay the Government the amount of these notes, and in vain sought for speedy reimbursement from the offices where they were payable. The state of the exchanges which caused this flux of their notes created an inability to reimburse the offices which had received them until the exchanges turned. The offices receiving them were of necessity obliged to curtail their business suddenly to provide the means of paying them. Accordingly, the curtailments at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, within the same period, amounted to upwards of four and a half millions of dollars, and exhausted almost the whole of the capital placed at these points. The capital of New York and Boston, united, was at some periods less than nothing. What distress and embarrassment must have been caused by these circumstances will easily be conceived by those who have reflected on the nature and effects of the sudden withdrawal of a large portion of the active capital of a trading community.

"The evil suffered in the community where the notes were thus received and paid was not all. The offices whose notes were thus received and paid were necessarily called upon to provide the means of reimbursement, and curtailments to a corresponding amount were ordered in them, and like distress and embarrassment produced in the communities where they were located. Double the amount of the notes thus circulated was in this way withdrawn from use to provide for their payment. The aggregate curtailments in the fourteen months before alluded to (from 1st September, 1818, to 1st November, 1819) were upwards of ten and a half millions of dollars, and it is confidently believed it would not have been necessary to have reduced the discounts of the bank a single cent but for this cause. When these reductions commenced the discounts were very moderate for the capital of the bank. They did not amount to $42,000,000.

"Nor is the extent of the distress and embarrassment measured by the immediate effects of the reduction of the discounts of the bank and its branches. These reductions in their operation throw back upon the State banks a portion of their circulation and reduce their deposits, and they also are obliged to curtail their business and add to the general mass of distress.

"The uncertain liability of the bank and its branches, as each is in a certain degree liable to pay the notes of all the rest, and the perpetual alteration of the capital of each, by paying the notes of the others and having its notes paid by them, put it beyond the power of calculation to determine the extent of business which can be safely done, and leaves the bank to vascillate between the hazards of rashness and the fruitless results of a torpid prudence. To-day a branch shall have a million of capital, and in three months it may be without a cent.

"2d. It diminishes and deranges the currency of the whole country. The bank was under the necessity, to protect itself from danger and to avoid charging itself to an unlimited amount with the cost of adverse exchanges, to forbid the offices with which the exchanges were unfavorable to issue their notes. It however issued its own notes, and the offices against which the exchanges did not run issued their notes without any limit but that of the demand, yet the circulation of the bank was by this cause greatly decreased. Thus, for example, in the short space of five months, from the 1st April, 1819, to the 30th August, 1819, it was reduced from $6,045,428 to $3,838,386.

"This, however, does not show the entire extent of the abstraction from the currency which this cause produces. Let it be supposed that the circulation of the bank is four millions of dollars, and that one-half of it has been issued by offices to the south and west, and it is in use for the purposes of being remitted to the north and east. It is thereby as much taken out of the currency as if it were destroyed;

and it leaves only two millions of currency furnished by the bank. But the bank will probably have four millions of specie in its vaults, and it cannot safely have less under these peculiar circumstances; this sum also is withdrawn from circulation. Thus the bank, not by its fault, but by the necessity which is imposed upon it, has withdrawn four millions of specie from the currency and has given a substitute in its notes only to the amount of two millions. In this view the currency has been diminished two millions. But even this is not the worst view of it. Let us suppose that the notes of the bank and its branches could not be converted into bills of exchange, and there is no doubt, it is presumed, that with its high credit it could easily do what many local banks have accomplished. It could circulate two dollars of its bills for every dollar it should have in its vaults. Then it is supposed to have four millions of dollars in its vaults, and could circulate eight millions of its notes, which would be equal to gold and silver. It then would have added four millions to the currency, while at present it diminishes it to the amount of two millions, making a practical difference of no less than six millions in the sound currency of the country. The view may even be extended, because the Bank of the United States could, had its capital not been deranged by this very cause, have given a greater addition to the currency with the greatest ease and safety, if a demand had existed for it, by increasing its specie. No evil can be greater than a decreasing currency. In the words of a great man, 'poverty and beggary and sloth' follow in its train.

"But this evil of a decreasing currency will not occur as a rare calamity once, perhaps, in a century, but will be renewed with every flux and reflux of the exchanges between the different portions of the country as long as the bills of the Bank of the United States are thus receivable by the Government.

"3d. It makes the necessary public burdens, in some instances, doubly oppressive. In all the States south of Virginia, and in nearly, if not all, the western States, the Government of the United States does not expend half the revenue it collects; the surplus must be remitted to other points, where it is necessarily to be expended. This draws so much of the capital of those States from them and adds it to the capital of another, New York, for example. This is not a subject of complaint, though it is certainly an evil. But when the revenue of New York is collected in the notes of the offices of the south and the west, perhaps to an equal amount, and drawn from the necessary currency of these portions of the country, the evil produced by the remittance of the surplus revenue becomes intolerable, because the means of making it have been taken away. The capital of these States is fettered by the necessary curtailments of their banks, their currency is diminished, and that state of things which is called a scarcity of money is produced, exchange rises, and when the revenue is to be remitted the means of doing it no longer exists."

As bank notes represent specie, such a relationship should be maintained between them as to enable a given amount of specie to sustain as large a paper circulation as could be instantly converted into specie; but this can never be accomplished while specie must be provided at so many different places for the payment of the same note; the uncertainty of the places where the notes will be presented for payment must at all times confound the most discreet calculation for the maintenance of a proper relation between the specie and paper circulation. To the Government it can be of no advantage, as debts must be paid to the Government where due, and its funds the bank is obliged to transfer from place to place, at the pleasure of Government.

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the second session of the 16th Congress, the alteration would be beneficial to the community. It is as follows:

"Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank except that at the seat of Government receivable only in the States where they are made payable and in the States and Territories where no office is established; the effect of this modification would be to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which will enter and continue in the local circulation of the States in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of the States sound and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the Government.

"This measure will also place the State institutions to the south and west of this city in a more eligible situation in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with these offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie."

To the portions of the country where the balance of trade is generally unfavorable it must be injurious, as it deprives them of every benefit which the sound currency of the Bank of the United States is capable of affording to them; the bank, in such places, for its own defence, being obliged entirely to suspend the issuing of notes.

To the portions of the country where the exchange is at intervals unfavorable it is injurious, because it occasions an unprofitable and distressing fluctuation in the paper circulation of the place; for in proportion to the disappearance of branch notes must inevitably follow curtailments not only of the branch but of the local banks. The southern banks sensibly feel the effects of this vascillating and disordered state of things, and their memorial contains the following remarks on the subject: That "they are perfectly satisfied if the notes of each office of the Bank of the United States were made receivable only at such office, and thereby confined in their circulation to the State in which they were issued, and to those parts of the adjacent States more immediately connected with it in commerce, that very great benefits would result to the different banking institutions in particular and to the community in general.

"The offices would then issue their notes on precisely the same principles and in the same proportions as the State banks, and their business would be conducted, according to their several capitals, on terms of perfect reciprocity; the rates of exchange would then become more uniform and moderate by an increase of competitors in regular exchange operations. The different moneyed institutions and the community would be relieved from the exactions which they occasionally feel, and of which they are always apprehensive. Good will would exist towards an institution very capable of even now affording great advantages to the Government, and harmony would be restored between it and every part of the community."

The regulation, as it now exists, operates as a practical prohibition to issue any notes in the western States, and to a like prohibition to issue them to the south, during six months in the year; while the collection of the revenue and the convenience of the people in these quarters of the Union require them to be issued continually.

To simplify the case, let any given district be selected where there is no sound currency and where no notes of the Bank of the United States can at present be issued for the reasons already given.

If the notes when issued could only be receivable at the office issuing them, their circulation would be limited. The office, for its own benefit, must do business; the notes of solvent individuals would be discounted, and a sound paper would be put in circulation which could not leave the boundary which practice would prescribe for it. The holders of branch notes could demand silver whenever wanted for transportation, and the expense of this transfer, as in the ordinary cases of trade, would soon bring business to a safe and proper level, and some sound standard among the local banks would follow as a necessary consequence.

The same reasoning would, in part, apply to places where exchanges fluctuate. At present the branch notes are often unnaturally taken from the places at which they are wanted and carried to places where they are not wanted.

If the desired arrangement was effected the bank would be enabled to put into circulation a much larger quantity of sound paper than at present, by which the bank and the Government, being the owner of one-fifth of the stock, would be greatly benefitted; and from its operation it is believed that the community at large would enjoy real advantages.

What substantial reason can be given for an adherence to this provision of the law?

In what manner does it produce any public good?

Its operation on exchange is ineffectual.

In reference to any two given places, when the balance of trade is against the one, gold and silver there will be of less value than at the other by the expense of transportation, and the exchange will always be about equal to this expense. The nature of trade will keep this balance alternating, and it may be generally against one place in a certain direction, while at the same time it is in its favor in another direction; but the design of making paper circulation for the purpose of exchange better than the specie it represents appears to be in a great degree fallacious. The bank can never equalize exchange; the expense of exchange must be borne by the debtors in the debtor part of the country, and every attempt to give a different direction to it will be baffled. It is alien to the inflexible laws of trade and cannot be realized.

Indeed, if the branch notes can be drawn directly from the office they will of course be free of the usual expense of exchange; but this rarely happens. The real debtor who uses them as exchange has generally to pay to the money dealers a premium higher than a just premium on exchange in its accustomed form.

The southern institutions and the most respectable citizens in Charleston, who are materially interested, and who have witnessed the effect produced in practice, have informed us in their memorial that the business of exchange will be improved and the exchange itself moderated.

There are exceptions which perhaps it will be proper to make.

The notes of the parent bank may be receivable at any of the branches.

The notes of the office at Washington might be receivable at the parent bank and the branches, and for the convenience of travellers the five dollar bills of the bank ought to be receivable everywhere, and all the notes of the bank and its branches may be received in the States and Territories where the bank has no establishment.

As it is no part of the charter, the law can be repealed at the pleasure of Congress, and, to guard it in the most effectual manner, let the law, for the sake of an experiment, be limited to two years; it will then require a re-enactment, which cannot be procured unless its utility shall have been proved by experience.

There are but few considerations that are more momentous than that which relates to the currency of the country; and it belongs to the Bank of the United States, as far as possible, to preserve its soundness. It is an institution that is entitled to a patient and calm hearing; its advantages to the country have been great, while its sufferings are but too well known. Errors, if any have been committed, it is hoped experience will correct; prejudices, if any existed, it is hoped have now subsided, and that reason alone will in the end prevail.

The following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Bank of the United States be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to the above report.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 674. [2D SESSION.

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of the reports rendered to this Department by the incorporated banks in the District of Columbia, showing the state of their affairs on the 31st December, 1822.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Statement of the situation of the Bank of Washington, December 31, 1822.

Capital stock	$479,120 00	Specie	$10,314 25
Notes in circulation	42,712 25	Notes of other banks	9,202 71
Balances due to banks	23,948 12	Balances due by banks	11,938 67
Individual deposits	41,279 88	Stocks of various institutions	94,927 75
Discount and interest received	2,280 44	Bills and notes discounted	413,577 92
Dividends unpaid	3,786 40	Other debts	43,054 38
Surplus profits	19,968 62	Banking house	13,031 50
		Real estate	13,880 97
		Expenses	3,227 56
	613,095 71		613,095 71

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *December* 31, 1822.

WM. A. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of the Metropolis for the quarter ending December 31, 1822.

Bills and notes discounted	$470,076 43	Capital paid in	$500,000 00
Stock of the bank received for debts	96,125 00	Notes of the bank in circulation	17,399 00
Specie on hand	9,814 57	Discount account after dividend	3,430 14
Notes of other banks	5,440 62	Treasurer of the United States	62,933 57
Due from other banks	3,551 47	Individual deposits	21,032 89
Bank estate	18,036 93		
Costs on suits and contingent expenses	1,680 58		
	604,725 60		604,725 60

ALEXANDER KERR, *Cashier.*

State of the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

Capital paid in	$250,000 00	Stock, United States sixes	$10,000 00
Notes in circulation	35,194 20	Stock, Bank of Washington	1,000 00
Due to banks	2,211 36	Stock, Bank of Metropolis	700 00
Surplus profit	5,940 36	Stock, Patriotic Bank	65,807 75
Deposits, including dividend	40,761 61	Bills and notes discounted	233,321 31
		Specie	4,327 49
		Notes of banks	11,878 74
		Due from banks	7,072 24
	334,107 53		334,107 53

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *December* 31, 1822.

O. CARR, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of Columbia, December 31, 1822.

Capital paid in	$901,380 00	Bills and notes discounted	$1,635,567 06
Due to Bank United States	535,430 19	Specie	12,300 74
Deposits and balances due to banks	78,161 63	Balances due from banks, and notes on hand	253,965 93
Surplus profits and discounts	87,481 13	Real estate and property taken for debt, not yet disposed of	103,667 96
Notes in circulation	26,230 00	Loans to road and canal companies	78,307 12
Treasurer of the United States special deposit, whereof converted in current money $278,361 87			
Remaining in specialties 176,763 99			
	455,125 86		
	2,083,808 81		2,083,808 81

E. E. BANK OF COLUMBIA.

D. KURTZ, *Cashier.*

DR. *The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.* CR.

Capital stock	$485,900 00	Specie	$41,233 44
Profit and loss, discounts and interest on capital stock	48,851 13	Notes of banks	36,745 52
Notes in circulation	190,519 00	Due from banks	22,534 10
Due to depositors	80,257 43	Corporation stock	11,800 00
Due to banks	26,198 63	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock	40,800 00
Unclaimed dividends	11,271 89	Turnpike road stock	9,718 00
		Bank house and lot	19,957 44
		Bills and notes discounted	659,641 97
		Expenses	497 61
	842,928 08		842,928 08

E. E. DECEMBER 31, 1822.

J. J. STULL, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Union Bank of Georgetown, January 1, 1823.

Capital stock	$478,230 00	Discounted notes	$392,459 67
Notes in circulation	64,707 00	Due from banks	4,889 44
Due banks	11,041 53	Notes of other banks	18,018 58
Due individuals on deposits	26,679 68	Specie	21,195 94
Partial payments on notes and judgments	31,677 00	Corporation and Cumberland six per cent. stock	8,148 00
Balance	3,753 73	Turnpike six per cent. stock	9,553 40
		United States Bank stock	50,000 00
		Union Bank stock	76,194 08
		Real estate	33,570 17
		Expense and suspense account	2,059 66
	616,088 94		616,088 94

D. ENGLISH, *Cashier.*

Statement exhibiting the state of the Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1822.

The capital stock	$500,000 00	By bills and notes	$542,994 15
Notes in circulation	89,822 57	Specie	41,715 34
Deposits by other banks	8,144 13	Notes of other banks	24,470 31
Deposits by the Treasurer of the United States	116,906 72	Due by other banks	30,117 03
Deposits by individuals	38,417 55	In bank and road stock	44,910 00
Discounts	2,741 99	Real estate	40,653 65
Unclaimed dividends	1,625 00	Banking house	63,407 07
Balance	33,489 03	Expense accounts	2,879 44
	791,146 99		791,146 99

By balance to credit of the bank, $33,489 03.

DECEMBER 31, 1822.

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

DR. *Exhibit of the Bank of Potomac for the year ending December* 31, 1822, *inclusive.* CR.

Capital stock	$776,279 00	Bills and notes outstanding		$663,498 52
Notes in circulation	101,356 60	Potomac Bank stock	$117,152 40	
Individual deposits	62,958 45	Stock of incorporated companies	52,227 39	
Unpaid dividends	4,093 50			169,379 79
Due to banks	14,941 22	Real estate		49,149 86
Union Bank funds	5,671 35	United States stock		52,500 00
Dividends on Little river stock	8,561 21	Due from banks		6,158 34
Surplus, (undivided profits)	8,031 36	Specie		34,396 36
		Notes of other banks		6,809 82
	981,892 69			981,892 69

BANK OF POTOMAC, *January* 1, 1823.

C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, December 30, 1822, *inclusive.*

1822.			1822.		
Dec. 30	Amount of bills and notes discounted*	$394,249 56	Dec. —	Capital stock paid in	$310,100 00
	Notes of other banks on hand	16,492 87		Notes in circulation	78,710 00
	Due from other banks	2,679 07		Due to banks	13,992 66
	Specie on hand	22,527 03		Individual deposits	24,483 18
	Real estate	1,622 74		Profit and loss	12,379 90
	Road stock	1,050 00			
	Incidental expenses	1,044 47			
		439,665 74			439,665 74

DECEMBER 31, 1822.

JOHN HOOF, *Cashier.*

*$86,243 75 of this debt consists in northern bills.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1822.

Capital stock	$367,319 50	Specie	$6,062 53	
Notes in circulation	5,599 00	Notes of banks paying specie	9,030 00	
Deposits, viz: of banks	1,162 00			$15,092 53
of individuals	9,672 00	Uncurrent notes		2,390 92
Dividends, not claimed	827 03	Due from banks		74 07
Surplus, (reserved as an offset to bad debts)	108,068 89	Debts due to this bank upon notes discounted and otherwise, including interest due upon dormant debts		229,222 00
		Bank stock		168,693 50
		Real estate		73,869 00
		Rents due at this date		985 00
		Dividends forfeited		1,162 00
		Merchandise, (executed in favor of the bank, and bought in to prevent a sacrifice)		1,229 40
	492,648 42			492,648 42

E. E.

CHARLES CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURES.

(Supplementary return.—See No. 662 for return.)

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, February* 27, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a supplementary return to the digest of the accounts of the manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, which has been reported to Congress in pursuance of their joint resolution of 30th of March last. The imperfection of these returns has been owing to various causes, among which a principal one was the unwillingness of manufacturers themselves to give the information required for making the return. The inadequateness of the compensation allowed by the law for the performance of the service has also been a subject of complaint by many of the marshals and of their assistants.

The supplementary return now made is of omissions which occurred in making the digest under the direction of this Department, and which should have been included in the printed digest. A statement is added of the several counties and districts from which no returns have been received.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Supplement to the Digest of Accounts of Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, and of their manufactures, reported to both Houses of Congress on the 29th of January, 1823.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BRISTOL.													
Candles, spermaceti, and oil, strained and pressed.	$168,000	Spermaceti oil.....	5,200 barrels of oil.....	$157,000	13	.....	.....	Presses, screws, moulds, boilers, &c.	All.....	$280,000	$3,650	$600	Five establishments; all said to be flourishing.
Cordage, rope, &c.....	39,785	Hemp and tar.....	120 tons hemp; 410 barrels tar.	29,225	31	.....	7	11 wheels, 55 spindles.....	30 spindles.....	12,500	8,200	155	Four establishments. Sales dull.
Cotton cloth and yarn...	44,975	Cotton wool.....	158,951 pounds	30,900	27	29	114	4,116 spindles and looms, with other necessary machinery for spinning and weaving.	2,724 spindles, with looms, &c., in proportion.	142,600	28,200	2,500	Five establishments. Sales brisk, at very low prices.
Do.....	.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 spindles.....	None.....	78,000	.....	.....	One extensive establishment. It lies idle.
Do.....	Fluctuat'g	.....do	100,000 pounds.....	25,000	14	20	45	1,600 spindles.....	800 spindles.....	60,000	8,000	2,000	All the machinery of this establishment was kept in constant operation until 1816, since which time circumstances would never justify the employment of more than the quantity stated.
Do.....	.....	.....do	60,000 pounds.....	12,000	7	15	20	1,050 spindles.....	None.....	60,000	.....	.....	Will soon be put into operation.
Do.....	.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 spindles.....	None.....	52,000	.....	.....	Two establishments. Idle.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
BRISTOL—Continued.													
Leather	$2,600	Hides	800 hides	$1,000	3	.....	1	Vats, &c	All	$1,850	$150	$30	1 tannery.
Shirtings, checks, sheetings, plaids, &c.	55,615	Cotton wool	131,800 pounds	30,501	20	38	48	2,848 spindles, looms, &c	2,242 spindles, &c	84,000	23,002	1,850	Four cotton factories. Of one, which manufactures to the annual value of $17,435, the contingent expenses are not reported. Nothing is said of the number of hands employed in another, the productions of which annually amount to $7,500. Sales brisk enough, but at prices so low as to give but little or no profit.
Do	Fluctuat'g	do	23,000 pounds	4,600	4	3	19	444 spindles, &c	All	20,000	200	250	
Do	.....	do	20,000 pounds	.....	3	2	5	336 spindles	None	7,500	.....	.....	Not in operation.
Do	.....	Cotton, indigo, copperas, &c.	16,000 pounds cotton; 6,000 pounds indigo; 2,000 pounds copperas.	4,000	2	6	9	300 spindles	All	8,000	1,400	300	
Shirtings and yarn	$9,560	Cotton wool	24,000 pounds	5,000	6	10	17	500 spindles, 10 looms, &c	All	17,000	3,800	500	
Shirtings and patent cut nails.	(*)	Cotton and iron	30,000 pounds cotton; 60 tons iron nail plates.	13,500	8	12	10	400 spindles, 12 power looms, &c., 4 nail machines.	All	40,000	3,000	500	Demand good in 1815, but has been decreasing ever since.
Paper, writing, wrapping, &c.	16,700	Cotton and linen rags	53 tons	5,050	13	8	10	2 paper mills, &c	In operation	24,000	5,358	2,075	Depressed by importations from the Mediterranean.
Salt	4,665	Salt water	Not known	Not kn'wn	19	.....	.....	Covered vats, &c., open works.	All	27,700	1,617	270	11 salt-making establishments. Demand good.
Yarn, cotton	31 c. per lb.	Cotton wool	12,000	2,400	3	1	13	336 spindles, &c	All	15,795	2,160	300	
FRANKLIN.													
Cloth, woolen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 billy of 60 spindles; 3 jennies of 160 spindles; 6 looms, pickers, shearers, &c.	All	9,700	.....	.....	Wants protection against foreign importations.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CLINTON.													
Iron, sheet and rolled, and nails.	$12,550	Bar iron and wood	65 tons of iron, 130 cords of wood.	$7,090	9	.....	.....	Rolling and slitting mill, 1 machine for cutting, and 6 machines for heading nails.	All	$7,000	$2,500	$325	Condition flourishing. Omitted in the digest presented to Congress.

* Shirtings, &c., 12 to 18 cents per yard; nails, 7½ cents per pound.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MECKLENBURG.													
Axes, hoes, gig and sulkey irons.	$18,500	Bar iron and steel.....	126,575 pounds.....	$10,060	81	.....	.....	41 anvils, &c.....	All.....	$6,470	$1,333	$6,330	34 smiths' shops.
Barrels.....	250	Wood.....	506 staves.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	100	150	
Bricks	1,000	Clay.....	.....	500	8	.....	.....	8 moulds.....	All.....	1,000	500	250	
Boots and shoes.....	5,250	Leather	3,050 lbs. of sole leather, 354 calf skins, 74 sides, 26 kip skins.	2,250	12	.....	2	6 shops.....	All.....	2,250	816	870	
Flour.....	3,600	Wheat	3,000 bushels.....	2,200	2	.....	.....	1 manufacturing mill.....	In operation	3,000	150	800	
Furniture, cabinet.....	4,500	Plank	.....	2,330	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	360	700	
Gigs and sulkeys.....	3,000	Plank, &c.....	.....	80	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	600	500	
Jewelry, plate, &c	400	Gold and silver	.....	500	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	105	100	
Leather	9,800	Hides.....	1,550 hides.....	6,300	11	.....	.....	4 bark mills, 114 vats, &c.....	All.....	4,700	1,500	1,130	
Saddlery.....	8,700	Leather	.....	4,800	13	.....	2	.....	.....	4,000	350	1,000	
Whiskey	3,000	Corn and rye.....	1,500 bushels	900	3	.....	.....	3 stills.....	In operation	1,000	.....	600	

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HAYWOOD.													
Furniture, cabinet.....	$400	Plank	3,000 feet	$30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Guns.....	1,100	Iron, &c.....	3,000 pounds.....	300	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hats.....	800	Wool and fur	300 pounds.....	400	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	800	Hides.....	200 hides.....	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Saddles, &c	280	Leather	400 pounds.....	180	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Smiths' work.....	2,700	Iron.....	10,500 pounds.....	1,050	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wagons	1,000	Wood, &c.....	.....	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Whiskey	600	Rye and corn	550 bushels.....	275	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ONSLOW.													
Boots, shoes, saddles, &c.	2,400	Leather.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4 shops.....	All.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flour, meal, &c.....	2,900	Wheat, corn, &c.....	11,850 bushels.....	.....	20	.....	.....	16 mills.....	All.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lumber	3,100	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5 saw mills	All.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salt.....	1,375	Salt water.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
ONSLOW—Continued.													
Smiths' work	$2,450	Iron, &c.			19			10 shops	All.				
Turpentine, spirits of	16,625	Rosin			15			8 distilleries	All.				
Wheelwrights' work	450	Wood			4								

WAKE.—There are reported to be in this county, 88 blacksmiths, 27 bricklayers, masons, &c., 4 bookbinders, 2 confectioners, 16 cabinet workmen, 1 comb-maker, 2 cotton-gin makers, 2 gunsmiths, 18 coach-makers, 128 carpenters, 16 hatters, 2 milliners, 7 millwrights, 26 boot-makers, 13 saddlers, 4 silversmiths, 1 coppersmith, 2 tobacco manufacturers, 10 tanners, 6 paper-makers, 11 chair-makers, 14 distillers, 28 wheelwrights.

ORANGE.—537 stills are said to be in this county; also 63 flour mills, 3 oil mills, 27 saw mills, and the number of persons employed on these and the handicraft trades of the county is said to be 483.

PERSON.—The returns for this county report the several manufactures, &c., within it, but in a manner so defective that a result cannot be obtained.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

BOURBON.													
Pottery	$6,100	Clay and lead	3,400 pounds lead, &c	$370	5			Wheels, &c.	All.	$1,675	$1,600	$600	Three potteries; of one the capital invested is not reported.
Wool, carded	50 cts. p.lb.	Wool	9,686 pounds	2,928 by two only.	6	1	10	7 carding machines	All.	10,154	880	470	The wages for labor and contingent expenses of two not reported.
BULLETT.													
Flour	1,300	Wheat	12,500 bushels	9,375	7			4 pairs of stones, bolts, &c	All.	20,350	650	400	
Whiskey	6,591	Grain	8,025 bushels	2,768	16		4	22 stills	All.	7,304	1,325	490	
DAVIS.													
Leather	4,300	Hides, bark, and oil		2,040	7			6 tanyards	All.				
FLEMING.													
Flour		Wheat	70,500 bushels	35,250				17 pairs of stones	All.	69,000	3,350	650	
Linseed oil	2,000	Flax seed	12,000 bushels	600	1		1	1 oil mill	In operation	1,600	100	200	
Whiskey	37½ c.p.gal.	Grain	13,300 bushels	3,282	13			23 stills	All.	3,500	1,514		
Wool carding	2,340	Wool	27,000 pounds		5		2	3 carding machines	All.	5,500	700	250	
FRANKLIN.													
Whiskey		Corn and rye	6,000 bushels	3,000	4			1 steam still	In operation		400	500	
Do	4,000	do	5,000 bushels	1,350	7			3 stills	do		800	300	
Whiskey, flour, meal, and vinegar	13,000	do	14,000 bushels	6,000	4		2	3 stills, 2 pairs of stones, &c.	All.	12,000	950	200	

and vinegar.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
GRAYSON.													
Flour	$4,240	Wheat						4 mills	All.				
Furniture, cabinet	900	Plank, &c.											
Leather	3,390	Hides and skins	640 hides, skins, &c.	$1,750				4 tanyards	All.				
Smiths' work	2,300	Iron, &c.		550									
JEFFERSON.													
Flour	4 per bbl.	Wheat	32,750 bushels	11,225	8			10 pairs of stones	All.	$38,000	$2,500		
Flour		do			5			2 pairs of stones	All.	7,000	1,500		
Saddlery		Leather		1,000	1		3						
Salt	6,000				13								
Wagons, &c		Timber		100	1		1						
HARDING.													
Flour	17,200	Wheat	19,400 bushels	8,200	9			4 mills	In operation	10,500	1,776		
Leather	11,425	Hides and skins	2,200 hides, 600 skins	7,107	17			8 tanyards	All.	2,450	2,824		
Whiskey	26,872	Grain	31,876 bushels		102			93 stills	All.	14,789	5,239		
HART.													
Gunpowder	1,250	Sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal.	2,675 pounds	5,000	2			1 powder mill	In operation	150	8	$150	Also a powder mill, not in operation.
Guns	1,750	Iron, steel, brass, wool, &c.		103 by one	3			2 gunsmiths' shops	do	500	60 by one	180	
Hats	1,422	Wool and fur	500 pounds, 200 skins	395	2			2 hatters' shops	do	400	130	420	Also another hatter's shop not in use.
Leather	1,000	Hides, bark, &c.	250 hides, 60 cords of bark.	560	1			1 tanyard	do	500	50	70	One other tanyard noticed in the returns not in operation.
Pig iron and castings	40,000	Iron ore and coal	1,000 tons ore, 130,000 bushels coal.	7,750	66	4	4	As usual	do	30,000	6,000	10,000	In a flourishing condition.
Saddlery	1,650	Leather, &c.		745	5			3 shops	do	435	95	364	
Saltpetre	2,400	Rock, dirt, and ashes	500 bushels of ashes, &c.		6					100	700	200	
Wheels, reels, &c.	575	Timber, &c.		25	2			Turning lathes, &c.	All.	320	30	53	
Whiskey	2,475	Grain, fruit, &c.	1,550 bushels of grain	695	17		4	11 stills	All.	2,220	685	60	Seven distilleries; there is also another noticed in the returns, and said to be not in operation. There are also reported to be in this county 5 saw mills, 12 water grist mills, 3 horse mills, and 11 blacksmiths' shops, of which the returns say nothing more.

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
HARRISON.													
Flour	$4,548	Grain	7,250 bushels	$3,375	4	1	1	6 pairs of stones, &c	All	$7,000	$280	$90	Three mills; there are said to be 2 others in this county.
Leather	5,300	Hides, &c	700 hides, skins, &c		6		2	2 tanyards	All	3,500	700	800	Two tanyards; 3 others said to be in the county, of which no information has been reported.
Whiskey	6,299	Grain	8,540 bushels	2,496	8			13 stills	All	5,600	1,104	1,570	Five distilleries. There are also said to be several others in this county.
HENRY.													
Hats	1,410	Wool and fur		246	2		2			617	290		
Leather	3,200	Hides and skins	250 hides, 250 skins	1,750	2		1			2,000			
Do	6,100	do											
Whiskey	10,500	Grain						17 distilleries					21,000 gallons made.
Do	5,660	Grain	6,850 bushels	2,025	10			13 distilleries	All				
Yarn, cotton		Cotton	5,000 pounds	1,000									Also 2 wool-carding machines, which annually card to the value of $800.
LIVINGSTON.													
Hats	1,000	Wool and fur			2					300	200		
Leather	2,950	Hides			4					1,200	550		
Lumber	700												
Saddlery	2,000	Leather		1,000	3		2				500		
Shoes	1,000	Leather			2					400	140		
Smiths' work	2,000	Iron	6,000 pounds	600	2					400			
Whiskey	11,200	Grain	11,000 bushels		22						1,455		Twenty-two distilleries.
MERCER.													
Bricks	$5 pr. 100	Clay			5		5				500		
Cordage	7,500	Hemp	30 tons		5		2	Usual	All	2,500			
Flour		Wheat	20,000 bushels	10,000	3			3 pairs of stones	All	700			
Leather		Raw hides	850 hides	950	9		1	2 tanyards	All		900		
Do		do	350 hides		2								
Do		do	350 hides	1,100	1		2			1,800	100	300	
Whiskey	33½c. p.gal.	Rye and corn	1,500 bushels	495	2			2 stills	In operation	300	100		
Do		do	6,900 bushels	3,866	8		2						
MECHLENBURG.													
Leather		Raw hides	850 hides		5		2	3 tanyards	All	3,600		380	

DIGEST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued.

County, nature, and names of the articles manufactured.	Market value of the articles annually manufactured.	The kind of raw materials employed.	The quantity of raw materials annually consumed.	The cost of raw materials annually consumed.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Boys and girls employed.	Whole quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	General observations.
MECHLENBURG—Cont'd.													
Saddlery		Leather, &c								$2,110	$300	$250	
Smiths' work		Iron and steel	2,000 lbs. iron, 150 lbs. steel		2			2 sets of tools	All	410	40	100	
NELSON.													
Boots and shoes	$6,000	Leather		$2,400	4		5			2,150	800	65	
Flour	38,400	Wheat	48,500 bushels	17,750	12			11 pairs of stones	All	23,500	1,050	715	
Gunpowder	1,000	Sulphur, saltpetre		180	2			2 powder mills	In operation	100		20	
Hats	2,000	Wool and fur		600	2		2			1,000	300	30	
Leather	18,500	Raw hides	4,500 hides	10,200	9		5	3 tanyards	In operation	13,250	1,280	431	
Linseed oil	3,000	Flax seed	3,500 bushels	1,750	4		1	3 oil mills	do	650		50	
Pistols, guns, &c	5,000	Iron	4 tons	1,000	3		5			2,500		100	
Saddlery	12,500	Leather		5,000	8		7			2,500	1,700	125	
Smiths' work	2,150	Iron		1,150	3		3			950	275	80	
Tin and copper ware	15,500	Copper and tin		6,500	4		3			4,500	350	55	
Wagons	14,000	Wood		400	4		2			3,000	500	150	
Wheels, spinning, furniture, &c.	12,000	do		3,325	9		6			3,300	350	120	
Whiskey								57 stills	All				The returns for this article are so imperfect that no other information than what is stated could be had.
SAMPSON.													
Leather	900	Hides, &c		600	1								
Saddlery	3,450	Leather		2,300	2								
Smiths' work	4,350	Iron		805	11								
Whiskey		Grain	18,750 bushels	3,700	16			22 stills	All				14 distilleries, at which 28,200 gallons are made.

JESSAMINE.—There are reported to be in this county 33 flour mills and 45 distilleries; the returns do not afford more particular information.

MADISON.—From the defective state of the returns for this county, no result could be had. There appear, however, to be no manufactures but those of the handicraft kind.

MONROE.—The very imperfect state of the returns for this county will not admit of any satisfactory report.

A statement of the several counties and districts from which no returns have been received.

MAINE.

The counties of Penobscot and Somerset appear to be omitted in the returns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

There do not appear to have been any returns from the county of Coos.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A digest from the returns in relation to the manufacturing establishments, &c., in the counties of Bristol and Franklin is now reported, in consequence of the entire omission of these counties in the digest of the manufacturing establishments, &c., in this State.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

All the counties of these States appear to be included in the digest as presented to Congress.

VERMONT.

The marshal, in his returns, appears to have omitted the counties of Essex, Orleans, and Grand Isle, in this State.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Franklin, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence counties are not included in the marshal's returns for this district.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The fourth and eighth wards of the city of New York are not included in the marshal's returns.

NEW JERSEY.

No returns for the county of Cape May.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No returns appear to have been received from the marshal for the counties of Potter, M'Kean, and Clarefield.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the digest for this district the manufactures for the county of Bucks (the entire capital employed being about $25,000) appear, from an error in preparing it at this office, to have been added up with those of the county of Berks.

Dauphin, Pike, Susquehanna, Bedford, Tioga, and Perry counties are altogether omitted in the marshal's returns.

MARYLAND.

No returns for the counties of Caroline, Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Ann, and Talbot.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No returns for the county of Alexandria.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRG

No returns for the counties of Accomac, Amelia, Amherst, Augusta, Campbell, Culpeper, Charlotte, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Hanover, Hardy, Greensville, Gloucester, James City, Jefferson, King George, Madison, Middlesex, Mathews, Nottoway, Nelson, Patrick, Princess Ann, Prince William, Prince George, Surry, Sussex, Stafford, Southampton, Warwick, York.

A digest in relation to Mecklenburg county, omitted in the digest of the manufactures of this district, is now submitted to Congress.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

No returns from the counties of Brooke, Cabell, and Russell.

The counties of Mason and Scott are without manufactures, as the marshal reports.

NORTH CAROLINA.

No returns as to the counties of Anson, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Carteret, Columbus, Chatham, Craven, Cabarrus, Caswell, Duplin, Franklin, Granville, Gates, Green, Hyde, Ireland, Jones,

Johnson, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Martin, Moore, Montgomery, Northampton, Nash, Pitt, Perquimans, Rockingham, Richmond, Randolph, Roberson, Samson, Tyrrel, Wilkes, Wake, Wayne.

A digest made from the returns in relation to the counties of Haywood, Onslow, Wake, Orange, and Person, partially omitted in the general one of this district, is herewith reported.

GEORGIA.

No returns appear to have been received concerning the counties of Camden, Tatnall, Scriven, Bullock, Eppingham, Glynn, Wilkinson, Montgomery, Walton, Wayne, Habersham, M'Intosh, Putnam, Appling, Irwin, Emanuel, Greene, Madison, Hancock, Savannah, Rabun.

ALABAMA.

Of the twenty-two counties of Alabama, returns have been received for those of Monroe, Shelby, and Lawrence only.

MISSISSIPPI.

No returns appear to have been received from this district.

EAST TENNESSEE.

No returns appear to have been received from the county of M'Minn.

KENTUCKY.

No returns appear to have been made as to the counties of Bracken, Breckenridge, Caldwell, Campbell, Casey, Christian, Clarke, Cumberland, Floyd, Grant, Harlan, Hopkins, Knox, Mason, Mecklenburg, Nicholas, Owen, Pendleton, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Todd, Trig, Union, Warren, Washington, Whitley.

A digest is added of the manufactures of those which were not comprehended in the first.

OHIO.

No returns appear to have been received for the counties of Clinton, Fayette, and Shelby.

INDIANA.

Of the thirty-five counties of this district, returns have been received in relation to the twelve, only, in the digest.

ILLINOIS.

Of the nineteen counties of this district, returns appear only for those stated in the digest.

MISSOURI.

Of the fourteen counties of this district, no returns but for the eight stated in the digest.

ARKANSAS.

Returns for three counties only of seven.

LOUISIANA.

No returns but for those accounted for in the digest.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 676. [2D SESSION.

MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, three statements, marked A, B, C, which have been prepared by the Comptroller of the Treasury pursuant to the seventh section of an act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, 1793, entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

They contain all the information relative to the transactions of the Mint which the settlements made at the Treasury afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Honorable the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the balance of the gold and silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1821; the amount deposited from January 1 to December 31, 1822; the different species of coins made and paid on account of deposits; allowances for wastage; and the balance remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1822, to be accounted for on a future settlement, viz:

GOLD.

	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.
Balance of gold bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1821	1,113	11	8	19,791	71	5
Gold bullion deposited from January 1 to December 31, 1822	5,182	13	18	92,136	46	5
Total	6,296	5	2	111,928	18	0
Amount paid for deposits of gold from January 1 to December 31, 1822				78,346	6	5
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1822					61	5
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1822				10,833	49	5
				89,180	17	5
Deduct as follows: Amount in the hands of the Treasurer and in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1821				200	17	5
				88,980	00	0
Gold coins made at the Mint from January 1 to December 31, 1822, 17,796 half eagles				88,980	00	0
Allowances to the melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage for same period				292	22	0
Gold bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1822				22,655	96	0
As above				111,928	18	0

SILVER.

Balance of silver bullion remaining in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1821	18,561	6	12	21,418	47	5
Silver bullion deposited from January 1 to December 31, 1822	716,722	17	00	826,989	82	0
Total	735,284	3	12	848,408	29	5
Amount paid for deposits of silver from January 1 to December 31, 1822				806,144	88	5
Amount deposited in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1822				461	97	0
Add silver coins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1822					19	5
				806,607	5	0
Deduct this sum, being a balance of silver coins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mint on the 31st December, 1821	$800	22	5			
Also this sum, being a balance in the Bank of the United States on the 31st December, 1821		32	5			
				800	55	0
				805,806	50	0
Silver coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1822: 100,000 dimes, 64,080 quarter dollars, and 1,559,573 half dollars	698,365	12	16	805,806	50	0
Allowances made to melter and refiner and chief coiner for wastage for same period	2,177	5	15	2,512	24	5
Silver bullion in the hands of the officers of the Mint on the 31st December, 1822	34,741	5	5	40,089	55	0
As above	735,284	3	12	848,408	29	5

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 26, 1823.

B.

The Mint of the United States in account for copper purchased from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1822.

DR. CR.

	Troy weight.	Cost of copper.		Troy weight.	Value of copper, at rate of seven dwts. to a cent.
	lbs. oz. dwt.			lbs. oz. dwt.	
To amount of rough copper, and copper planchets, purchased from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1821, per statement B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of April 25, 1822	1,549,691 3 6	$407,632 46	By amount of rough copper, and copper planchets, accounted for from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1821, per statement marked B, accompanying the Comptroller's letter of April 25, 1822	1,400,017 8 0	$467,515 67
To amount gained on coinage	3,597 4 13	112,433 26	By amount of cents delivered by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Treasurer of the United States	39,547 1 0	13,559 00
			Amount accounted for	1,439,564 9 0	481,074 67
			Balance on hand December 31, 1822—		
			In hands of the Treasurer of the Mint, coined	72,754 5 13	24,944 39
			Chief coiner, uncoined	40,969 5 6	14,046 66
	1,553,288 7 19	520,065 72		1,553,288 7 19	520,065 72

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 26, 1823.

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

C.

Summary statement exhibiting the value of coins made at the Mint; the amount of disbursements on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposits; and the amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1822, viz:

Value of gold, silver, and copper coinage up to the 31st December, 1821		$19,900,780 21
Gold coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1822, per account A	$88,980 00	
Silver coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1822, per account A	805,806 50	
Copper coins made from January 1 to December 31, 1822, per account B	13,559 00	
		908,345 50
Total value of gold, silver, and copper		20,809,125 71
Net charge on the coinage of gold, silver, and copper to the 31st December, 1821	517,059 14	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period	101,199 87	
	618,259 01	
From which deduct amount of wastage, gold and silver, to 31st December, 1821	$73,126 92	
Also, amount of wastage from January 1 to December 31, 1822	2,804 46	
	75,931 38	
		542,327 63
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment from January 1 to December 31, 1822		21,429 17
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver to December 31, 1822	75,931 38	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposits to December 31, 1821	9,282 25	
Also this sum, from January 1 to December 31, 1822	654 79	
	9,937 04	
		65,994 34
		629,751 14
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1822		112,433 26
Net amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, from the commencement of the institution to December 31, 1822, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery		517,217 88

LUND WASHINGTON, *Clerk.*

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 26, 1823.

17TH CONGRESS.] No. 677. [2D SESSION.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS IN BANKS AND TRANSFERS AND UNAVAILABLE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, 1822, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before the House, "as early in the next session as may be practicable, a statement showing the amount of money which appears to have stood to the credit of the United States, or its Treasurer, in every bank in which the public money has been deposited, at the end of each quarter, since the first day of January, 1817, distinguishing between special and general deposits; a particular and minute account of each transfer of the public money from one bank to another which has been made within the aforesaid period, and the reasons and motives for making the same; a detailed account of the special deposits that have been made in any of the banks; the time when made; the description of the notes so deposited and the reason for making the same; together with any contract or contracts under which those deposits were made; the precise amount and an exact description of the unavailable funds of the Treasury; what part thereof was unavailable at the time of deposit; how long any part thereof remained on deposit before it became unavailable, and why it became so; showing the respective accounts and relations of the United States with each bank, together with all correspondence in possession of the Department with each of these banks in relation to any of the foregoing subjects," I have the honor to submit statements, prepared in obedience to the resolution, numbered from one to nine, inclusive.

No. 1 embraces "the amount of money which appears to have stood to the credit of the United States, or its Treasurer, in every bank in which the public money has been deposited, at the end of each quarter, since the 1st day of January, 1817, distinguishing between special and general deposits."

No. 2 contains "a particular and minute account of each transfer of the public money from one bank to another which has been made within the aforesaid period."

No. 3 contains "a detailed account of the special deposits that have been made in any of the banks, and the time when made."

No. 4 contains the precise amount and as exact a description of the unavailable funds of the Treasury as it is practicable to furnish.

No. 5 contains a statement of all the money at any time in the possession of the Bank of the United States which was considered by the bank as special deposit.

No. 6 contains an account of the disposition made of the special deposit transferred from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Columbia, and of its present situation.

From No. 1 it appears that on the 1st day of January, 1817, the special deposit in the Treasury amounted to $3,031,459 36; and from No. 5 it appears that the whole amount of special deposits which came into the possession of the Bank of the United States was $3,278,710 98; of which sum, $2,665,409 61 were assumed by the bank and accounted for in specie.

It is impracticable to furnish a description of the notes which then constituted the special deposit, as the credits entered upon the books of the bank only show the amount credited, and not the description of the notes deposited.

Transfers of the public money from one bank to another have generally been exclusively made with a view to facilitate the public expenditure. The only exceptions to this rule which have occurred are, 1st. The sum of $30,000, special deposit, transferred from the Bank of Muskingum to the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, upon conditions set forth in my letter of the 3d March, 1817. This transaction was founded upon the belief that the interest of the Treasury would be subserved, as in fact it was; the Belmont Bank having paid the amount to the Bank of the United States in the first quarter of 1818. 2d. A deposit of $75,000, in March, 1817, in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; the following deposits made in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1819 in certain banks in the District of Columbia, viz: In the Union Bank of Alexandria, $30,000; in the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, $57,000; in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, $48,000; in the Bank of Washington, $32,000; in the Patriotic Bank, $10,000; in the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, $40,000; in the Union Bank of Georgetown, $25,000; and in the Bank of Columbia, $45,000; all of which deposits appear in statements Nos. 1 and 2. These deposits were made as well with a view to transfer funds from places where they were not required to this District, where the expenditures always greatly exceed the revenue, as to aid the banks, which were then much pressed by demands upon them for specie from the eastward, and from the return of their notes from the western parts of Virginia, where banks chartered by that State had just gone into operation, or were collecting specie preparatory to that event. The reasons upon which these deposits, with the exception of the first, were made, are more fully explained in a report made to Congress on the 10th day of December, 1817, and in a report to the Senate of the United States on the 25th instant, copies of which are herewith communicated.

Deposits made in bank, other than those effected by transfers from one bank to another, are of the following descriptions: 1st. Those made by the revenue officers and Receivers of the Land Offices, in conformity with the general instructions of the Department. 2d. By disbursing officers having remittances to make to different places. In all such cases, upon making a deposit in bank to the credit of the Treasurer, a draft is furnished upon a bank of deposit in the place to which the remittance is to be made, or upon one most convenient to it. 3d. By officers or individuals indebted to the Government. 4th. By individuals who are desirous of remitting small sums of money to places where there is public money on deposit. In all cases of this kind the interest of the Treasury is consulted by giving drafts only upon places whence it is necessary to transfer a portion of the public funds.

No contracts have been made with banks except those which were communicated to the House of Representatives on the 14th day of February, 1822, and which have been printed among the public documents, unless the transaction with the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville is considered a contract. Copies of the correspondence connected with it are transmitted.

Before I left the city in July last, for the benefit of my health, I addressed a letter to the President of the Bank of the United States, requesting a statement of the special deposit which had been in the possession of the bank, and, upon my departure, left directions that the statements should be prepared and the correspondence copied, in order that the report might be made as early as practicable; but the clerk to whom the directions were given having formed a mistaken idea of the extent of the call for the correspondence with the banks, copies were not prepared, and it has been found impracticable to prepare them so as to be communicated with this report. They are extremely voluminous, my letters to the banks alone filling between five and six hundred folio pages, and will require much time and labor; but they shall be prepared and transmitted to the House at the commencement of the next session of Congress. The statements which are submitted have been prepared with great labor, and, although every exertion has been made, they were not completed until the 19th instant.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

Amount of funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States January 1, 1817, *stating the banks where deposited, and particularizing the species of which said funds are composed, to January* 1, 1823.

FOURTH QUARTER 1816.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Bath	$10,641 00	$43,199 28	.....	$29,155 60	$72,354 88
Cumberland	31,792 00	17,051 40	.....	81,545 43	98,596 83
Narragansett	128 00	21,804 89	$7,129 76	.....	28,934 65
Union, New Hampshire	80,965 00	30,267 46	.....	4,556 54	34,824 00
State, Boston	1,081,206 91	5,230,767 96	.....	190,066 65	5,420,834 84
Kennebeck	3,846 00	3,986 55	50 00	3,355 93	7,392 48
Saco	19,673 00	31,112 40	40 00	5,327 34	36,479 74
Merchants', Salem	14,091 00	113,773 92	.....	5,766 75	119,540 67
Roger Williams'	82,305 00	33,514 63	.....	16,961 64	28,934 65
Newport	9,636 00	17,237 51	.....	26,538 03	43,775 54
New Haven	1,176 00	15,030 81	.....	116,100 83	131,131 64
Phœnix, Hartford	81,295 00	7,343 77	.....	33,662 08	41,005 85
Manhattan	822,966 00	676,163 75	.....	1,224,369 49	1,900,533 24
Columbia	634,003 00	8,200 00	.....	282,629 46	290,829 46
State, North Carolina	1,130 00	.....	.....	.....	65,318 25
Planters', Savannah	210,800 00	.....	.....	95,072 36	266,107 25
Augusta	149,668 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,893 18
Waterville	.....	840 61	.....	2,327 69	3,168 30
Cheshire	.....	25,792 49	.....	47,427 15	73,219 64
Bristol	.....	2,362 63	.....	.....	2,362 63
State New York, Albany	.....	11,729 00	.....	10,600 00	22,329 00
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany	.....	1,115 03	.....	11,494 47	12,609 50
Utica	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,076 53
Newberg	.....	2,866 62	.....	5,900 10	8,766 72
Branch Manhattan, Utica	.....	.....	.....	.....	736 29
Branch Manhattan, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,507 07
Mechanics', New York	.....	348,349 02	.....	1,312,274 88	1,660,623 90
City, New York	.....	571,608 70	.....	793,026 35	1,364,635 05
State, Newark	.....	1,421 88	.....	7,418 10	8,839 98
New Brunswick	.....	.....	22,975 20	30,493 22	53,468 42
State, Morris	.....	7,237 34	.....	1,733 50	8,970 84
Easton, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,720 21
Farmers', Reading, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,445 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,009,993 41
Stephen Girard's, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	834,110 59
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	44,425 34	773,016 81	817,442 15
Branch, Lancaster	.....	.....	317,129 92	165 84	317,295 76
Branch, Pittsburg	.....	.....	616,088 76	1,884 98	617,973 74
Westmoreland, Greensburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,139 91
Pittsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271 24
Juniata	.....	65,882 48	.....	.....	65,882 48
Allegany, Bedford	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,646 42
Gettysburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,479 00
Chambersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,931 55
Harrisburg	.....	129,983 02	.....	10 30	129,993 32
Chester County	.....	712 10	34,403 00	73,877 44	108,992 54
Washington, Pa	.....	.....	62,419 35	45 99	62,465 34
Wilmington and Brandywine, Del	.....	940 00	.....	.....	940 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Del	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,858 70
Branch of the Farmers', Del	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,278 94
Cumberland, Allegany	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,723 95
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....	608,114 88

FOURTH QUARTER 1816—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Commercial and Farmers', Baltimore					$422,618 36
Franklin, Baltimore					23,395 41
Somerset, Md.			$41,300 87		41,300 87
Washington, D. C			402 50	$38,496 83	38,899 32
Metropolis, D. C.					64,923 92
Alexandria, D. C.			3,750 00	216,024 87	219,774 87
Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown			18,472 41		18,472 41
Saline Bank, Va					6,046 62
Farmers', Va.					44,223 91
Branch of the Farmers', Fredericksburg					1,719 31
Lynchburg					79,324 82
Petersburg		$2,512 44		37,568 87	40,081 31
Norfolk					141,458 60
Virginia					81,657 07
Branch of the Virginia, Fredericksburg					32,935 06
Lynchburg					12,122 19
Petersburg		6,269 72		71,899 94	78,169 66
Norfolk					141,458 60
Branch of North Carolina State, Edenton					37,527 01
Salisbury					35,299 91
Wilmington					96,679 95
Branch of Cape Fear, Fayetteville					8,854 91
Planters and Mechanics', Charleston					171,514 91
State, Charleston					1,000 00
Tennessee		24,903 00	3,608 16	20,625 92	49,137 08
Nashville					67,152 73
Kentucky					99,302 92
Branch, Russelville					21,187 33
Louisville		83,186 72		4,117 53	87,304 25
Bardstown					51,808 64
Danville					5,985 00
Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington					33,219 09
Bank Steubenville			17,664 16		17,664 16
Manufacturing Company, Dayton					15,285 15
Bank Western Reserve					6,381 63
Bank Muskingum			173,822 10	52,464 34	226,286 44
Bank Chillicothe					91,011 92
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati					198,758 61
Bank Mississippi					15,055 34
Bank Orleans					346,803 34
Bank Louisiana					109,207 47
			1,346,017 37		
Beside the above, deposits which had been credited in various banks when the balances were transferred to the Bank of the United States, and there credited to special account, amounting to			1,685,441 99		
Making the total special, January 1, 1817			3,031,459 36		

FIRST QUARTER 1817.

Bath	$10,641 00	43,199 28		13,496 56	56,695 84
Cumberland	31,792 00	17,707 30		92,923 65	110,630 95
Narragansett	128 00	21,804 89		7,129 26	28,934 65
Union, New Hampshire	1,021 00	131 61		20,209 11	20,340 72
United States Branch, Boston	277 00	69,549 07		380,765 85	450,314 92
State, Boston	1,119,084 91	2,086,268 40		23,637 51	2,109,905 91
Kennebeck	3,846 00	3,986 55	50 00	10,958 22	14,994 77
Roger Williams'	309 00				32,473 54
Newport	153 00	28,585 38		2,758 61	31,343 99
New Haven	535 00		191,051 62		192,051 62
Phœnix, Hartford	82,658 00	12 78		57,676 21	57,688 99
Manhattan	836,173 00	676,315 69		15,100 27	691,415 96
Pennsylvania	1,374 00		45,264 84	15,643 33	60,908 17
Columbia	640,275 00	90,746 26	18,903 18	1,114,087 36	1,223,736 80
United States Branch, Washington	210,206 00	700,748 06	3,750 00	457,396 11	1,161,894 17
Planters and Mechanics', Charleston	794 00				
Planters', Savannah	210,800 00	172,802 72		66,793 73	239,596 45
Augusta	149,668 00				
Merchants', Salem	14,091 00	54,540 02		17,588 99	72,129 01
Portland					345 65
Waterville					5,897 69
Cheshire		25,880 82	39,373 14	16,983 23	82,237 19
Saco			40 00	19,040 27	19,080 27
Bristol		2,362 63			2,362 63
New York State, Albany					29,675 50

FIRST QUARTER 1817—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					$7,159 02
Utica					11,449 53
Newburg					3,757 00
Branch of the United States, New York					4,116,581 46
Manhattan Branch, Poughkeepsie					459 72
Mechanics', New York		$191,603 70		$5,294 00	196,897 70
City, New York		571,608 70		3,999 06	575,607 76
State, Newark					10,797 33
New Brunswick			$24,310 20	49,117 58	73,427 78
State, Morris			19,195 42	6,449 70	25,645 12
Easton					6,838 98
United States			1,199,113 55	4,591,417 17	5,790,530 72
S. Girard's, Philadelphia					3,940 86
Pennsylvania Branch, Lancaster			37,637 31	162 69	37,800 00
Pittsburg			37,925 83	1,599 82	38,825 65
Farmers', Reading					14,600 00
Alleghany, Bedford			3,530 00		3,530 00
Juniata					11,914 41
Chester County					8,244 88
Chambersburg					19,557 00
Westmoreland, Greensburg					67
Gettysburg					16,803 00
Harrisburg					27,131 57
Washington, Pa			4,455 34	44 66	4,500 00
Wilmington and Brandywine, Del		940 00			940 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Del					1,000 00
Branch of the Farmers', Del					15,534 65
Cumberland, Alleghany					415 00
Branch of United States, Baltimore					1,345,953 00
Baltimore					28,858 00
Franklin		23,395 41			22,395 41
Washington			502 50	69,583 44	70,085 94
Metropolis					104,942 80
Central, Georgetown					40,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Georgetown					75,000 00
Alexandria					31,300 00
Miami Exporting Company, Charlestown					1,158 00
Farmers' Bank, Virginia					8,000 00
Branch of Farmers', Fredericksburg					5,155 97
Lynchburg					6,986 00
Petersburg		2,512 44		25,000 00	27,512 44
Norfolk					22,000 00
Virginia					112,350 27
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					5,571 75
Lynchburg					9,591 11
Petersburg		6,269 72		86,201 45	92,471 17
Norfolk					50,600 00
North Carolina State, Raleigh					32,788 07
Branch of North Carolina State, Edenton					22,962 13
Salisbury					55,632 18
Wilmington					82,451 95
Branch of Cape Fear, Fayetteville					9,779 47
State, Charleston					1,000 00
Tennessee		3,608 16		9,459 33	13,067 49
Nashville					39,235 68
Kentucky					88,882 70
Branch of the Kentucky, Russelville					1,500 00
Louisville					27,846 00
Bardstown					850 43
Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington					3,200 00
Bank of Steubenville			3,200 00		3,200 00
Manufacturing Company, Dayton					2,176 00
Western Reserve Bank					745 00
Belmont					30,000 00
Muskingum					49,949 00
Chillicothe					1,038 00
M. E. Company, Cincinnati					26,920 00
Bank Mississippi					5,555 34
Orleans					385,271 92
Louisiana					131,622 98
Richmond					307,106 73
Norfolk					286,300 44
			1,627,602 93		
Besides the above, deposits which had been credited in various banks when the balances were transferred to Bank of the United States, and there credited to special account, amounting to			1,427,105 89		
Making the total special on the 1st April, 1817			3,054,708 82		

SECOND QUARTER 1817.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Bath	$10,641 00	$43,199 28		$5,032 00	$48,231 28
Union, New Hampshire	1,493 00				
United States Branch, Boston	663 00	78,330 26			78,330 26
State, Boston	601,874 50	314,390 85		7,241 41	321,632 26
Newport	388 00	1,625 20		25,862 75	27,487 95
Phœnix, Hartford	107 00	12 78		2,487 22	2,500 00
Manhattan	3,432 00	676,315 69			676,315 69
Branch United States, Washington	1,856,604 00		$11,794 30	174,062 53	185,856 83
Columbia	640,275 00		18,903 18	304 092 98	322,996 16
Augusta	149,668 00				
Cumberland	3,265,145 50	67,359 20			67,359 20
Cheshire		25,880 82		8,838 00	34,718 82
Merchants', Salem		5,007 20			5,007 20
Kennebec			92 00	1,533 00	1,625 00
Saco			40 00	12,754 37	12,794 37
Bristol		2,362 63			2,362 63
New Haven					11,060 33
New London					11,000 00
Utica					12,198 39
New York State, Albany					110 00
Mechanics', New York		191,603 70			191,603 70
City, New York		571,608 70		3,999 06	575,607 76
America					8,953 60
State, Newark					5,747 33
New Brunswick					1,891 92
Easton					408 94
United States			1,507,973 59		15,321,565 32
Farmers', Reading					26,320 00
Branch of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg			98,904 83	7,894 46	106,799 29
Lancaster			60,887 31	162 69	61,050 00
Juniata					13,815 32
Alleghany, Bedford			5,567 00		5,567 00
Westmoreland, Greensburg					3,253 67
Chester County					712 10
Chambersburg					28,297 00
Gettysburg					32,222 00
Harrisburg					40,669 94
Washington, Pennsylvania					4,500 00
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					24,550 65
Wilmington and Brandywine, Delaware		940 00			940 00
Branch United States, Baltimore			55,300 87	151,699 13	207,000 00
Baltimore					58 68
Franklin, Baltimore		23,395 41			23,395 41
Cumberland, Allegany					6,440 00
Somerset			3,060 00		3,060 00
Washington			502 50	55,692 83	56,195 33
Metropolis					138,384 98
Central, Georgetown and Washington					40,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Georgetown					75,000 00
Alexandria					8,749 00
Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown					1,984 00
Branch United States Bank, Richmond					20,199 47
Branch of Farmers', Fredericksburg					9,479 67
Petersburg		2,512 44		35,000 00	37,512 44
Virginia					10,438 32
Branch of the Virginia, Fredericksburg					1,959 33
Lynchburg					7,544 69
Petersburg					26,056 57
Branch United States, Norfolk					29,731 62
Saline, Virginia					3,500 00
State of North Carolina, Raleigh					176 48
Branch of State, Salisbury, North Carolina					6,630 00
Branch of State Bank, Wilmington, North Carolina					30,498 00
Planters and Mechanics', Charleston					4,000 00
State, Charleston					1,000 00
Planters', Savannah		172,802 71		3,979 23	176,781 95
Tennessee			10,813 16		10,813 16
Nashville					30 62
Kentucky					23,524 66
Branch of Kentucky, Russelville					17,401 68
Louisville					44,049 17
Bardstown					6,378 78
Steubenville			30,748 00	10,186 00	40,934 00
Western Reserve					2,073 00
Manufacturing Company, Dayton					4,660 92
Belmont					30,000 00
Muskingum		54,784 00		33,723 00	88,507 00
Chillicothe					14,017 17
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati					32,753 00

SECOND QUARTER 1817—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Branch United States Bank, Cincinnati					$6,015 57
Mississippi					8,755 34
New Orleans					170,788 07
Orleans					45,788 36
			$1,799,019 74		
Besides the above, deposits which had been credited in various banks when the balances were transferred to the Bank of the United States, and there credited to special account, amounting to.			1,273,633 15		
Making the total special on the 1st of July, 1817			3,072,652 89		

THIRD QUARTER 1817.

State, Boston	$9,204 50	$207,628 86		$7,200 27	$214,829 13
Union, New Hampshire	279 00				
Roger Williams'	382 00				
Manhattan	3,554 00				
Pennsylvania	390 00				7,014 00
Branch United States, Washington	2,639,557 00		$11,794 30	66,156 64	77,950 94
Columbia	640,275 00				
Cheshire		2,257 82			2,257 82
Saco			40 00	12,754 37	12,794 37
Kennebec			92 00	3,968 58	4,060 58
Bristol		2,362 63			2,362 63
Phœnix, Hartford					46,150 00
New London					11,000 00
Branch United States, New York		853 20			853 20
Mechanics', New York		3,198 94			3,198 94
City, New York		571,608 70		3,999 06	575,607 76
America					8,953 60
State, Newark					5,747 33
New Brunswick					1,891 92
United States			555,474 85	5,002,109 29	5,557,584 14
Easton, Pennsylvania					4,178 09
Pennsylvania Branch, Lancaster			77,067 31	162 69	77,230 00
Pittsburg			209,607 23	23,332 06	232,930 29
Farmers', Reading					31,690 00
Westmoreland, Greensburg					4,434 06
Juniatta					13,815 32
Alleghany, Bedford					7,903 00
Chester County					712 10
Chambersburg					44,107 00
Gettysburg					46,026 17
Harrisburg					48,061 36
Washington, Pennsylvania					4,500 00
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					39,958 87
Wilmington and Brandywine, Delaware		940 00			940 00
Branch United States, Baltimore			55,300 87		55,300 87
Baltimore					58 68
Commercial and Farmers', Baltimore					4,196 25
Cumberland, Allegany					6,440 00
Somerset					3,060 00
Metropolis					68,761 43
Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown, Virginia			2,573 00	40 00	2,613 00
Branch of Farmers', Lynchburg					3,915 00
Branch of Farmers', Petersburg					37,500 00
Branch United States, Norfolk					33 60
Saline, Virginia					4,050 00
Alexandria, District of Columbia					3 00
State, Raleigh, North Carolina					176 48
Tennessee					3,608 16
Nashville					10 00
Kentucky					29,190 81
Branch of Kentucky, Russelville					23,441 96
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville			21,059 42	22,989 75	44,049 17
Branch of Kentucky, Bardstown					6,378 78
Steubenville			51,655 80	17,622 00	69,277 80
Western Reserve					2,073 00
Manufacturing Company, Dayton					5,334 82
Belmont					30,000 00
Muskingum			63,578 00	42,223 00	105,801 00
Chillicothe					32,132 49
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati					106,213 76
Mississippi					8,755 34
			1,048,242 78		
Besides the above, deposits which had been credited in various banks when the balances were transferred to Bank of United States, and there credited to special account, amounting to			988,701 33		
Making the total special on the 1st October, 1817			2,036,944 11		

FOURTH QUARTER 1817.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Union, New Hampshire	$379 00				
State, Boston	8,270 50	$206,114 64		$7,200 27	$213,314 91
Manhattan	3,554 00				
United States	1,556 00		$918,922 37	6,395,390 19	7,314,312 56
Pennsylvania	390 00				
Branch United States, Washington	3,317,094 00		11,794 30	78,195 61	89,989 91
Cheshire		2,257 82			2,257 82
Kennebec					4,758 02
Bristol		2,362 63			2,362 63
America					8,953 60
State, Newark					5,747 33
New Brunswick					3,091 92
Easton					4,936 09
Farmers', Reading					34,640 00
Branch of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg					16,314 88
Westmoreland, Greensburg					5,160 06
Alleghany, Bedford					9,621 68
Chester County					712 10
Chambersburg					51,307 00
Gettysburg					52,968 17
Harrisburg					56,197 45
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware			4,603 00	41,119 87	45,722 87
Cumberland, Allegany					6,440 00
Branch United States, Baltimore			67,928 87		67,928 87
Metropolis					57,693 12
Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown					2,613 00
Branch United States Bank, Norfolk					33 60
Saline, Virginia					4,290 00
North Carolina State, Raleigh					176 48
Tennessee					3,608 16
Kentucky					34,454 05
Branch Kentucky, Russelville					25,989 90
Branch Kentucky, Louisville					129,664 53
Branch Kentucky, Bardstown					8,913 78
Steubenville			79,707 80	27,570 00	107,277 80
Western Reserve			7,677 82	1,345 00	9,022 82
Manufacturing Company, Dayton			6,514 82		6,514 82
Belmont					30,000 00
Muskingum			153,106 00	36,000 00	189,106 00
Chillicothe					43,730 97
Mississippi					9,650 34
Phœnix, Hartford					46,433 74
			1,250,154 98		
Besides the above, deposits which had been credited in various banks when the balances had been transferred to the Bank of the United States, and there credited to special account, amounting to			741,663 90		
Making the total special on the 1st January, 1818			1,991,818 88		

FIRST QUARTER 1818.

Union, New Hampshire	$490 00				
State, Boston	8,270 50	$206,114 64		$7,200 27	$213,314 91
Manhattan	3,554 00				
United States	208 00		$1,217,000 00	3,334,286 12	6,551,286 12
Branch United States, Washington	3,319,622 00		11,794 30	73,307 29	85,101 59
Cheshire	3,332,144 50	2,257 82			2,257 82
Bristol		2,362 63			2,362 63
Phœnix, Hartford					46,433 74
Alleghany, Bedford			4,054 68		4,054 68
Branch United States, Baltimore			67,928 87		67,928 87
Metropolis					56,451 05
Branch United States, Norfolk					33 60
State, Raleigh					176 48
Tennessee					3,608 16
Louisville					21,200 00
Steubenville			79,707 80	27,570 00	107,277 80
Muskingum			82,563 00	42,759 00	125,322 00
Total special on the 1st April, 1818			1,463,048 65		

SECOND QUARTER 1818.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
United States			$434,360 36	$6,397,196 77	$6,831,557 13
Branch United States, Baltimore			67,928 87		67,928 87
Washington			9,036 00	54,616 92	63,652 92
State, Boston		$21,995 20		7,200 27	29,195 47
Alleghany, Bedford			4,054 68		4,054 68
Metropolis					51,774 65
Alexandria					3 00
Steubenville					81,075 15
Total special on the 1st July, 1818			515,379 91		

THIRD QUARTER 1818.

United States			$499,653 69	$6,361,456 28	$6,861,109 97
Branch United States, Baltimore			67,928 87		67,928 87
Washington		$21 95	13,640 00	36,041 91	49,726 86
Union, New Hampshire					
Bath					11,500 00
Cumberland					39,700 00
State, Boston		21,995 20		7,200 27	29,195 47
Cheshire					926 77
Merchants', Salem					38,138 57
Newport					38,000 00
Bristol					25,092 81
New Haven					30,956 92
New London					9,150 00
Utica					11,485 90
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					2,911 98
Trenton					3,476 67
Centre					2,366 00
Easton					1,741 82
Harrisburg					8,536 68
Metropolis					175,315 20
Alexandria					56,300 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					4,358 28
Lynchburg					2,297 00
Petersburg					42,150 67
Branch of North Carolina State, Edenton					1,000 00
Wilmington					7,100 00
State North Carolina, Raleigh					4,130 00
Tennessee					2,150 19
Nashville					13,026 61
Steubenville					50,854 68
Missouri					32,694 21
Total special on the 1st October, 1818			581,222 56		

FOURTH QUARTER 1818.

Bank United States			*$87,341 00	$284,666 99	$372,007 99
Branch United States, Baltimore			68,745 87		68,745 87
Washington					171,460 71
Bath					16,677 55
Cumberland					59,968 53
Cheshire					926 77
State, Boston		$21,995 20		7,200 27	29,195 47
Merchants', Salem					60,248 57
Newport					38,600 00
Bristol					40,242 45
New Haven					59,768 79
New London					11,400 00
Utica					18,729 71
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					10,299 86
Trenton					5,603 71
Easton					5,029 21
Harrisburg					21,552 67
Centre					2,366 00
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					79 00
Metropolis					313,188 37
Columbia			510,872 37		510,872 37
Alexandria					77,800 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					2,377 64
Lynchburg					5,287 34
Petersburg					52,325 67

FOURTH QUARTER 1818—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
State North Carolina, Raleigh					$15,105 00
Branch of State North Carolina, Edenton					4,400 00
Salisbury					8,114 15
Wilmington					17,473 98
Augusta					980 00
Tennessee					5,409 19
Nashville					31,131 75
Steubenville					53,638 90
Missouri					193,258 81
Total special on the 1st January, 1819			$666,959 24		

FIRST QUARTER 1819.

United States			*$231,674 00	$310,020 60	$541,694 60
Branch United States, Baltimore			69,077 87		69,077 87
Bath					12,971 84
Cumberland					21,927 46
Cheshire					926 77
State, Boston		$21,995 20		7,200 27	29,195 47
Merchants', Salem					34,519 34
Newport					13,785 72
Bristol					9,874 88
New Haven					18,860 16
New London					3,374 35
Utica					10,912 42
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					11,718 92
Trenton					2,608 75
Easton					3,169 21
Harrisburg					33,560 07
Centre					3,055 00
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					279 00
Metropolis					76,938 71
Columbia			519,194 37		519,194 37
Alexandria					32,184 00
Mechanics', Alexandria					47,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					39,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					2,373 64
Lynchburg					2,207 34
Petersburg					16,025 67
North Carolina State, Raleigh					20,905 00
Branch, Edenton					4,400 00
Branch, Salisbury					11,464 15
Branch, Wilmington					6,473 98
Augusta					1,930 00
Huntsville					235,493 28
Tennessee					5,875 72
Nashville					5,085 76
Steubenville					54,443 47
Illinois					42,223 91
Missouri					482,354 32
Tombeckbe					74,828 47
Total special on the 1st April, 1819			819,946 24		

* Special deposits in Bank United States, 1819, March 31 ..... $231,674 00
Do.....do .....do.....1818, December 31, it was but 87,341 00
144,333 00

February 13, 1819, Beverly Daniel paid in		$5,427 00	
February 19, 1819, S. Bond, receiver of public moneys		52,000 00	
† Draft 9131 on P. & M. Bank, Huntsville	$30,000 00		
† Draft 9157..... do.....do	30,000 00		
† Draft 9202.....do.....do	30,000 00		
		90,000 00	; afterwards credited as cash.
January 16, M. Ross, collector		1,200 00	
February 20, S. Theobald, collector, added to special, but not distinguished as such		206 00	
		148,833 00	
Janunry 1, special, per bank statement, was	87,341 00		
January 11, special is stated at only	82,841 00	4,500 00	
This difference is not explained by bank	4,500 00	144,333 00	

† These three drafts were entered as special by the Bank of the United States, but were heretofore called cash.

SECOND QUARTER 1819.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
United States			$239,604 00	$1,367,387 08	$1,606,991 08
Branch United States, Baltimore			69,077 87		69,077 87
Bath					15,041 84
Cumberland					28,990 07
State, Boston		$21,995 20		7,200 27	21,995 20
Merchants', Salem					46,559 09
Newport					6,310 21
Bristol					8,274 88
New Haven					23,681 69
New London					2,310 43
Utica					8,440 01
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					3,542 89
Trenton					2,260 06
Easton					1,744 21
Harrisburg					20,127 57
Centre, Pennsylvania					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					80 69
Washington					15,000 00
Metropolis					75,380 20
Columbia			495,294 72	45,000 00	540,294 72
Central, Georgetown and Washington					30,000 00
Alexandria					41,821 09
Union, Alexandria					30,000 00
Mechanics', Alexandria					57,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					430 00
Lynchburg					4,006 28
Petersburg					27,403 55
State North Carolina, Raleigh					3,053 12
Branch of State North Carolina, Edenton					2,400 00
Salisbury					11,999 79
Wilmington					3,095 98
Augusta					663 15
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					51,944 70
Planters and Mechanics', Huntsville					243,484 51
Illinois					76,149 10
Edwardsville					45,560 68
Tennessee					8,941 86
Nashville					3,850 32
Steubenville					162,311 30
Chillicothe					13,032 59
Vincennes					122,539 14
Missouri					641,611 83
Tombeckbe					459,003 26
Total special on the 1st July, 1819			803,976 59		

THIRD QUARTER 1819.

United States			$3,700 00	$155,330 03	$159,030 03
Branch United States, Baltimore			69,077 87		69,077 87
Washington			90,322 09	92,834 85	183,156 94
Bath					18,135 06
Cumberland					7,960 55
State, Boston		$21,995 20			21,995 20
Merchants', Salem					106,341 29
Newport					19,062 74
Bristol					19,559 64
New Haven					19,819 65
New London					1,458 49
Utica					7,470 68
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					145 92
Trenton					827 47
Easton					1,556 96
Harrisburg					24,508 41
Centre, Pennsylvania					3,231 31
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					80 69
Washington					32,000 00
Patriotic					10,000 00
Metropolis					73,183 03
Central, Georgetown and Washington					40,000 00
Union, Georgetown					25,000 00
Columbia			503,224 72	45,000 00	548,224 72
Alexandria					75,292 93
Union, Alexandria					30,000 00
Mechanics', Alexandria					57,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00

THIRD QUARTER 1819—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					$2,885 76
Lynchburg					4,155 93
Petersburg					47,810 19
State North Carolina, Raleigh					1,320 12
Branch of State North Carolina, Edenton					2,879 36
Salisbury					11,914 94
Wilmington					95 98
Augusta					1,165 18
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					101,188 95
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					245,983 28
Illinois					72,150 64
Edwardsville					45,475 04
Tennessee					677 14
Steubenville					138,494 18
Chillicothe					35,753 61
Vincennes					191,056 87
Missouri					646,308 01
Tombeckbe					613,874 10
Total special on the 1st October, 1819			$666,324 68		

FOURTH QUARTER 1819.

United States			$17,153 36	$729,658 65	$746,812 01
Branch United States, Baltimore			69,077 87		69,077 87
Washington			90,322 09	112,676 67	202,998 76
Bath					7,635 06
Cumberland					29,112 88
State, Boston		$21,995 20			21,995 20
Merchants', Salem					18,654 43
Newport, Rhode Island					10,302 74
Bristol					22,249 64
New Haven					35,553 40
New London					2,362 28
Utica					5,304 40
Easton					50 29
Harrisburg					26,355 65
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					10 69
Patriotic, Washington					10,000 00
Metropolis, Washington					64,218 82
Central, Georgetown					35,000 00
Columbia, Georgetown			503,224 72	45,000 00	548,224 72
Alexandria					47,323 67
Union, Alexandria					30,000 00
Mechanics', Alexandria					57,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg					8,111 97
Lynchburg					1,155 93
Petersburg					10,670 19
Augusta					1,293 05
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					131,017 87
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					218,243 96
Illinois					91,429 69
Edwardsville					53,191 59
Steubenville					141,498 37
Chillicothe					57,764 61
Vincennes					113,794 12
Missouri					202,059 97
Tombeckbe					368,033 03
Total special on the 1st January, 1820			679,778 04		

FIRST QUARTER 1820.

United States			$1,200 00	$1,094,287 70	$1,095,487 70
Branch United States, Boston					87,768 76
Providence					46,017 19
New York					346,037 63
Baltimore			69,077 87	39,727 39	108,805 26
Norfolk					136,362 03
Fayetteville					46,096 17
Charleston					8,988 94
Savannah					44,524 53
New Orleans					154,613 40

FIRST QUARTER 1820—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Branch United States, Cincinnati			$20,932 50	$7,538 41	$28,470 91
Louisville					193,891 87
Bath					21,334 52
Cumberland, Portland					91,245 33
State, Boston		$19,791 23			19,791 23
Merchants', Salem					81,422 91
Newport					15,572 74
Bristol					54,939 64
New Haven					74,456 03
New London					3,553 04
Utica					4,743 39
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					1,467 22
Trenton					202 02
Easton					262 29
Harrisburg					17,060 26
Centre, Pennsylvania					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					80 69
Metropolis					73,300 15
Central, Georgetown					10,000 00
Columbia			503,224 72	45,000 00	548,224 72
Alexandria					67,934 06
Mechanics', Alexandria					57,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					5,573 66
Lynchburg					455 93
Petersburg					18,613 90
State, Raleigh					13,811 00
Augusta					757 65
Branch of Kentucky					81,821 69
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					224,133 38
Tennessee					43,409 49
Nashville, Tenn.					33,118 82
Illinois					69,818 40
Edwardsville					80,846 98
Steubenville					152,302 76
Chillicothe					91,285 56
Vincennes					80,366 37
Tombeckbe					396,433 17
Total special on the 1st April, 1820			594,435 09		

SECOND QUARTER 1820.

United States					$735,597 32
Branch United States, Portsmouth					2,751 47
Boston					57,995 13
Middletown					46,746 27
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$54,753 26	123,831 13
Richmond					6,355 92
Fayetteville					17,906 48
Savannah					18,841 34
New Orleans					29,301 00
Cincinnati			20,932 50	33,785 83	54,718 33
Louisville					29,050 01
Bath					31,219 31
Cumberland					19,496 94
State, Boston		$19,791 23			19,791 23
Merchants', Salem					4,353 30
Newport					414 23
Bristol					40,639 64
New Haven					40,385 87
New London					5,762 28
Burlington					10,888 18
Utica					8,119 14
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					240 37
Trenton					443 08
Easton					386 06
Harrisburg					10,618 64
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					179 01
Metropolis					67,406 60
Central, Georgetown					10,000 00
Columbia			495,294 72	45,000 00	540,294 72
Alexandria					98,304 18
Mechanics', Alexandria					57,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00

SECOND QUARTER 1820—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					$3,218 90
Lynchburg					383 93
Petersburg					18,222 69
State North Carolina, Raleigh					54,579 69
Augusta					63 41
Kentucky, Louisville					61,621 69
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					186,598 51
Tennessee					39,398 91
Nashville					19,366 80
Illinois					70,015 71
Edwardsville					87,667 37
Steubenville					100,873 92
Chillicothe					87,658 95
Vincennes					92,254 63
Missouri					148,458 99
Tombeckbe					320,053 50
Total special on the 1st July, 1820			$585,305 09		

THIRD QUARTER 1820.

United States					$273,213 00
Branch United States, Portsmouth					49,260 35
Boston					466,039 43
New York					288,865 65
Baltimore			$69,977 87	$55,414 81	124,492 68
Richmond					11,879 91
Norfolk					36,513 80
Fayetteville					14,731 66
Charleston					29,203 40
Savannah					11,194 19
New Orleans					101,227 51
Cincinnati			20,932 50	8,418 97	29,351 47
Chillicothe					453 26
Lexington					673 05
Louisville					63,044 12
Bath					33,819 80
Cumberland					22,996 88
Merchants', Salem					32,307 55
Newport					4,446 86
Bristol					8,724 84
New Haven					2,478 55
New London					2,073 57
Burlington					4,842 18
Utica					523 00
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					17 89
Trenton					550 26
Easton					656 06
Harrisburg					7,893 08
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					179 01
Metropolis					68,436 01
Columbia			426,932 86	45,000 00	471,932 86
Alexandria					61,048 18
Mechanics', Alexandria					52,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					8,533 90
Lynchburg					196 15
Petersburg					14,214 69
State, Raleigh					12,079 06
Augusta					63 41
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					59,473 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					152,196 88
Tennessee					25,224 52
Nashville					2,408 34
Illinois					78,202 25
Edwardsville					93,133 59
Steubenville			31,720 00	88,073 95	119,793 95
Chillicothe					98,720 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					33,613 82
Franklin, Columbus					40,768 21
Vincennes					90,348 56
Missouri					114,290 87
Tombeckbe					240,759 93
Total special on the 1st October, 1820			548,663 23		

FOURTH QUARTER 1820.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
United States					$268,608 61
Branch United States, Portsmouth					19,881 49
Pittsburg					17,588 57
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$63,685 27	122,763 14
Fayetteville					36,179 88
Charleston					34,746 33
Savannah					27,847 95
Chillicothe			20,932 50	14,470 87	35,403 37
Lexington					692 50
Louisville					131,706 88
Bath, Maine					17,209 80
Cumberland, Maine					74,584 65
Merchants', Salem					20,396 46
Newport					7,480 66
Bristol					15,045 34
New Haven					13,375 79
New London					1,160 91
Burlington					4,100 51
Utica					9,870 89
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					930 32
Trenton					77 20
Easton					656 06
Harrisburg					2,512 69
Pennsylvania					3,231 31
Metropolis					65,525 10
Columbia			426,932 86	45,000 00	471,932 86
Alexandria					57,028 23
Mechanics', Alexandria					46,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					11,592 09
Lynchburg					115 20
Petersburg					4,138 36
State, Raleigh					11,820 29
Augusta					63 41
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					59,473 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					138,860 25
Tennessee					19,930 46
Nashville					2,008 05
Illinois					80,526 33
Edwardsville					100,720 59
Steubenville			31,720 00	115,097 33	146,817 33
Chillicothe					115,664 97
Franklin, Columbus					39,613 68
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					33,613 82
Vincennes					89,808 56
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					26,331 00
Missouri					109,951 55
Mississippi					95,574 61
Tombeckbe					215,911 62
Total special on the 1st January, 1821			548,663 23		

FIRST QUARTER 1821.

United States Branch, Portsmouth					$3,946 27
New York					9,588 38
Pittsburg					37,629 88
Baltimore			$45,503 08		45,503 08
Norfolk					49,058 36
Fayetteville					7,104 63
Savannah					14,164 68
New Orleans					10,101 19
Chillicothe					30,366 91
Lexington			30,366 91		7,605 51
Louisville					38,420 82
atn					20,739 43
Cumberland, Portland					6,928 38
Merchants', Salem					17,541 09
Newport					5,528 30
Bristol					13,745 34
New Haven					18,803 87
New London					2,393 71
Burlington					4,716 28
Utica					976 45
Farmers and Mechanics', Albany					1,073 26
Trenton					436 21

FIRST QUARTER 1821—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Easton					$881 06
Harrisburg					995 14
Centre					3,231 31
Metropolis					62,909 18
Columbia			$426,932 86	$45,000 00	471,932 86
Alexandria					63,164 73
Mechanics', Alexandria					46,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					2,313 37
Lynchburg					251 20
Petersburg					7,957 40
State of North Carolina, Raleigh					11,820 29
Augusta					76 50
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					58,893 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					134,607 46
Tennessee					12,430 18
Nashville					101 52
Illinois					50,107 35
Edwardsville					99,547 13
Steubenville			31,720 00	111,437 10	143,157 10
Chillicothe					88,379 43
Franklin, Columbus, Ohio					32,099 08
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					82,382 97
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					47,405 44
Missouri					123,197 11
Mississippi					64,807 89
Tombeckbe					229,929 09
Total special on the 1st April, 1821			502,802 85		

SECOND QUARTER 1821.

United States Branch, Portsmouth					$16,999 57
Boston					330,127 68
New York					481,755 90
Pittsburg					19,108 00
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$43,203 10	112,280 97
Richmond					1,578 26
Norfolk					6,755 59
Fayetteville					6,123 48
Charleston					1 45
Chillicothe			39,462 71		39,462 71
Lexington					5,010 82
Louisville					67,035 65
Bath					40,841 74
Cumberland					44,278 02
Merchants', Salem					34,304 24
Newport					8,170 30
Bristol					18,245 34
New Haven					23,044 63
New London					3,581 66
Burlington					19 60
Utica					3,496 20
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					1,221 76
Harrisburg					1,923 42
Centre					3,231 31
Metropolis					68,227 38
Easton					881 06
Columbia			426,932 86	45,000 00	471,932 86
Alexandria					85,344 23
Mechanics and Farmers', Alexandria					46,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					3,863 37
Lynchburg					3,225 45
Petersburg					24,540 72
North Carolina State, Raleigh					11,330 29
Augusta					76 50
Darien					96,445 18
Kentucky					8,671 00
Kentucky Branch, Louisville					58,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					125,592 72
Tennessee					11,042 33
Nashville					101 52
Illinois					57,530 52
Edwardsville					53,762 17
Steubenville			31,720 00	122,821 63	154,541 63

SECOND QUARTER 1821—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Franklin, Columbus					$30,815 44
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					68,036 27
Missouri					149,820 88
Tombeckbe					207,464 10
Chillicothe					39,997 43
Total special on the 1st July, 1821			$567,193 44		

THIRD QUARTER 1821.

United States					$41,882 90
United States Branch, Portsmouth					2,737 06
Boston					81,330 49
New York					314,750 26
Pittsburg					10,885 90
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$11,851 87	80,929 74
Richmond					2,919 72
Norfolk					9,646 10
Fayetteville					9,453 35
Charleston					70,819 07
Savannah					24,430 67
Chillicothe			79,305 84		79,305 84
Lexington					4,295 99
Louisville					135,294 73
Bath					19,079 02
Cumberland					23,054 89
Merchants', Salem					11,036 36
Newport					4,243 12
Bristol					12,480 34
New Haven					4,200 47
New London					826 95
Burlington					1,053 74
Utica					2,762 60
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					1,651 73
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					2,555 19
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					423 76
Metropolis					62,384 93
Columbia			426,932 86	40,000 00	466,932 86
Alexandria					73,529 21
Mechanics', Alexandria					46,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					5,362 37
Lynchburg					3,225 45
Petersburg					17,090 72
North Carolina State, Raleigh					11,320 29
Darien					44,473 27
Kentucky					10,301 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					58,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					123,907 31
Nashville					103 52
Illinois					66,556 29
Edwardsville					53,680 93
Steubenville			31,730 00	144,791 47	176,511 47
Chillicothe					35,000 00
Franklin, Columbus					78,289 25
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					81,769 88
Missouri					143,343 16
Mississippi					56,922 69
Tombeckbe					215,528 67
Total special on the 1st October, 1821			638,754 67		

FOURTH QUARTER 1821.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
United States Branch, Middletown					$15,540 62
Pittsburg					7,780 92
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$26,469 11	95,546 98
Richmond					1,367 03
Norfolk					13,673 09
Fayetteville					30,607 84
Charleston					18,735 60
Savannah					61,331 94
New Orleans					98,053 11
Chillicothe			51,473 00	127,146 72	178,619 72
Lexington					6,235 30
Louisville					157,658 05
Bath					20,458 80
Cumberland					30,068 90
Merchants', Salem					1,218 32
Newport					5,887 04
Bristol					18,622 34
New Haven					2,922 24
New London					614 47
Burlington					2,003 74
Utica					944 91
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					468 24
Trenton					122 82
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					600 00
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					207 90
Metropolis					63,702 62
Columbia			426,932 86	40,000 00	466,932 86
Alexandria					85,161 46
Mechanics', Alexandria					46,000 00
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					818 69
Lynchburg					2,255 45
Petersburg					16,318 72
North Carolina State, Raleigh					11,320 29
Darien					110,285 75
Kentucky					28,863 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					58,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					16,044 24
Tennessee					2,831 07
Nashville					3,163 89
Illinois					67,421 54
Edwardsville					46,800 70
Steubenville			17,479 19	167,169 97	184,649 16
Chillicothe					15,000 00
Franklin, Columbus					48,038 35
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					36,754 91
Missouri					144,265 36
Mississippi					23,202 69
Tombeckbe					207,569 91
Centre					3,231 31
Total special on the 1st January, 1822			564,962 92		

FIRST QUARTER 1822.

United States					82,270 08
Branch United States, Portsmouth					3,488 49
Middletown					8,070 91
New York					476,553 61
Pittsburg					6,152 25
Baltimore			$56,187 29		56,187 29
Washington					86,521 58
Richmond					6,532 76
Norfolk					78,244 75
Fayetteville					550 49
Savannah					1,681 76
New Orleans					89,672 62
Chillicothe			53,295 00	$30,156 24	83,451 24
Lexington					15,057 47
Louisville					173,892 64
Bath					18,318 68
Cumberland					1,529 91
Merchants', Salem					3,732 52
Newport					3,187 04

FIRST QUARTER 1822—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
New Haven					$8,727 04
New London					467 42
Bristol					15,222 34
Burlington					4,104 37
Utica					1,952 91
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					1,122 16
Trenton					122 18
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					2,030 49
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					207 90
Metropolis					66,740 84
Columbia			$425,110 86	$40,000 00	465,110 86
Alexandria					105,751 82
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					1,797 97
Lynchburg					2,255 45
Petersburg					7,112 72
North Carolina State, Raleigh					9,320 29
Darien					51,905 67
Augusta					1,471 47
Kentucky					28,863 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					58,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					64,044 24
Tennessee					2,831 07
Nashville					4,036 79
Illinois					52,708 86
Edwardsville					46,800 70
Steubenville			12,739 00	180,613 13	193,352 13
Chillicothe					15,000 00
Franklin, Columbus					43,038 35
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
German, Wooster					4,447 97
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					34,538 25
Missouri					146,169 75
Mississippi					30,753 68
Tombeckbe					391,801 63
Total special on the 1st April, 1822			547,332 15		

SECOND QUARTER 1822.

United States					$91,107 03
Branch United States, Portsmouth					6,507 04
Boston					224,570 41
Providence					2,807 98
Middletown					10,816 07
New York					593,928 02
Pittsburg					22,441 63
Baltimore			$69,077 87	$18,644 86	87,722 73
Richmond					27,715 34
Norfolk					57,917 81
Fayetteville					16,377 45
Savannah					20,314 88
New Orleans					17,238 78
Chillicothe			53,295 00	103,913 89	157,208 89
Lexington					13,980 91
Louisville					134,146 17
Bath					34,218 68
Cumberland					39,776 22
Merchants', Salem					39,785 29
Newport					990 97
Bristol					25,686 34
New Haven					7,838 41
New London					4,629 47
Burlington					3,303 58
Utica					3,834 20
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					689 55
Trenton					98 86
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					9,156 53
Centre, Pennsylvania					3,231 31
Branch of the Farmers', Delaware					40 65
Metropolis					61,819 48
Columbia			420,110 86	40,000 00	460,110 86
Alexandria					126,120 77

SECOND QUARTER 1822—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
Franklin, Alexandria					$48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					1,867 97
Lynchburg					1,255 45
Petersburg					12,353 73
North Carolina State, Raleigh					9,390 29
Darien					118,282 82
Augusta					1,060 18
Kentucky					28,863 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					58,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					63,893 51
Nashville					4,016 29
Illinois					57,132 74
Edwardsville					46,800 70
Steubenville			$11,439 00	$167,617 14	178,056 14
German, Wooster					4,447 97
Franklin, Columbus					47,001 05
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					34,109 62
Missouri					147,062 48
Mississippi					6,642 04
Tombeckbe					212,863 48
Total special on the 1st July, 1822			553,922 73		

THIRD QUARTER 1822.

United States					$430,155 18
Branch United States, Portsmouth					58,045 63
Boston					234,432 25
Providence					14,864 04
Middletown					1,602 45
New York					81,990 99
Pittsburg			$2,194 36	$16,949 85	19,144 21
Baltimore			69,077 87	71,870 27	140,948 14
Washington			22,685 18	53,771 43	76,456 61
Richmond					14,450 57
Norfolk					90,472 86
Fayetteville					9,642 86
Charleston					88,782 55
Savannah					7,166 23
New Orleans					149,418 33
Chillicothe			53,295 00	168,327 73	221,622 73
Lexington					8,514 45
Louisville					138,131 15
Bath					30,372 35
Cumberland					18,317 91
Merchants', Salem					73,911 62
Newport					12,211 03
Bristol					38,835 55
New Haven					9,919 16
New London					9,373 94
Burlington					10,928 79
Utica					2,931 86
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					6,459 11
Trenton					28 86
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					5,780 86
Centre					3,231 31
Branch of Farmers', Delaware					40 65
Metropolis					81,552 35
Columbia			415,110 86	40,000 00	455,110 86
Alexandria					99,830 09
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					931 75
Lynchburg					1,505 45
Petersburg					22,353 73
State, Raleigh					9,390 29
Darien					76,922 74
Kentucky					28,863 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					40,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					63,893 51
Nashville					3,991 79
Illinois					48,261 67
Edwardsville					46,800 70
Steubenville			9,753 26	174,957 52	184,710 78

THIRD QUARTER 1822—Continued.

Banks.	Small Treasury notes.	Treasury notes.	Special deposit of bank notes.	Cash.	Total.
German, Wooster					$4,447 97
Franklin, Columbus					19,925 81
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 25
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					39,792 24
Missouri					158,020 48
Mississippi					2,806 17
Tombeckbe					285,301 29
Total special on the 1st October, 1822			$572,116 53		

FOURTH QUARTER 1822.

United States					$231,000 00
United States Branch, Portsmouth					37,147 13
Boston					79,862 15
Providence					5,555 09
Middletown					14,076 23
New York					138,317 66
Pittsburg			$2,194 36	$42,899 79	45,094 15
Baltimore			69,077 87	9,955 73	79,033 60
Washington			22,685 18	63,355 81	86,040 69
Richmond					17,601 44
Norfolk					8,934 38
Fayetteville					24,564 48
Charleston					46,426 87
Savannah					40,929 59
New Orleans					55,399 36
Chillicothe			53,295 00	336,178 98	389,473 98
Lexington					6,582 86
Louisville					261,751 75
Bath					31,647 35
Cumberland					25,076 46
Salem					81,441 62
Newport					11,856 72
Bristol					33,683 80
New Haven					19,969 51
New London					11,025 32
Burlington					14,475 62
Utica					2,856 51
Mechanics and Farmers', Albany					9,065 77
Easton					881 06
Harrisburg					6,507 89
Centre					3,231 31
Metropolis					62,853 14
Columbia			176,948 99	278,161 87	455,110 86
Alexandria					112,033 47
Branch of Virginia, Fredericksburg					1,385 98
Lynchburg					1,380 74
Petersburg					18,573 73
State, Raleigh					9,320 29
Darien					71,952 30
Kentucky					28,863 12
Branch of Kentucky, Louisville					40,943 88
Planters and Merchants', Huntsville					63,893 51
Nashville					3,977 29
Illinois					60,671 35
Edwardsville					46,800 70
Steubenville			9,303 26	166,013 21	175,316 47
German, Wooster					4,447 97
Franklin, Columbus					18,344 79
Farmers and Mechanics', Cincinnati					50,796 00
Vincennes					168,453 27
Farmers and Mechanics', Indiana					39,432 14
Missouri					159,955 87
Mississippi					17,235 11
Tombeckbe					255,744 52
Franklin, Alexandria					48,000 00
Total special on the 1st January, 1823			333,504 66		

Please to observe that the quarters ending September 30 and December 31, 1822, are the estimated or probable balances, as those quarters have no yet been settled.

THOS. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer United States.*

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *Treasurer's Office, February* 19, 1823.

No. 2.

Statement of all transfers of public moneys made by the Treasurer of the United States from one bank to another, from January 1, 1817, to December 31, 1822, inclusive.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1817.			
Jan. 1	City Bank, New York	Bank of Columbia	$20,000 00
	Do.....do	.....do	75,000 00
	Stephen Girard's Bank	.....do	18,200 00
3	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	.....do	10,060 00
	Bank of Boston	.....do	5,000 00
	Roger Williams' Bank	.....do	300 00
	Phœnix Bank, Hartford	.....do	450 00
	Union Bank, New Hampshire	.....do	450 00
	Manhattan Bank	.....do	5,000 00
	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	2,500 00
	Bank of Baltimore	.....do	2,500 00
	Bank of Virginia	.....do	100 00
	Bank of Newark, New Jersey	.....do	50 00
	Planters' Bank, Savannah	.....do	60 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	.....do	50 00
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	.....do	160 00
	State Bank, Boston	.....do	2,000 00
	Manhattan Bank	.....do	1,200 00
	Pennsylvania Bank	.....do	300 00
	Bank of Baltimore	.....do	1,000 00
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	.....do	300 00
	City Bank, New York	.....do	168 98
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	.....do	12,060 00
	Bank of Kentucky	.....do	6,440 00
4	Bank of Alexandria	Bank of Washington	10,000 00
	Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	.....do	10,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	.....do	10,000 00
8	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	Bank of Columbia	313 28
	Bank of Kentucky	.....do	144 00
	City Bank, New York	.....do	500 00
	New Haven Bank	.....do	216 80
	Manhattan Bank	Bank of Washington	2,103 25
9	City Bank, New York	Bank of Columbia	266 40
	Tennessee Bank	.....do	1,031 18
	Branch Pennsylvania Bank, Pittsburg	.....do	1,500 00
	City Bank, New York	.....do	526 74
10	Branch Virginia Bank, Lynchburg	.....do	1,644 00
	Louisiana Bank	.....do	318 50
	City Bank, New York	.....do	509 83
	State Bank, Boston	.....do	400 00
	Cheshire Bank	.....do	200 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Norfolk	.....do	300 00
	Do.....do	.....do	432 72
11	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	348 87
	City Bank, New York	.....do	120 00
	Do	.....do	288 00
13	Bank of Tennessee	.....do	1,500 00
	Bank of Virginia	.....do	376 55
14	Manhattan Bank	.....do	258 94
	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	6,000 00
	Manhattan Bank	.....do	1,500 00
	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	.....do	174 00
17	Manhattan Bank	.....do	87 20
18	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	288 00
20	Cumberland Bank, Allegany	.....do	15,000 00
	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	3,396 34
21	Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Lynchburg	.....do	822 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	.....do	100 00
	Do.....do	.....do	323 83
22	Bank of Virginia	.....do	368 77
	Branch Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville	.....do	168 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	.....do	141 49
23	Do.....do	.....do	240 00
	Bank of Kentucky	.....do	1,000 00
	Bank of Virginia	.....do	200 00
24	Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	.....do	666 80
	Do.....New York	.....do	327 86
	Bank of Baltimore	.....do	775 14
25	Bank of Louisiana	.....do	150,000 00
28	Mechanics' Bank, New York	.....do	1,116 00
	Bank of Tennessee	.....do	240 00
	Bank of Baltimore	.....do	1,000 00
	Do	.....do	1,000 00
29	Bank of Pennsylvania	.....do	2,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1817.			
Jan. 29	Bank of Pennsylvania	Bank of Columbia	$2,100 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	35 48
	Do do	do	312 00
	Bank of Virginia	do	868 24
	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	1,500 00
30	Do	do	2,500 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	144 00
	Bank of Utica	do	819 84
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	90 00
31	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	400 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	231 00
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	do	303 17
Feb. 1	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	72 00
4	Bank of New Brunswick	do	95 75
	Bank of Baltimore	do	2,500 00
5	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	420 00
	Stephen Girard's Bank	do	480 00
	Do	do	30 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	240 60
	Stephen Girard's Bank	do	1,470 77
6	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	8,000 00
	Stephen Girard's Bank	do	12,000 00
7	Saco Bank	do	996 00
	Do	do	168 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	1,080 00
8	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	do	10,000 00
	Manhattan Bank	do	10,000 00
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	Bank of Washington	3,000 00
10	Manhattan Bank	Bank of Columbia	15,000 00
11	Do	do	46,000 00
12	Do	do	4,000 00
17	Do	Branch of United States Bank, New York	1,342,223 23
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do do	1,120,856 22
	City Bank, New York	do do	864,212 86
	Bank of Pennsylvania	Bank of Columbia	10,000 00
	Bank of Nashville	Bank of Washington	1,800 00
	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	Bank of Columbia	229 24
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Bank of Washington	5,000 00
	Do do	do	3,000 00
	State Bank of New York, Albany	Branch of United States Bank, New York	14,336 25
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do do	21,957 55
	Bank of Utica	do do	43,853 77
19	Bank of Newburg	do do	5,900 10
	Branch of Manhattan, Utica	do do	736 29
	Do Poughkeepsie	do do	6,286 77
	Easton Bank	United States Bank	39,621 28
	Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pennsylvania	do	58,045 00
	Branch of Pennsylvania Bank, Lancaster	do	358,952 76
	Do Pittsburg	do	633,127 04
	Bank of Pittsburg	do	1,279 24
	Westmoreland Bank, Greensburg	do	27,351 12
	Juniata Bank	do	64,478 61
	Alleghany Bank, Bedford	do	22,616 42
	Gettysburg Bank	do	144,993 00
	Harrisburg Bank	do	139,783 56
	Chester County Bank, Pennsylvania	do	108,280 44
	Washington Bank, Pennsylvania	do	62,134 66
21	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington	30,000 00
	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	do	10,000 00
	Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	Bank of United States	1,072,692 99
	Stephen Girard's Bank	do	884,119 43
	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	749,792 78
	Bank of Baltimore	Branch of United States, Baltimore	694,070 29
	Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	do do	372,902 58
	Somerset Bank, Maryland	do do	41,300 87
	Cumberland Bank, Allegany	do do	6,323 95
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Delaware	United States Bank	6,822 70
	Branch of the Farmers' Bank, Delaware	do	56,279 08
	Cumberland Bank, Portland	Bank of Columbia	504 00
25	Branch of United States, New York	do	20,000 00
	State Bank, Boston	Bank of United States	200,000 00
27	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	45,264 84
	Chambersburg Bank	do	94,931 55
28	Planters' Bank, Savannah	Branch of United States Bank, Washington	129 50
	Do do	do do	600 00
	Branch of North Carolina State Bank, Wilmington	Bank of Columbia	70,000 00
	Do do Edenton	do	30,000 00
March 1	Branch of United States Bank, Boston	Branch of United States Bank, Washington	50,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1817.			
March 1	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Branch of United States, Washington	$100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do do	100,000 00
	Farmers' Bank, Virginia	do do	40,000 00
	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	do do	50,000 00
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	do do	50,000 00
	Planters' Bank, Savannah	do do	50,000 00
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Bank of Washington	15,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	15,000 00
3	Bank of Muskingum	Bellemont Bank	30,000 00
6	Bank of Manhattan	Mechanics' Bank, New York	15,000 00
	Bank of Orleans	United States Branch Bank, Washington	20,000 00
12	Bank of Nashville	do do	1,500 00
13	Branch of United States Bank, New York	do do	100,000 00
14	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do do	3,000 00
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do do	20,000 00
15	Bank of United States	do do	300,000 00
	Do	Farmers and Mechanics', Georgetown	50,000 00
	Branch of United States, New York	do do	25,000 00
21	Do Boston	Branch of United States Bank, Washington	500 00
	Do do	do do	900 00
	Bank of Tennessee	Bank of United States	21,424 84
	Do	do	35,348 42
	Bank of Nashville	do	97,946 79
	Bank of Kentucky	do	41,193 69
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Russelville	do	22,885 51
	Do do Louisville	do	4,117 53
	Do do do	do	92,879 87
	Do do Bardstown	do	54,283 10
	Do do Danville	do	5,985 00
	Kentucky Importing Company, Lexington	do	47,319 09
	Bank of Steubenville	do	17,664 16
	Manufacturing Company, Dayton	do	15,285 15
	Western Reserve Bank	do	7,194 90
	Bank of Muskingum	do	52,464 34
	Do	do	144,973 10
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	134,692 52
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	262,928 94
22	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Bank of Columbia	457,014 83
	Do do	Branch of United States, Washington	106 45
	Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown, Va	do Richmond	19,706 41
	Farmers' Bank of Virginia	do do	14,735 28
	Branch of Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg	do do	1,719 39
	Do do Lynchburg	do do	88,643 02
	Do do Petersburg	do do	57,568 87
	Do do Norfolk	Branch of United States, Norfolk	100,678 80
	Bank of Virginia	do Richmond	54,902 08
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do do	22,754 58
	Do Lynchburg	do do	10,338 12
	Do Petersburg	do do	70,817 62
	Do Norfolk	do Norfolk	185,621 64
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	do Washington	300,000 00
	Bank of Alexandria	do do	3,750 00
	Do	do do	275,044 75
25	Bank of United States	do do	500,000 00
	Do	do do	492,394 11
26	Bath Bank	do Boston	10,000 00
	Cumberland Bank, Portland	do do	40,000 00
	Portland Bank, Maine	do do	10,000 00
	Cheshire Bank	do do	20,000 00
	Branch of United States Bank, Baltimore	do Washington	300,000 00
28	Bank of Orleans	do do	100,000 00
29	Saline Bank, Virginia	do Richmond	6,046 63
April 2	Bank of Columbia	do Washington	500,000 00
22	Bank of Virginia	do do	112,000 00
23	Branch of United States Bank, New York	do do	200,000 00
24	Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do do	3,231 00
28	Branch of United States Bank, Boston	Bank of United States	300,000 00
	Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Cincinnati	Branch of United States, Washington	4,467 25
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Delaware	do do	1,000 00
May 7	Branch of United States Bank, Boston	do do	50,000 00
	Bank of Orleans	do do	120,000 00
	Bank of Nashville	do do	10,000 00
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Planters and Mechanics', Charleston	100,000 00
9	Do do	Newport Bank	6,000 00
16	Bank of Kentucky	Branch of United States, Washington	2,785 00
23	Bank of United States, payable at Vincennes	do do	30,000 00
	Do payable at United States Branch, Boston	do do	1,500 00
	Do do do	do do	600 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1817.			
May 31	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	Bank of United States	$24,799 63
June 13	Bath Bank	do	36,068 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	34,120 01
	Do	do	5,446 26
	Portland Bank	do	345 65
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	23,510 54
	Narraganset Bank	do	7,129 76
	Union Bank, New Hampshire	do	27,007 81
	Cheshire Bank	do	39,373 14
	New Haven Bank	do	168,680 90
	Cheshire Bank	do	18,803 23
	Roger Williams' Bank	do	55,907 93
	Newport Bank	do	4,669 08
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	11,145 68
	Bank of Utica	do	20,690 58
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do	5,571 75
	Do. Lynchburg	do	9,591 11
	Do. Petersburg	do	86,201 45
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	64,600 16
	Branch State Bank North Carolina, Edenton	do	22,962 13
	Do. Salisbury	do	62,013 18
	Do. Wilmington	do	94,721 30
14	Branch Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville	do	7,755 47
	Bank of Alexandria	do	104,000 00
	Bank of Tennessee	do	2,364 80
	Do.	do	8,863 08
	Bank of Nashville	do	32,331 71
	Branch United States Bank, Boston	do	738,476 49
	Do. New York	do	4,486,482 66
	Do. Baltimore	do	1,904,084 46
	Do. Richmond	do	307,106 73
	Do. Norfolk	do	419,258 35
	Planters' Bank, Savannah	do	25,952 40
21	Saco Bank	do	23,515 49
	Phœnix Bank, Hartford	do	71,593 23
	State Bank New York, Albany	do	35,551 25
	Bank of Newburg	do	4,882 69
	Manhattan Bank	do	15,100 27
	Branch Manhattan Bank, Poughkeepsie	do	663 87
	Mechanics' Bank, New York	do	6,844 00
	State Bank, Morris, New Jersey	do	8,308 34
	Do. do	do	21,201 10
	Bank of Easton	do	600 00
	Do.	do	11,622 98
	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	45,264 84
	Do.	do	66,465 24
	Stephen Girard's Bank	do	3,240 86
	Chester County Bank	do	1,933 00
	Do.	do	5,599 78
23	Nashville Bank	do	5,897 69
	Kennebeck Bank	do	16,162 84
	New Brunswick Bank	do	24,310 20
	Do.	do	49,117 58
	Bank of Baltimore	do	30,319 84
	Farmers' Bank Virginia	do	12,713 42
	Branch Farmers' Bank Virginia, Fredericksburg	do	5,155 97
	Do. do. Lynchburg	do	14,275 46
	Do. do. Petersburg	do	25,000 00
	Do. do. Norfolk	do	22,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable Branch United States, Baltimore	Branch United States, Baltimore	55,300 87
25	Branch United States Bank, New Orleans	Bank of United States	68,900 00
	Bank of Kentucky	do	44,724 81
	Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington	do	10,200 00
	Branch Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	46,587 24
	Bank of Virginia	do	350 27
	Branch Virginia Bank, Norfolk	do	50,600 00
	Bank of Kentucky	do	41,372 89
	Miama Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	82,516 75
	Bank of Orleans	do	149,483 66
	Bank of Louisiana	do	173,989 81
July 1	Bank of Washington	do	502 50
	Do.	do	55,692 83
	Bank of Columbia	do	18,903 18
	Do.	do	304,595 59
	Bank of Metropolis	do	90,039 77
	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	do	40,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers', Georgetown	do	75,000 00
26	Bank of New Haven	do	11,060 33

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1817.			
July 26	Branch United States Bank, Baltimore	Bank of United States	$151,699 13
	Bank of Alexandria	do	8,749 00
	Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg	do	9,479 67
	Do do Petersburg	do	31,000 00
	Bank of Virginia	do	10,428 32
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do	1,959 33
	Do Lynchburg	do	7,544 69
	Do Petersburg	do	26,056 57
	Do Norfolk	do	29,698 02
	Branch State of North Carolina, Raleigh	do	6,830 00
	Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston	do	4,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	6,015 57
	Planters' Bank, Savannah	do	3,979 23
	Branch United States Bank, New Orleans	do	170,788 07
Aug. 27	Bath Bank	do	5,032 00
	Cheshire Bank	do	8,838 00
	Phœnix Bank, Hartford	do	2,500 00
	Bank of Utica	do	14,003 39
	State Bank New York, Albany	do	1,425 00
	Branch Manhattan Bank, Utica	do	500 00
	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	7,200 00
	Branch North Carolina State Bank, Wilmington	do	30,500 00
	State Bank, Charleston	do	1,000 00
	Bank of Tennessee	do	1,445 00
	Do	do	5,760 00
	Nashville Bank	do	141 31
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	29,850 00
	Bank of Orleans	do	45,788 26
30	Branch United States Bank, Richmond	do	20,329 47
Oct. 2	Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	do	4,196 25
	Branch Farmers' Bank Virginia, Lynchburg	do	3,915 00
	Bank of Nashville	do	10 00
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	69,360 76
6	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, New York	United States Branch Bank, Washington	100,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	300,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch, Baltimore	do do	200,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	50,000 00
Nov. 11	Do do do Boston	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do Richmond	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do Cincinnati	do do	30,000 00
	Do do do Lexington	do do	30,000 00
21	Do do do Richmond	do do	200,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do do	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do Baltimore	do do	100,000 00
5	Union Bank, New London	Bank of United States	11,000 00
	City Bank, New York	do	3,999 06
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	37,300 00
21	Bank of Somerset	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	3,060 00
Dec. 6	Bank of Metropolis	do Washington	5.000 00
8	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do Baltimore	9,568 00
17	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do do	55,300 87
	Bank of Baltimore	Bank of United States	58 68
20	Branch of Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg	do	37,500 00
	Branch of Pennsylvania Bank, Lancaster	do	86,117 31
	Do do Pittsburg	do	255,880 35
	Bank of Juniata	do	13,815 32
	Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	do	4,500 00
	Bank of Pennsylvania	do	28,363 00
	Branch of Pennsylvania Bank, Lancaster	do	912 69
	Do do Pittsburg	do	34,454 46
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	do	6,667 00
	Do do do	do	75,433 00
1818.			
Jan. 8	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch, Boston	United States Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	150,000 00
	Do do do Baltimore	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do Charleston	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do Savannah	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	50,000 00
21	Chester County Bank		
Feb. 6	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch, Boston	United States Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	200,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	400,000 00
12	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do do	4,000 00
16	Bank of Easton, Pennsylvania	Bank of United States	4,936 09

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1818.			
Feb. 16	Bank of Alleghany, Bedford	Bank of United States	$5,567 00
	Bank of Chambersburg	do	28,000 00
	Bank of Gettysburg	do	26,000 00
	Bank of Harrisburg	do	28,000 00
	Farmers' Bank, Reading	do	17,000 00
	Cumberland Bank, Allegany	do	6,440 00
	Branch of Pennsylvania Bank, Pittsburg	do	20,848 00
	Do do	do	2,596 00
25	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch, Boston	United States Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do Charleston	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do Savannah	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	150,000 00
26	Do do do do	Bank of United States	20,000 00
March 10	Do do do Boston	United States Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do do do New York	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do do	do do	200,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	300,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Savannah	do do	50,000 00
	Do do do Lexington	do do	50,000 00
18	Bank of Kennebeck, Maine	Bank of United States	4,758 02
	State Bank, Newark	do	5,747 33
	Bank of New Brunswick	do	3,091 92
	Farmers' Bank, Reading	do	17,640 00
	Chambersburg Bank	do	27,555 00
	Gettysburg Bank	do	26,968 17
	Harrisburg Bank	do	28,127 45
	Westmoreland Bank, Greensburg	do	6,202 06
	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	do	40,619 87
	Virginia Saline Bank	do	4,290 00
	Bank of Kentucky	do	17,544 75
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Russellville	do	25,989 20
	Do Louisville	do	31,185 57
	Do Bardstown	do	8,913 78
	Western Reserve Bank	do	9,022 82
	Manufacturing Company, Dayton	do	6,514 82
	Bank of Bellemont, St. Clairsville	do	30,000 00
	Muskingum Bank	do	36,000 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	46,497 87
	Bank of Mississippi	do	9,650 00
	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	do	4,603 00
	Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown	do	2,613 00
	Bank of Kentucky	do	16,909 30
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	143,105 48
	Bank of Muskingum	do	54,784 00
	Bank of America	do	8,953 60
	Bank of Mississippi	do	34
21	Branch of United States, payable at United States Branch, Lexington	United States Branch Bank, Washington	75,000 00
27	Bank of Metropolis	do do	5,000 00
31	Bank of United States	Bank of Columbia	1,913 00
April 1	Bank of Muskingum	United States Branch Bank, Washington	10,800 00
7	Bank of United States	do do	500,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New York	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	100,000 00
23	Bank of United States	do do	300,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New York	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do do	do do	100,000 00
	Do do do New Orleans	do do	50,000 00
May 5	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	Bank of United States	176 48
	Bank of Tennessee	do	3,608 16
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	10,765 00
	Do do	do	1,435 00
12	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New Orleans	United States Branch Bank, Washington	25,000 00
14	Do do do Boston	do do	150,000 00
	Do do do Baltimore	do do	100,000 00
20	Do do do Norfolk	Bank of United States	33 60
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	9,000 00
27	Phœnix Bank, Hartford	do	46,433 74
June 3	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Baltimore	United States Branch Bank, Washington	100,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	300,000 00
13	Bank of Muskingum	Bank of United States	115,673 00
19	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Baltimore	do	20,000 00
24	Do do do New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do do do	do	100,000 00
26	Bank of Metropolis	do	10,000 00
July 1	Bank of United States	do	300,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New York	do	100,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1818.			
July 1	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New Orleans..	Bank of United States	$100,000 00
18	Do.....do.....do.....Cincinnati	do	50,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Baltimore	do	100,000 00
31	Do.....do.....do.....Pittsburg	do	30,000 00
August 12	Bank of United States	do	350,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Baltimore	do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New Orleans	do	50,000 00
17	Do.....do.....do.....Baltimore	Bank of Metropolis	25,000 00
22	Do.....do.....do.....do	do	35,000 00
27	Do.....do.....do.....do	do	30,000 00
Sept. 1	Bank of United States	United States Branch Bank, Washington	752 94
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, New York	do.....do	5,000 00
5	Bank of United States	Bank of Metropolis	5,000 00
16	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Chillicothe	United States Branch Bank, Washington	10,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do.....do	1,500 00
24	Do.....do.....do.....Savannah	do.....do	50,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Richmond	do.....do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do.....do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Boston	do.....do	50,000 00
28	Do.....do.....do.....do	do.....do	8 29
	Do.....do.....do.....Baltimore	Bank of Metropolis	10,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	5,000 00
October 1	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Pittsburg	do	10,680 00
2	Do.....do.....do.....New York	United States Branch Bank, Washington	750 00
3	Do.....do.....do.....Boston	do.....do	299 25
	Do.....do.....do.....do	do.....do	598 50
	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do.....do	299 25
	Bank of United States	do.....do	281 51
	Bank of United States, payable at United States Branch, Charleston	do.....do	109 82
5	Do.....do.....do.....Portsmouth	do.....do	56 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Richmond	do.....do	58 00
7	Do.....do.....do.....Portsmouth	do.....do	76 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New Orleans	do.....do	250 00
12	Do.....do.....do.....Fayetteville	do.....do	48 15
	Do.....do.....do.....do	do.....do	75 60
	Do.....do.....do.....Baltimore	Bank of Metropolis	15,000 00
16	Do.....do.....do.....do	United States Branch Bank, Washington	200,000 00
	Bank of the United States	do.....do	300,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, New York	do.....do	100,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do.....do	4,358 28
20	Bank United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Providence	do.....do	41 84
23	Do.....do.....do.....Portsmouth	do.....do	157 00
24	Do.....do.....do.....Pittsburg	Bank of Metropolis	4,300 00
	Bank of the United States	do	5,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	10,000 00
27	Bank of the United States	United States Branch Bank, Washington	1,000,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, New York	do.....do	1,000,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Portsmouth	do.....do	30,000 00
Nov. 6	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do.....do	1,000 00
9	Do.....do.....do.....Boston	do.....do	15,000 00
10	Do.....do.....do.....Baltimore	Bank of Metropolis	26,540 00
	Bank of the United States	do	5,000 00
	Do.....do	do	7,000 00
18	Alleghany Bank, Bedford	Bank of United States	4,054 68
27	Bank of the United States	United States Branch Bank, Washington	1,500,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do.....do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New Orleans	do.....do	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Providence	do.....do	15,000 00
	Bank of the United States	Bank of Metropolis	5,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	10,000 00
30	Do.....do.....do.....New Orleans	United States Branch Bank, Washington	2,500 00
	Do.....do.....do.....do	do.....do	2,500 00
	Do.....do.....do.....do	do.....do	5,000 00
	Bank of the United States	do.....do	10,000 00
Dec. 1	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Pittsburg	Bank of Metropolis	3,000 00
4	Bank of the United States	Bank of Columbia	468,588 37
11	Do	United States Branch Bank, Washington	1,500 00
12	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Lexington	do.....do	10,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....New York	do.....do	200,000 00
	Bank of United States	do.....do	100,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do.....do	100,000 00
14	Bank of United States	Bank of Metropolis	5,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	5,000 00
24	Do.....do.....do.....do	United States Branch Bank, Washington	100,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Pittsburg	do.....do	30,000 00
	Do.....do.....do.....Savannah	do.....do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States	do.....do	200,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1818.			
Dec. 28	Bank of United States, payable U. States Branch Bank, New Orleans	United States Branch Bank, Washington	$2,000 00
	Bank of United States	Bank of Metropolis	5,000 00
	Bank United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Pittsburg	do	5,000 00
30	Portland Bank, Maine	United States Branch Bank, Washington	10,000 00
	Merchants', Salem	do do	5,000 00
	Newport Bank	do do	8,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do do	4,000 00
31	United States Branch Bank, Washington	Bank of Columbia	13,640 00
	Bank of United States	do	10,900 00
	Do	do	17,744 00
1819.			
Jan. 11	Bank of Alexandria	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	17,000 00
16	Bank of United States	United States Branch Bank, Washington	200,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable United States Branch Bank, Boston	do do	50,000 00
18	Do do do Pittsburg	Bank of Metropolis	3,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Pittsburg	do	2,000 00
21	Bank of United States	do	20,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	do	5,000 00
22	Bank of Alexandria	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	20,000 00
25	Bath Bank	Bank of United States	5,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	20,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	20,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	12,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	12,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do	15,000 00
	Bank of New London	do	5,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do	5,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	15,000 00
	Branch of Bank of State of North Carolina, Wilmington	do	5,000 00
	Planters and Merchants', Huntsville	do	30,000 00
	Bank of Alexandria	do	20,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Bank of Alexandria	3,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	5,000 00
	Bristol Bank	do	2,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	5,000 00
	New London Bank	do	1,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	4,000 00
28	Bank of United States	Bank of Metropolis	5,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Franklin Bank, Alexandria	2,000 00
	Bank of Newport	do	2,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	1,000 00
	Bank of New London	do	1,000 00
29	Bank of New Haven	do	5,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do	1,000 00
	Do Lynchburg	do	3,000 00
Feb. 1	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	Bank of Metropolis	10,000 00
10	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	17,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	do	21 08
11	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	100,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	200,000 00
16	Bank of United States, payable at Middletown	Bank of Metropolis	3,000 00
22	Do do New Orleans	Branch Bank, Washington	14,000 00
	Do do do	do	8,000 00
24	Bath Bank	Bank of United States	5,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	20,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	20,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	12,000 00
	Bristol Bank	do	12,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	15,000 00
	New London Bank	do	5,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do	5,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	15,000 00
	Branch of North Carolina State Bank, Wilmington	do	5,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	30,000 00
27	Branch of United States, payable at Portsmouth	Branch Bank, Washington	20,000 00
	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	100,000 00
	Do do Lexington	do	50,000 00
	Do do Chillicothe	do	30,000 00
March 6	Do do Providence	do	15,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	2,077 47
	Bath Bank	Franklin Bank, Alexandria	2,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	5,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	2,000 00
	Bristol Bank	do	2,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	2,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	2,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1819.			
March 8	Bank of Nashville	Branch Bank, Washington	$8,000 00
9	Cumberland Bank	do	2,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Boston	do	1,500 00
11	Do do New York	do	150,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	300,000 00
	Do payable at Baltimore	do	100,000 00
	Do	Bank of Metropolis	3,173 74
	Bank of Metropolis	Branch Bank, Washington	329,585 84
13	Do	do	20,000 00
15	Newport Bank	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	2,000 00
	Bristol Bank	do	2,000 00
	New London Bank	do	3,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Lynchburg	do	1,000 00
	Do Petersburg	do	2,000 00
19	Bank of United States, payable at Norfolk	Branch Bank, Washington	30,000 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	50,000 00
	Do do Savannah	do	40,000 00
	Do do Lexington	do	40,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	200,000 00
22	New Haven Bank	New London Bank	3,000 00
25	Cumberland Bank	Bank of United States	15,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	15,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	12,000 00
	Bristol Bank	do	12,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	15,000 00
	Alexandria Bank	do	20,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	15,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	30,000 00
26	Nashville Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	6,000 00
	Bank of Tennessee	do	5,991 64
27	Bank of Missouri	do	240 00
	Do	do	250 00
31	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	10,000 00
	Bank of Missouri	do	25,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Franklin Bank, Alexandria	3,000 00
	Bank of Easton	do	3,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	3,000 00
	Planters and Merchants', Huntsville	Branch Bank, Washington	1,100 00
April 3	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	do	10,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	150,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	16,000 00
12	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Franklin Bank, Alexandria	3,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	2,000 00
	State of North Carolina Bank, Raleigh	do	4,000 00
14	Bank of Nashville	Branch Bank, Washington	95 56
15	Bank of Metropolis	do	10,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at branch, New Orleans	do	300 00
23	Bank of Metropolis	Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington	10,000 00
26	Bank of Missouri	Branch Bank, Washington	30,000 00
28	Do	do	258 60
	Bank of United States, payable at Chillicothe	do	6,432 22
	Do do Charleston	do	10,000 00
	Do do New York	do	20,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	2,094 26
29	Do	Bank of Columbia	17,376 00
	Bank of United States, payable at New Orleans	Branch Bank, Washington	6,000 00
	Do do do	do	15,000 00
30	Do do New York	do	402 37
May 1	Do do Cincinnati	do	729 50
3	Bank of United States	do	9,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	do	7,000 00
5	Do do do	do	40 00
6	Do do New York	do	10,000 00
	Do do do	do	20,000 00
	Do do Boston	do	13,500 00
	Do do do	do	14,000 00
7	Do do Norfolk	do	10,000 00
8	Do do Boston	do	50,000 00
	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	50,000 00
10	Do do Charleston	do	610 27
	New London Bank	do	33 00
11	Bank of United States, payable at Providence	do	85 20
12	Do do Boston	do	12 67
	Do do Chillicothe	do	580 60
13	Bank of Missouri	do	10,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1819.			
May 14	Bank of Nashville	Branch Bank, Washington	$2,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	100,000 00
17	Do do Charleston	do	5,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Bank of Columbia	15,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	3,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	3,000 00
	Bank of Harrisburg	do	10,000 00
	Bank of Easton	do	2,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	7,000 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	5,000 00
19	Branch Virginia Bank, Lynchburg	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	1,000 00
	Do do Petersburg	do do	10,000 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do do	6,000 00
	Branch Bank North Carolina, Wilmington	do do	3,000 00
25	Cumberland Bank	Central, Georgetown and Washington	3,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do do	4,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do do	2,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do do	1,000 00
26	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	Branch Bank, Washington	37 50
28	Branch North Carolina State Bank, Wilmington	do do	378 00
	Bank United States	do do	240 00
June 1	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Union Bank, Alexandria	5,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	2,500 00
	New Haven Bank	do	2,500 00
	Bank United States, payable at New Orleans	Branch Bank, Washington	11,300 00
3	Do do do Savannah	do	4,000 00
8	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Union Bank, Alexandria	4,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	2,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	2.000 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	2,000 00
10	Bank of Columbia	Bank of Steubenville	41,275 65
11	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	Branch Bank, Washington	825 65
	Bank United States	do	217,045 00
12	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Bank of Washington	5,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	2,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do	2,000 00
	Bank of Harrisburg	do	3,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	3,000 00
	Bank of Cumberland	Central, Georgetown and Washington	2,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do do	3,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do do	1,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do do	2,000 00
	Branch North Carolina Bank, Edenton	do do	2,000 00
17	Bank United States, payable at Savannah	Branch Bank, Washington	2,285 21
25	Cheshire Bank	Bank United States	926 77
26	Bank United States, payable at Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	1,200 00
28	Nashville Bank	do	4,000 00
29	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Union Bank, Alexandria	5,000 00
	New London Bank	do	1,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	4,000 00
July 1	Bank of Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Washington	15,000 00
	Bank United States	do	150 00
	Bank United States, payable at New Orleans	do	8,500 00
	Do do do	do	8,500 00
	Bank United States, payable at Chillicothe	do	17,000 00
2	Cumberland Bank	Bank of Washington	6,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	5,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	3,000 00
	Branch North Carolina State Bank, Salisbury	do	3,000 00
6	Bank United States, payable at Lexington	Branch Bank, Washington	1,125 00
	Do do do	do	375 00
8	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Central, Georgetown and Washington	4,000 00
	Bank of Newport	do do	1,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do do	1,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do do	1,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do do	1,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do do	2,000 00
10	Bank United States	Bank of Missouri	64,613 58
	Do do	Bank of Columbia	7,930 00
12	Bank United States, payable at Richmond	Branch Bank, Washington	8,000 00
	Do do do Fayetteville	do	1,000 00
	Do do do Boston	do	2,212 00
15	Bank United States	do	145 00
	Bank United States, payable at Chillicothe	do	240 00
	Do do do Baltimore	do	3,818 30
	Bank of Missouri	do	300 00
17	Bank of Bath	Union Bank, Georgetown	2,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1819.			
July 17	Bank of Cumberland	Union Bank, Georgetown	$3,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	9,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	2,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do	3,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	6,000 00
22	Bank of Missouri	Branch Bank, Washington	33,000 00
	Bank United States	do	7,500 00
26	Bank United States, payable at Baltimore	do	16,000 00
	Bank United States	do	2,333 36
30	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	8,000 00
Aug. 3	Bank of Tombeckbe	United States Branch Bank, Washington	10,000 00
	Bank of Nashville	do do	135 75
5	Bank United States, payable at Cincinnati	do do	22,000 00
	Do do do Charleston	do do	245 14
12	Bank of Illinois	do do	19,857 00
	Bank United States, payable at New York	do do	154 12
13	Do do do Baltimore	do do	15,000 00
14	Bank United States	do do	10,911 00
18	Do do	do do	500,000 00
25	Bank United States, payable at Savannah	do do	20,000 00
Sept. 14	Bank United States	do do	21 72
	Bank of Augusta	do do	50 00
7	Bank of Easton	do do	70 00
10	Bank United States, payable at New York	do do	7,500 00
11	Bank United States	do do	225,710 00
	Bank United States, payable at New Orleans	do do	40,000 00
	Do do do Boston	do do	50,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Patriotic Bank, Washington	5,000 00
	Bank of Newport	do do	1,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do do	2,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do do	2,000 00
13	Bank United States	Branch Bank, Washington	2,822 12
14	Bank of Easton	do	100 00
21	Branch Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	9 00
Oct. 4	Bank of Vincennes	do	250 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Lexington	do	1,125 00
8	Do Pittsburg	do	31 50
13	Bank of United States	do	227 81
14	Bank of Tennessee	do	162 60
15	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Bank of United States	40,000 00
16	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	Branch Bank, Washington	14,000 00
	Do do	Bank of United States	10,000 00
19	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	2,654 69
	Branch State Bank North Carolina, Edenton	do	2,879 36
	Do Salisbury	do	11,914 94
	Do Wilmington	do	95 98
	Union Bank, Georgetown	Branch Bank, Washington	25,000 00
	Bank of Vincennes	do	40,000 00
	Bank of Missouri	do	50,000 00
	Bank of Newport	Bank of United States	5,000 00
	Do	do	5,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	5,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do	8,000 00
	Bank of New London	do	1,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do	5,000 00
	Bank of Easton	do	1,000 00
	Bank of Alexandria	do	25,000 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Lynchburg	do	3,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	28,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	205,000 00
	Missouri Bank	do	160,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at New York	Branch Bank, Washington	468 58
20	Do do	do	559 50
21	Bath Bank	Bank of United States	6,000 00
	Cheshire Bank	do	65 82
23	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	Branch Bank, Washington	5,000 00
25	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	do	1,000 00
26	Bank of United States	do	50 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Baltimore	do	60 20
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do	273 60
27	Bank of United States, payable at Boston	do	175 45
28	Bank of Edwardsville	Bank of United States	30,000 00
30	Bank of Metropolis	Branch Bank, Washington	15,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	39 46
Nov. 1	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	225 00
3	Do do Baltimore	do	303 40
4	Bank of United States	do	54 80

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1819.			
Nov. 6	Bank of United States, payable at Louisville	Branch Bank, Washington	$408 40
	Do do do	do	1,112 40
	Do do Baltimore	do	164 80
8	Do do New York	do	24 00
	Do do Portsmouth	do	1,500 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	722 00
10	Do do do	do	43 60
	Do do do	do	314 80
	Do do do	do	354 00
	Bank of Tennessee	do	61 41
12	Bank of United States, payable at Lexington	do	1,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	156 80
	Do do do	do	131 66
13	Do do do	do	688 00
	Bank of United States	do	217 50
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	24 00
	Bank of Missouri	do	120 00
17	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	10 44
18	Bath Bank	Bank of United States	4,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	20,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	5,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	3,000 00
	Bank of New Haven	do	4,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do	2,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	105,000 00
	Bank of Missouri	do	210,000 00
	Bank of Alexandria	Branch Bank, Washington	20,000 00
	Bank of Vincennes	do	20,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at Norfolk	do	72 90
	Do do Baltimore	do	86 80
22	Do do Boston	do	33,285 00
	Do do Providence	do	4,880 00
	Do do Richmond	do	3,670 00
23	Do do Baltimore	do	164 80
26	Do do Norfolk	do	165 00
29	Do do Baltimore	do	145 00
30	Do do do	do	168 26
Dec. 1	Do do do	do	161 00
2	Do do do	do	43 00
	Do do do	do	155 20
8	Do do New York	do	4,000 00
10	Do do Richmond	do	240 00
11	Do do Baltimore	do	23 85
	Do do Norfolk	do	72 10
	Do do Baltimore	do	48 60
13	Do do Fayetteville	do	7 71
14	Bank of United States	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	150,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	50,000 00
17	Bank of Washington	do	16,000 00
18	Bank of United States	do	103 60
	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	240 00
20	Do do Baltimore	do	42 58
21	Do do Portsmouth	do	24 00
23	Do do New Orleans	do	72 00
24	Bank of United States	do	2,600 00
27	Bank of United States, payable at New York	do	150 00
	Do Fayetteville	do	8 27
28	Do New Orleans	do	122 83
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Bank of United States	20,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	do	15,000 00
	Bank of Vincennes	do	55,000 00
	Bank of Edwardsville	do	15,000 00
29	Bank of United States	Branch of United States, Washington	119,030 00
	Bank of Washington	do	16,000 00
31	Bank of Metropolis	do do	15,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do do	20,000 00
1820.			
Jan. 4	Do Fredericksburg	do do	900 00
5	Bank of United States	do do	22 00
10	Bank of Nashville	do do	137 18
	Bank of Cumberland	do do	93 42
11	Bank of United States	do do	100,000 00
13	Bank of Harrisburg	do do	12,000 00
15	Union Bank, Alexandria	do do	10,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	50,000 00
	Do	do do	9,000 00
3	Do	do do	1,500 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
Jan. 3	Bank of United States, payable at Savannah	Branch of United States, Washington	$3,600 00
	Do. Baltimore	do. do.	290 00
4	Do. New York	do. do.	141 73
7	Do. Baltimore	do. do.	248 20
	Do. do.	do. do.	156 80
17	Do. Charleston	do. do.	192 00
18	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do. do.	163 60
	Do. do.	do. do.	216 00
19	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do. do.	191 54
20	Do.	do. do.	1,000 00
25	Bank of United States	do. do.	505 60
28	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	do. do.	5,000 00
29	United States Branch Bank, Fayetteville	do. do.	216 00
31	Union Bank, Alexandria	do. do.	5,000 00
Feb. 1	Bank of United States	do. do.	2,730 62
	Do.	do. do.	1,100 00
	Do.	do. do.	1,100 00
	Do.	do. do.	1,100 00
	Do.	do. do.	1,000 00
	Do.	do. do.	1,000 00
	Do.	do. do.	1,000 00
3	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do. do.	50,000 00
8	Bank of United States	do. do.	11 00
	Do.	do. do.	11 00
	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do. do.	13 00
	Do. do.	do. do.	8 00
	Do. New Orleans	do. do.	6 00
	Do. do.	do. do.	6 00
10	Bank of United States	do. do.	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do. do.	50,000 00
11	Patriotic Bank	do. do.	10,000 00
12	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do. do.	168 20
14	Do. do. do.	do. do.	86 00
16	Bank of United States	do. do.	92,000 00
	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	do. do.	20,000 00
18	Bank of United States	do. do.	144 20
	Do.	do. do.	144 20
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do. do.	10 50
	Union Bank, Alexandria	do. do.	15,000 00
19	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do. do.	240 00
21	Bank of United States	do. do.	124 20
22	United States Branch Bank, Washington	do. do.	540 00
24	Do. do. Baltimore	do. do.	252 40
25	Do. do. New York	do. do.	10,000 00
28	Bank of United States	do. do.	1,164 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do. do.	100,000 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do. do.	10,000 00
	Do. do.	United States Branch Bank, Norfolk	10,000 00
	Bank of Tombeckbe	Bank of United States	100,000 00
29	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	152 72
	Do.	do. do.	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do. do.	153 60
	Do. do. do.	do. do.	37 16
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do.	240 00
Mar. 2	United States Branch Bank, New York	do. do.	2,400 00
3	Do. do. Richmond	do.	113 84
4	Bank of United States	do.	600 00
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do.	38 04
6	Do. do. Baltimore	do.	61 12
	Do. do. do.	do.	81 32
	Do. do. do.	do.	143 84
	Do. do. do.	do.	186 50
	Do. do. Richmond	do.	24 00
	Do. do. New York	do.	1,000 00
	Do. do. Baltimore	do.	128 92
	Do. do. do.	do.	152 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do.	507 61
	Do. do.	do. do.	1,100 00
	Do. do.	do.	5,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	State of North Carolina Bank, Raleigh	15,311 00
	Do.	Bank of Nashville	4,160 00
	Do.	Bank of Tennessee	7,060 00
	Bank of Missouri	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	14,000 00
	Do.	Bank of Tennessee	40,156 00
	Do.	Bank of Nashville	29,844 00
	Do.	Bank of Chillicothe	25,000 00
	Do.	Branch Bank, Washington	20,000 00
	Do.	do.	1,175 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
Mar. 6	Bank of Missouri	Branch Bank, Washington	$42,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	2,455 00
7	Bank of United States	do	98 72
8	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	do	350,000 00
	Do do Savannah	do	50,000 00
	Do do Charleston	do	100,000 00
	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
10	Do do Boston	do	3,434 88
11	Do do Charleston	do	48 00
13	Bank of United States	do	113 84
16	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	Branch Bank, Lexington	25,000 00
	Bank of Vincennes	Bank of United States	50,000 00
	Bank of Illinois	do	35,000 00
	Bank of Edwardsville	do	20,000 00
20	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	142 26
	Bank of United States	do	32 96
22	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,000 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	261 59
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	Branch Bank, Norfolk	11,000 00
23	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	Branch Bank, Washington	434 29
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	3,475 00
	Do do	Branch Bank, New Orleans	20,435 72
24	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	10,918 52
25	Do	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	100,000 00
27	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	61 12
	Do do Middletown	do	90 50
28	Do do New York	do	433 00
31	Do do Baltimore	do	132 00
April 1	Bank of United States	do	159 60
	Do	do	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	500 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	174 60
	Do do do	do	216 56
	Do do do	do	156 44
	Do do New York	do	50,000 00
4	Do do Baltimore	do	62 72
5	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Middletown	100,000 00
	Do	Branch Bank, Norfolk	150,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	45 74
6	Bank of United States	do	216 66
7	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	62 72
	Do do do	do	82 52
	Do do Richmond	do	187 32
	Do do New York	do	66,115 00
	Do do Norfolk	do	7,140 00
10	Bank of United States	do	100,000 00
11	Do	do	500 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,000 00
12	Bank of United States	do	172 87
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	38 00
13	Bath Bank	Bank of Cumberland	10,000 00
	Bank of Vincennes	Branch Bank, Washington	250 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	250 00
15	Bank of United States	do	43,020 00
	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	do	1,200 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	21 14
20	Bank of United States	do	240 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	434 00
	State Bank North Carolina, Raleigh	do	22 70
	Harrisburg Bank	Bank of United States	8,000 00
21	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	226 66
	Do do Charleston	do	11 61
22	Bank of United States	do	9,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	Bank of United States	350,000 00
	Do do Louisville	do	160,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	5,000 00
24	Bank of United States	do	228 18
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	100 00
26	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	100,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	160 00
	Do do do	do	129 00
27	Do do New York	do	664 72
29	Do do Baltimore	do	154 84
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	76 40
	Branch Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	17,000 00
May 1	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	269 08
2	Do do do	do	144 65
	Do do Norfolk	do	240 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
May 3	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	Branch Bank, Washington	$58 00
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	Branch Bank, Norfolk	5,000 00
4	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	44 50
	Do	do	25,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	25,000 00
	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	25,000 00
6	Bank of United States	do	721 96
10	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Boston	30,000 00
	Newport Bank	Branch Bank, Providence	10,000 00
	Bristol Bank	Branch Bank, New York	20,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	20,000 00
	Bank of Utica	do	4,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Bank of United States	100,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Washington	1,425 91
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	100,000 00
	Do do Boston	do	25,000 00
12	Bank of United States	do	57 72
	Branch United States Bank, Washington	State of North Carolina Bank, Raleigh	42,000 00
13	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	3,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	147 90
15	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	17,000 00
	New Haven Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	1,231 91
16	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	144 64
	Do do do	do	81 92
	Do do Norfolk	do	350 00
17	Do do Cincinnati	do	199 74
18	Do do New York	do	50 00
	Do do Richmond	do	60 47
20	Do do Providence	do	74 62
22	Do do Boston	do	13,938 08
23	Bank of United States	do	240 00
24	Do	do	700 00
26	Do	do	35,092 44
	Branch United States Bank, Baltimore	do	50,000 00
	Do do Boston	do	10,510 50
	Do do Charleston	do	92 85
27	Do do Richmond	do	2,500 00
	Bank of Steubenville	do	25 00
30	United States Branch Bank, Louisville	do	212 16
June 2	Do do Boston	do	150 00
8	Bank of United States	do	100,000 00
	do	do	25,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,550 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	25,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Boston	30,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	Branch Bank, New York	20,000 00
	New Haven Bank	do	20,000 00
10	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	1,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do	151 50
13	Do do Baltimore	do	1,000 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	do	240 00
15	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,000 00
	Do do Boston	do	1,262 72
17	Bank of United States	do	400 00
	Do	do	1,300 00
19	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	480 00
20	Bank of United States	do	196 64
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	129 60
21	Do do do	do	505 84
22	Bank of United States	do	23,230 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	180,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	126 00
	Branch Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do	5,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	16 40
	Do	do	98 72
24	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	143 50
	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
26	Bank of United States	do	145 70
	Do	do	191 90
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	240 00
27	Do do Fayetteville	Bank of United States	30,000 00
	Do do Charleston	do	50,000 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	100,000 00
28	Bank of Utica	Branch Bank, Washington	2,240 68
29	Bank of Metropolis	do	20,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do	240 00
July 1	Do do New York	do	500 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
July 1	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	$5,000 00
5	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	598 50
6	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	250,000 00
	Do	Bank of Cumberland	100,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	800 00
	Bank of United States	do Norfolk	35,650 00
	Do	do Washington	534 00
	Bank of Bristol	do New York	30,000 00
	New London Bank	do do	4,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Bank of United States	100,000 00
8	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	300 00
	Do	do Norfolk	64,350 00
	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do Washington	250 00
	Do do	Charleston do	450 00
	Do do	Lexington do	375 00
	Do do	Chillicothe do	250 00
	Do do	New Orleans do	750 00
	Bank of Missouri	do do	300 00
	Do	do do	300 00
7	Cumberland Bank	do do	250 00
	Bank of Vincennes	do do	250 00
10	Bank of United States	do do	148 80
11	Branch of United States Bank, Baltimore	do do	142 54
	Do do	do do	142 54
12	Do do	do do	50,000 00
	Do do	New York do	50,000 00
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	do New Orleans	19,000 00
	Branch of United States Bank, New Orleans	do Washington	500 00
13	Bank of United States	do do	25 00
	Branch of United States Bank, Cincinnati	do do	240 00
14	Bank of United States	do do	288 88
	Do	do do	598 50
18	Branch of United States Bank, New York	do do	62,335 00
19	Do do	do do	12 00
22	Do do	Savannah do	124 00
24	Bank of United States	do do	300 00
	Do	do do	201 60
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	do do	200 00
	Do do	Baltimore do	231 50
	State Bank, Boston	Branch Bank, Baltimore	28,061 73
26	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	Bank of United States	50,000 00
	Do	Savannah do	20,000 00
	Do	Cincinnati do	20,000 00
	Do	Louisville do	20,000 00
	Do	New York Branch Bank, Washington	100,000 00
	Do	Washington Branch Bank, Lexington	3,000 00
27	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Franklin Bank, Columbus	11,194 32
31	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	48 25
	Do	do do	252 88
	Do	do do	32 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	Bank of Columbia	291 00
	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	Branch Bank, Washington	5,000 00
August 1	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	50 00
2	Do	Richmond do	21 00
3	Bank of United States	do	20 00
	Do.	do	300 00
4	Do.	do	96 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	50,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	3 00
8	United States Branch Bank, Lexington	do	85 76
9	New Haven Bank	Branch Bank, New York	20,000 00
	Harrisburg Bank	Branch Bank, Baltimore	5,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	Branch Bank, New York	10,000 00
	Bank of Mississippi	Branch Bank, Washington	257 50
10	United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do	240 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	38 25
11	Central Bank, Georgetown and Washington	do	5,000 00
12	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	21,420 00
14	Bank of United States	do	74 20
	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	do	240 00
	Bank of Columbia	Bank of Steubenville	8,120 00
	Do.	do	23,600 00
15	Do.	Bank of Chillicothe	23,550 00
	Do.	do	130 00
	Do.	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	558 36
	Do.	do	1,636 00
	Do.	do Washington	7,779 18
	Do.	Bank of Nashville	15 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
August 15	Bank of Columbia	Bank of Vincennes	$1,200 00
16	Branch of United States Bank, Richmond	Branch Bank, Washington	240 00
18	Do. Baltimore	do	393 50
19	Bank of Mississippi	do	31 00
25	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Norfolk	80,000 00
	Do.	Branch Bank, Washington	165 44
26	Do.	Branch Bank, Lexington	35,000 00
	Do.	Branch Bank, Washington	800 00
28	United States Branch Bank, Providence	do	6 42
	Do. Richmond	do	351 07
	Harrisburg Bank	do	122 00
29	Bank of Alexandria	do	50,000 00
Sept. 1	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	do	250 00
2	Bank of United States	do	5,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	51,240 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	5,000 00
4	Do. do	do	1,550 00
6	Bank of United States	do	43,010 00
	Do.	do	240 00
	Do.	do	240 00
	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	do	4 00
7	Do. Richmond	do	139 44
14	Do. Savannah	do	6 75
15	Do. Richmond	do	148 69
	Bank of United States	Bank of Columbia	1,200 00
18	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	Bank of Washington	5,000 00
19	Branch of United States Bank, Richmond	do	34 75
20	Cumberland Bank, Portland	do	100,000 00
	Bath Bank	Cumberland Bank, Portland	10,000 00
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	Branch Bank, New Orleans	7,347 81
22	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	Bank of United States	150,000 00
	Do. Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	385 20
	Do. Fayetteville	Branch Bank, Norfolk	20,000 00
23	Do. Savannah	do	50,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New York	22,922 26
26	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	72 00
27	Bank of Chillicothe	do	240 00
28	Do.	do	240 00
29	Bank of Metropolis	do	10,000 00
30	Do.	do	15,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Cincinnati	do	82 46
October 4	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	598 50
5	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	128 80
	Do. do.	do	222 96
	Do. do.	do	900 00
6	Do. New York	do	300 00
7	Do. Portsmouth	do	3,150 00
	Do. Boston	do	40,000 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	500 00
	Do.	do	145 20
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
9	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	300 00
	Do. do.	do	437 52
12	Do. New York	do	300 00
17	Do. do.	Bank of United States	150,000 00
	Do. Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	257 78
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	125 80
	Bath Bank	Cumberland Bank	25,000 00
19	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	62 58
	United States Branch Bank, Lexington	do	136 80
	Do. do.	do	103 20
21	Do. Charleston	Bank of United States	50,000 00
24	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	18,860 00
25	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	240 00
	Do. do.	do	4,667 85
	Do. Charleston	do	3,000 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	250 00
26	Bank of United States	do	1,743 96
	Do.	do	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	100,000 00
	Do. Boston	do	30,000 00
27	Do. New York	do	1,830 80
	Bank of United States	do	68 00
	Bank of Alexandria	do	15,000 00
	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	do	24,000 00
	Do. do.	Branch Bank, New York	17,500 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	9,904 38

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1820.			
Nov. 2	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	$100 00
	Do	do	1,150 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	3,495 00
	Do do Fayetteville	do	200 00
4	Do do Washington	do	800 00
	Bank of United States	do	299 00
6	Branch of United States Bank, Fayetteville	Bank of United States	18,000 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	100,000 00
	Do do Louisville	do	60,000 00
	Harrisburg Bank	Branch Bank, Baltimore	5,000 00
	Branch of United States Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	240 00
7	Do do do	do	546 00
9	Do do Baltimore	do	5,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	4,830 00
	Do	do	7,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	do	24 00
	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	do	240 00
16	Do do do	do	240 00
	Do do do	do	240 00
	Do do Pittsburg	do	27 74
	Do do Baltimore	do	25,000 00
	Do do New York	do	50,000 00
	Do do Providence	do	25,000 00
	Do do Boston	do	100,000 00
	Do do Richmond	do	350 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	14 90
17	Bank of United States	do	1,067 64
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	285 08
	Do do New York	do	130 20
18	Do do Boston	do	2,715 00
	Do do New York	do	497 84
20	Do do Chillicothe	do	240 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	150 00
21	Do do New York	do	2,000 00
	Do do New Orleans	do	2,000 00
	Do do Chillicothe	do	2,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	2,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	2,000 00
22	Do	do	10,034 24
	Bank of United States	do	20 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	400 00
29	Bank of Washington	do	124 00
30	Bank of United States	do	648 92
Dec. 1	Do	do	453 75
	Do	do	101 50
	Bank of Nashville	do	240 00
2	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	124 00
4	Do do New Orleans	do	3,000 00
	Do do do	do	3,000 00
	Do do do	do	4,000 00
7	Do do Lexington	do	240 00
12	Do do Louisville	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	60,000 00
16	Do do New York	Branch Bank, Washington	1 23
	Cumberland Bank	do	240 00
18	New Haven Bank	do	240 00
20	Bank of United States	do	474 96
21	Branch of United States Bank, Lexington	do	163 03
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	Branch Bank, Norfolk	10,000 00
23	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	43 00
26	Do do do	do	66 53
27	Do do Lexington	do	830 39
28	Bank of United States	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	224 78
30	Do	Branch Bank, Washington	33 75
	Bank of Metropolis	do	15,000 00
	Bank of Alexandria	do	15,000 00
1821.			
Jan. 3	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	25,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	3,000 00
4	Do	do	50,000 00
8	Do	do	249 28
	Do	do	3,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	2,000 00
9	Do do Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Washington	900 00
	Bank of United States	do	4,000 00
	Do	do	5,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	712 24
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	do	5,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1821.			
Jan. 9	Bank of Tennessee	Branch Bank, Washington	$240 00
	Do	do	240 00
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	184 00
	Cumberland Bank	Branch Bank, Boston	50,000 00
10	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Washington	10,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	10,000 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New York	9,455 91
	Do do do	Branch Bank, New Orleans	3,662 12
11	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Washington	2,715 00
12	Bank of United States	do	100 00
13	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	46 75
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	187 34
16	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	do	130 90
17	Bank of Tennessee	do	330 00
18	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	127 47
	Do	do	112 53
	Bank of United States	do	1,000 00
19	Do	do	9,000 00
20	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	10,000 00
23	Do do Baltimore	do	286 48
	Bank of Tombeckbe	do	233 20
26	Bank United States	do	75 00
27	Do	do	148 76
	Branch Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	Branch Bank, Norfolk	5,300 00
29	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
30	Bank of United States	do	50,000 00
31	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	do	240 00
	Do do Pittsburg	do	800 00
Feb. 2	Do do New York	do	50,000 00
	Do do Charleston	Branch Bank, Norfolk	40,000 00
	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do	do	7,000 00
3	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	5,000 00
6	Bank of Tombeckbe	do	1,164 73
14	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	20,068 48
17	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	20,000 00
	Do do New York	do	12,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	50,000 00
19	Branch United States Bank, Portsmouth	do	1,500 00
20	Do do Boston	do	50,000 00
24	Do do New York	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	50,000 00
	Bank of the State of Mississippi	Branch Bank, New Orleans	50,000 00
26	Union Bank, New Hampshire	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	94 00
27	United States Branch Bank, Fayetteville	Branch Bank, Washington	9 25
	Do do Lexington	do	3 00
28	Do do Baltimore	do	21 75
March 1	Do do New York	do	1,200 00
	Do do Boston	do	3,214 44
2	Do do Lexington	do	1,403,87
3	Bank of United States	United States Branch Bank, Washington	113 04
5	United States Branch Bank, Louisville	do do	1,000 00
6	Do do Baltimore	do do	1,200 00
	Do do New York	do do	2,000 00
	Bank of United States	do do	3,000 00
8	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do do	88 00
	Bank of Burlington	do do	89 01
9	Bank of Alexandria	do do	15,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	do do	240 00
10	Do do Portsmouth	do do	96 93
	Do do New Orleans	do do	11,486 28
13	Do do Charleston	do do	22 08
14	Bank of United States	do do	6,000 00
	Cumberland Bank, Maine	do do	1,334 67
16	United States Branch Bank, New York	do do	976 56
	Do do do	do do	300 00
19	Do do Fayetteville	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
	Do do Louisville	Branch Bank, Lexington	50,000 00
	Do do do	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	50,000 00
	Do do New York	Branch Bank, Washington	34 66
	Bank of United States	do	22 00
	Bath Bank	Cumberland Bank	20,000 00
21	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Washington	174 60
	Do do Pittsburg	do	8,000 00
	Do do Chillicothe	do	240 00
	Do do do	do	53 94
	Do do do	do	186 06

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1821.			
March 21	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Washington	$90 00
	Do do Lexington	do	240 00
	Do do do	do	240 00
22	Do do Richmond	do	144 13
24	Bank of Illinois	Branch Bank, New Orleans	29,976 32
27	United States Branch Bank, Boston	Branch Bank, Washington	100 00
31	Do do	do	50,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	100,000 00
	Bank of Metropolis	do	10,000 00
April 4	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	240 24
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	976 08
6	Bank of Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	35,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	Branch Bank, Washington	250 00
7	Bank of Alexandria	do	170 00
9	Bank of United States	do	150 00
10	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	do	15,000 00
11	Bank of United States	do	200,000 00
12	Do	do	2,003 50
16	Do	do	100,000 00
17	Do	Branch Bank, New York	750,000 00
	Do	Branch Bank, Boston	400,000 00
21	Do	Branch Bank, Washington	2,000,000 00
	Do	do	145 04
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	138 04
	Bank of Steubenville	do	2,500 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	1,898 74
	Bank of Metropolis	Bank of Tennessee	119 00
27	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	71 92
30	Do do	do	4,388 67
May 1	Bank of United States	do	100 00
4	Do	do	200 00
5	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	5,000 00
7	Do do do	do	500 00
	Do do Lexington	do	41 96
9	Bank of United States	do	124 00
	New London Bank	do	80 90
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	100 00
	Do	do	34 87
10	Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg	do	16 68
11	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	24 00
12	Do do Fayetteville	Branch Bank, Norfolk	30,000 00
	Do do New York	Branch Bank, Washington	518 91
	Bank of United States	do	55 00
14	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do	41 00
15	Do do Boston	do	6,907 89
	Do do Providence	do	1,172 80
	Bank of United States	do	2,500 00
17	Do	do	4,000 00
	Do	do	143 84
	United States Branch Bank, Chillicothe	Bank of Kentucky	8,271 00
	Do do	Branch Bank, Lexington	5 00
	Do Providence	Branch Bank, Washington	52 75
	Do New York	do	130 62
	Bank of Vincennes	Branch Bank, Louisville	32,736 79
	Do	Branch Bank, Washington	6,732 91
21	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	890 86
24	Do New York	do	24 00
	Bank of United States	do	53 00
26	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	66 32
	Do Boston	do	842 51
	Do New York	do	700 00
28	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New Orleans	2,646 31
	Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	do	220 00
	Do do	do	310 00
	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	11,896 12
29	Do	do	1,500 00
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	3,696 65
	Do New York	do	5,199 81
	Do Baltimore	do	1,500 00
31	Bank of United States	do	9,733 03
June 1	Do	do	200,000 00
	Do	do	164 26
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	150,000 00
	Do New Orleans	do	1,200 00
2	Bank of United States	do	1,500 00
	Do	do	1,000 00
4	Do	do	1,000 00
5	Do	do	1,250 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1821.			
June 5	Bank of Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	$48,382 00
6	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
7	Do do	do	44 78
8	Do Baltimore	do	92 10
	Bank of United States	do	100,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	1,818 56
16	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	1,500 00
21	Do Lexington	do	2 50
	Do New York	Branch Bank, Richmond	75,000 00
	Do Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	47 25
	Do New York	do	2,100 00
23	Bank of United States	do	2,762 94
27	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	600 00
29	Do do	do	2,289 18
	Tombeckbe Bank	Bank of Darien	96,445 18
30	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	50,000 00
	Do Boston	do	50,000 00
July 2	Bank of United States	do	100 00
	Trenton Banking Company	do	39 00
3	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	4,000 00
	Do do	do	3,250 00
	Do do	do	928 84
	Do do	do	143 60
6	Do New Orleans	do	5,000 00
	Do Baltimore	do	167 59
	Do New York	do	4,437 80
	Do Lexington	do	375 00
7	Do Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Do New York	do	5,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	444 98
	Do	do	660 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	274 32
9	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New Orleans	9,014 74
13	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	507 50
	Do do	do	2,000 00
16	Do do	do	5,000 00
17	Do Charleston	do	2,907 65
18	Do Baltimore	do	123 36
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	8 30
21	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	849 04
23	Do Baltimore	do	467 86
24	Do New York	do	2,000 41
25	Do do	do	676 08
	Bank of United States	do	300 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	300 00
	Bank of Metropolis	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	3,000 00
27	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	140 00
30	Do	do	118 64
31	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	116 60
Aug. 1	Do do	do	151 84
	Do do	do	6,000 00
	Do Portsmouth	do	271 66
	Do New York	do	300,000 00
	Do Boston	do	150,000 00
	Do New York	do	78,144 58
	Bank of United States	do	160 00
2	Do	do	100,000 00
7	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	11 75
	Bank of Darien	Bank of United States	27,000 00
	Do	Branch Bank, New York	24,000 00
10	United States Branch Bank, Boston	Branch Bank, Washington	88,000 00
	Do Pittsburg	do	44 50
	Do Baltimore	do	100 00
	Do New Orleans	do	55 75
13	New Haven Bank	do	692 56
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	Branch Bank, Louisville	32,000 00
	Bath Bank, Maine	Cumberland Bank	40,000 00
14	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	83 33
	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	Bank of Mississippi	37,100 00
15	Do do New York	Branch Bank, Washington	15,000 00
	Do do do	do	3 75
17	Do do Norfolk	do	321 02
	Bank of United States	do	230 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	3,349 44
18	Bank of United States	do	3,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	2,000 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1821.			
Aug. 18	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	$3,000 00
21	Do do Richmond	do	6,833 39
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	do	6,000 00
	Bank of Chillicothe	Branch Bank, New Orleans	2,860 63
	Do	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	2,136 80
	Cumberland Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	6,212 75
22	Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	141 15
	Do do do	do	34 75
	New London Bank	do	18 50
	New Haven Bank	do	48 00
	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do	30 00
	Do do Baltimore	do	1,090 80
	Bank of United States	do	22 50
	Do	do	53 62
	Do	do	45 37
23	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,844 50
24	Do do Charleston	do	13,707 93
	Bank of United States	do	51 00
25	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	24 30
	Do do Providence	do	7,635 42
28	Do do New York	do	100,000 00
29	Do do do	do	19,342 39
	Bank of United States	do	401 58
31	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,157 43
	Bank of Alexandria	do	25,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	55 42
Sept. 1	Bank of United States	do	70 00
	United States Branch Bank, Fayetteville	do	38 00
3	Do do Baltimore	do	235 35
	Do do do	do	62 72
	Do do do	do	130 00
4	Do do do	do	95 99
	Bank of United States	do	436 99
5	Do	do	159 00
	Do	do	145 12
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	126 34
	Do do New York	Branch Bank, Richmond	19,550 12
	Do do do	Branch Bank, Norfolk	15,000 00
	Do do Louisville	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	31,278 56
6	Do do do	do	7,000 00
	Do do Pittsburg	Branch Bank, Washington	2,564 34
	Do do do	do	434 32
7	Bank of United States	do	34 87
	Newport Bank	do	33 75
	Bank of Burlington	do	84 13
10	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	2,050 00
11	Do Baltimore	do	198 32
	Bank of United States	do	116 60
13	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	do	45 13
	Bank of Burlington	do	24 00
15	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	82 30
17	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	Branch Bank, Louisville	140,000 00
18	Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	Branch Bank, Washington	50 00
	Cumberland Bank	Branch Bank, Boston	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	40 40
25	Do Providence	do	149 80
	Do New York	do	145 02
	Bank of United States	do	40 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	5 79
26	Bank of United States	do	23 00
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	12,608 46
	Do New York	do	637 17
28	Bank of Metropolis	do	10,000 00
29	Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	458 06
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	143 80
Oct. 2	Do do	do	56 50
	Do Boston	do	4,420 50
3	Do Baltimore	do	113 80
	Cumberland Bank	do	12 00
	Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany	do	36 00
4	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	97 68
	Do Boston	do	90 00
	Do do	do	960 00
5	Do do	do	250 00
	Do Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Do Richmond	do	450 00
	Do Lexington	do	375 00
	Do Portsmouth	do	250 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1821.			
Oct. 5	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	$2,539 43
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	375 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00
	Franklin Bank, Columbus	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	40,000 00
6	Bank of Edwardsville	Bank of Kentucky	18,562 00
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New York	735 60
8	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	136 60
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	274 31
9	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	33 54
	Bank of United States	do	355 04
10	United States Branch Bank, Pittsburg	do	648 55
15	Do Charleston	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
	Do Savannah	do	20,000 00
	Do do	Bank of Augusta	370 46
16	Do Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	156 86
	Bank of United States	do	388 78
17	Do	do	11 25
18	Do	do	50,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do	602 37
	Do New York	do	50,000 00
	Do Boston	do	100,000 00
19	Do New York	do	285 23
	Do do	do	158 38
	Do do	do	100 00
	Do Charleston	do	36 00
	Bank of United States	do	31 80
20	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	165 69
24	Do Savannah	do	1,700 00
27	Do Boston	do	50,000 00
29	Do New York	Branch Bank, New Orleans	10,000 00
	Do Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	273 06
	Do Boston	do	2 25
30	Do Baltimore	do	130 46
	Do do	do	72 30
	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	Branch Bank, Norfolk	5,000 00
Nov. 2	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	74 29
	Do New York	do	26 25
3	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	576 05
	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New Orleans	11,319 96
9	United States Branch Bank, Pittsburg	Branch Bank, Washington	481 10
11	Bank of United States	do	13 00
13	United States Branch Bank, Richmond	do	3,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	Branch Bank, Louisville	44,416 12
14	United States Branch Bank, Pittsburg	Branch Bank, Washington	1,191 12
15	Do New York	do	14,000 00
17	Bank of Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	20,000 00
Dec. 18	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	22 81
19	Do	do	77 75
Nov. 19	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New Orleans	489 38
	Bank of Darien	Branch Bank, Washington	400 00
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	26,709 89
22	Do Fayetteville	Branch Bank, Norfolk	20,000 00
Dec.	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	108 25
Nov. 23	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	do	4,000 00
27	Do Baltimore	do	56 50
	Do do	do	5,000 00
29	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	1,809 44
30	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	do	196 03
	Do New York	do	64 83
Dec. 6	Do do	do	250,000 00
	Do do	do	50,000 00
10	Do New Orleans	do	800 00
	Do do	do	46 00
18	Do New York	do	58 50
	Do do	do	113 16
	Do Boston	do	151 34
	Bank of Utica	do	49 08
28	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	450 76
31	Bank of United States	do	20 00
1822.			
Jan. 2	United States Branch Bank, Savannah	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
	Do Fayetteville	do	30,000 00
	Do Providence	Branch Bank, Washington	33 75
	Do Pittsburg	do	143 80
	Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria	Bank of Alexandria	46,000 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Washington	55 00
5	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	Branch Bank, New York	47,320 14

No. 2—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1822.			
Jan. 5	United States Branch Bank, New Orleans	Branch Bank, Washington	$2,131 23
7	Do Portsmouth	do	250 00
	Do Charleston	do	450 00
	Do Lexington	do	375 00
	Do Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Do Richmond	do	450 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	375 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00
9	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	44 00
12	Harrisburg Bank	do	73 00
	United States Branch Bank, Providence	do	500 00
	Do New York	do	9 37
14	Do Boston	do	274 32
17	Tombeckbe Bank	do	2,961 54
18	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	2,070 97
19	Do do	do	100,000 00
21	Do do	do	1,781 63
24	Tombeckbe Bank	do	144 25
30	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	50,000 00
	Do Boston	do	50,000 00
Feb. 4	Do New York	do	50,000 00
	Do Boston	do	25,000 00
	Do do	do	25,000 00
	Do Baltimore	do	25,000 00
	Do Providence	do	10,000 00
7	Do Baltimore	do	30,000 00
	Do Chillicothe	Branch Bank, Lexington	50,000 00
	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	Branch Bank, Washington	200 00
9	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	314 80
12	Do New York	do	1,000 00
13	Do do	do	666 22
14	Do do	do	50,000 00
	Do Boston	do	30,000 00
15	Do New York	do	1,000 00
19	Do Boston	do	300 00
	Do Savannah	Branch Bank, Norfolk	20,000 00
	Do New Orleans	Bank of United States	125,000 00
	Bath Bank	Cumberland Bank	20,000 00
22	New Haven Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	775 00
25	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	215 30
March 2	Do do	do	1,000 00
5	Do do	do	50 00
6	Do Boston	do	1,652 81
	Bank of Alexandria	do	20,000 00
7	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	209 30
11	Bank of United States	do	12 00
12	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	500 00
16	Bank of Columbia	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	1,822 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Bank of Darien	500 00
19	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	100,000 00
	Do Boston	do	30,000 00
20	Do New York	do	15 37
27	Bank of Darien	Branch Bank, New York	54,000 00
29	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	30,000 00
	Do Charleston	Bank of United States	20,000 00
	Cumberland Bank, Maine	Branch Bank, Washington	750 00
April 2	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	433 50
	Do do	do	851 62
	Do do	do	23,123 16
	Do do	do	6,000 00
3	Do do	do	25,000 00
4	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	274 31
6	Tombeckbe Bank	do	2,129 00
8	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	286 00
12	Do New York	do	2,000 00
13	Do Boston	do	3,026 54
15	Do Baltimore	do	5,000 00
	Do New York	do	10,000 00
20	Do do	do	50,000 00
20	Do Boston	do	50,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Bank of Darien	126,800 00
	Bank of Illinois	Branch Bank, New Orleans	20,000 00
23	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	300 00
	Do do	do	863 26
25	Bank of United States	do	5,000 00
27	Bank of Metropolis	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	9,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	150 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1822.			
April 30	United States Branch Bank, Portsmouth	Branch Bank, Washington	$2,000 00
May 1	Do. New York	do	5,500 00
2	Do. do	do	100,000 00
	Do. Boston	do	25,000 00
3	Do. Charleston	do	1,125 00
	Do. Portsmouth	do	250 00
	Do. Charleston	do	450 00
	Do. Lexington	do	375 00
	Do. Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Do. Richmond	do	450 00
	Do. New York	do	1,000 00
	Do. do	do	7,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	375 00
11	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	150,000 00
	Do. do	do	13,000 00
13	Do. do	do	9,000 00
14	Do. Baltimore	do	9 25
	Do. New York	do	1,741 36
17	Do. Baltimore	do	5,000 00
	Bank of United States	do	828 00
18	Do.	do	54 00
23	Bank of Darien	do	6,581 76
	Tombeckbe Bank	Branch Bank, Savannah	1,500 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	40,000 00
24	Do. New Orleans	Bank of United States	100,000 00
	Do. New York	Branch Bank, Washington	2,210 00
June 1	Do. Boston	do	542 56
4	Do. New York	do	150,000 00
	Bank of Steubenville	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	30,000 00
	Bank of Columbia	Bank of United States	5,000 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	998 25
11	Bank of United States	do	500 00
12	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	500 00
13	Do. do	do	1,084 50
	Do. do	do	200 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	5,000 00
15	Do. New York	Branch Bank, Norfolk	100,000 00
17	Do. Charleston	Branch Bank, Washington	1,950 00
19	Do. Pittsburg	do	7,350 00
20	Franklin Bank, Columbus	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	50,000 00
22	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	5,000 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	74 00
24	Do. Boston	do	600 00
26	Do. New York	do	5,000 00
27	Do. do	do	9,000 00
29	Do. do	do	6,000 00
July 2	Do. do	do	500 00
3	Do. do	do	100,000 00
	Do. do	do	1,051 56
	Do. Boston	do	2,000 00
	Do. Louisville	Branch Bank, Lexington	30,000 00
	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	439 82
	Do.	do	33 39
6	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	250 00
	Do. Lexington	do	375 00
	Do. Chillicothe	do	250 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	25,000 00
	Do. New York	do	400 00
	Do. Boston	do	267 80
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	do	250 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	375 00
8	Bank of United States	do	70 20
9	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	8,800 00
	Do. Boston	do	200 00
	Do. New York	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
11	Do. Boston	Branch Bank, Washington	92 00
	Do. Baltimore	do	9 50
	Do. New York	do	200 00
15	Do. do	do	400 00
17	Do. do	do	40 83
19	Do. do	Branch Bank, Norfolk	100,000 00
	Do. Boston	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	100,000 00
20	Do. New York	Branch Bank, Washington	92 00
	Bank of United States	do	30 00
24	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	92 37

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c* —Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1822.			
July 26	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	$50,000 00
27	United States Branch Bank, Providence	do	7 75
29	Do New York	Bank of United States	200,000 00
30	Do do	Branch Bank, Washington	92 00
	Do do	do	92 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	254 79
August 3	Newport Bank	do	92 00
6	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	50,000 00
	Do Baltimore	do	25,000 00
7	Do do	do	5,000 00
	Do do	do	5,000 00
	Do New York	do	5,000 00
	Do do	do	2,809 68
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	21 00
	Tombeckbe Bank	do	998 25
8	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	92 00
	Do do	do	92 00
	Do New York	do	92 00
	Do do	do	92 00
10	Do do	do	811 63
13	Do do	do	92 00
	Do do	do	92 00
15	Do do	do	92 00
16	Cumberland Bank	do	92 00
	Bath Bank	Bank of Cumberland	20,000 00
19	Tombeckbe Bank	Branch Bank, New York	70,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	53 25
20	Do Boston	do	500 00
	Do New York	do	840 00
21	Do Baltimore	do	30,000 00
	Do Boston	do	20 00
22	Bank of United States	do	92 00
27	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	92 00
	Do Charleston	do	188 25
	Do Boston	do	117 44
	Do New York	do	100,000 00
28	Do do	do	1,272 31
29	Do Baltimore	do	7 00
31	Cumberland Bank	do	254 79
Sept. 2	Bank of United States	do	645 00
	Do	do	1,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	1,000 00
4	Do Portsmouth	do	92 00
6	Do New York	do	55 20
	Branch of Kentucky Bank, Louisville	Branch Bank, Louisville	18,000 00
	Cumberland Bank	Bank of United States	5,000 00
12	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	6 00
13	Bank of United States	do	92 00
14	Do	do	50,000 00
	Do	do	12 55
	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	100 00
17	Cumberland Bank	do	92 00
20	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	10,000 00
27	Bank of Alexandria	do	50,000 00
30	Franklin Bank, Columbus	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	25,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Indiana	Branch Bank, Louisville	5,000 00
	Bank of Illinois	Branch Bank, New Orleans	10,000 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	700 00
	Do do	do	450 00
	Do do	do	100,000 00
	Do do	do	136 05
	Do Norfolk	do	80 00
	Do Boston	Bank of United States	300,000 00
	Do Charleston	do	50,000 00
	Do Savannah	do	50,000 00
	Do New York	Branch Bank, Washington	92 00
Oct. 1	Bank of United States	do	50 00
	Do	do	419 07
	United States Branch Bank, Providence	do	1,000 00
	Do Boston	do	250 00
2	Bank of United States	do	4,000 00
	Do	do	1,056 00
3	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	5,115 89
4	Do Richmond	do	450 00
	Do New York	do	875 88
	Do do	do	1,000 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Madison	do	250 00
	Bank of Mississippi	do	500 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1822.			
Oct. 4	Tombeckbe Bank	Branch Bank, Washington	$375 00
5	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	20,000 00
	Do Baltimore	do	30,000 00
	Do Boston	do	385 13
7	Do New York	do	92 00
8	Do do	do	1,900 00
	Do do	do	1,250 00
10	Do Baltimore	do	86 60
	Do do	do	56 50
11	Bank of United States	do	150 00
	Do	do	568 76
14	Bank of Metropolis	do	20,000 00
	Bank of Steubenville	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	30,000 00
16	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	56 50
18	Do New York	do	100,000 00
21	Do do	do	3,000 00
	Do do	do	2,000 00
	Do Baltimore	do	5,000 00
	Do Louisville	do	92 00
22	Bank of United States	do	1,000 00
	Do	do	30 00
24	Do	do	1,000 00
26	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,957 26
28	Do do	do	7 00
30	Do Boston	do	92 00
31	Bank of United States	do	1,128 60
Nov. 1	Do	do	75 00
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	Branch Bank, Norfolk	50,000 00
5	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	500 00
6	United States Branch Bank, Baltimore	do	52 40
	Do New York	do	210 00
8	Do Boston	do	370 31
	Do do	do	42 00
9	Do New York	do	92 00
13	Cumberland Bank, Portland	do	92 00
	United States Branch Bank, Providence	do	72 25
	Bank of Darien	do	48 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	64 00
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	do	97 00
	Bank of United States	do	400 00
14	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,800 00
	Do Baltimore	do	30,000 00
	Do New York	do	50,000 00
16	Do Portsmouth	do	66 00
	Bank of Burlington	do	41 58
	Bank of United States	do	64 00
18	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	700 00
	Bank of United States	do	21 22
19	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	177 00
	Bank of United States	do	56 00
	Cumberland Bank	do	20 00
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	do	1,088 66
20	Bank of United States	do	4 00
21	Trenton Banking Company	do	48 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	1,485 00
25	Do Baltimore	do	592 42
26	Do Boston	do	108 62
	Franklin Bank, Columbus	Branch Bank, Chillicothe	30,000 00
27	United States Branch Bank, New York	Branch Bank, Washington	1 50
28	Do do	do	107 50
29	Do do	do	500 00
Dec. 2	Do Charleston	do	82 50
	Bank of United States	do	4 00
	Newport Bank, Rhode Island	do	72 25
	New London Bank, Connecticut	do	57 00
3	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	250 00
	Bank of United States	do	249 33
	Do	do	300 00
5	Do	do	61 50
	United States Branch Bank, Charleston	Bank of United States	100,000 00
	Do Savannah	do	50,000 00
	Do Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	1,048 00
6	Do Boston	Bank of United States	450,000 00
	Do Providence	do	50,000 00
	Do New York	do	1,350,000 00
	Do New Orleans	do	100,000 00
	Do Baltimore	Branch Bank, Washington	30,000 00
	Do New York	do	72 00

No. 2.—*Statement of all transfers of public moneys, &c.*—Continued.

Transfers.	From—	To—	Amount.
1822.			
Dec. 6	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	$50,000 00
7	Do	do	375 00
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	240 73
	Franklin Bank, Columbus	do	3,150 00
9	Bank of United States	do	25 00
	Do	do	360 15
	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	18,500 00
11	Do New York	do	1,150 00
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Madison	Branch Bank, Louisville	87,000 00
12	Bank of United States	Branch Bank, Washington	157 19
14	United States Branch Bank, Boston	do	251 00
18	Tombeckbe Bank	do	1,405 50
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	8 00
19	Bank of United States	do	95 62
21	Do	do	500 00
	United States Branch Bank, New York	do	100,000 00
23	Do do	do	100 00
	Do Boston	do	12 50
26	Do do	do	100 00
	Do New York	do	1,517 05
28	Do Baltimore	do	168 45
30	Do Boston	do	56 00
31	Do do	do	250 00
	Do New York	do	20 00
	Do Baltimore	do	597 69
	Merchants' Bank, Salem	Branch Bank, Boston	50,000 00
	Bank of Bristol	Branch Bank, Providence	20,000 00
	Newport Bank	do	10,000 00

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *Treasurer's Office, February* 19, 1823.

THOS. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of United States.*

No. 3.

An account of the special deposits made in the various banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, by Collectors and Receivers and others, from the 1st *of January,* 1817.

Date.	Names.	Banks.	Amount.
1817.			
Oct. 18	E. W. Taylor	Bank of United States	$10,283 00
25	Do.	do	12,985 00
1818.			
Jan. 10	H. Lucker	do	900 00
17	S. Maclay	do	1,255 11
	Do	do	900 87
	Do	do	955 00
	Do	do	70 00
	S. Theobald	do	4,920 22
	J. H. Morton	do	184 00
	W. Brown	do	1,679 78
24	S. A. Jones	do	6,328 99
Feb. 14	J. House	do	4,924 00
	J. Patterson	do	4,374 00
Mar. 14	C. S. Clarkson	do	15,000 00
21	J. Sloan	do	8,331 00
April 24	Do	do	13,405 00
May 6	Do	do	15,638 00
	G. Morgan	do	7,100 00
	Do	do	1,200 00
	J. M. Goodenow	do	494 00
	J. Wood	do	10,840 00
23	J. Merrill	do	870 00
	S. Finley	do	12,787 15
June 1	J. Van Horne	do	25,441 00
July 6	P. Wilson	do	19,969 00
Sept. 19	J. Findlay	do	200 00
Oct. 2	F. Hawkes	do	12,353 60
30	Milledgeville Bank, Georgia	do	82,840 00
Dec. 4	J. M. Roberts	do	4,500 00

No. 3.—*An account of the special deposits made in the various banks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Banks.	Amount.
1819.			
Feb. 13	B. Daniel	Bank of United States	$5,427 00
20	T. Parker	do	319 19
March 19	S. Bond	do	52,000 00
July 12	B. Stephenson	do	12,477 58
	J. Hays	do	136 00
1817.			
Jan. 1	J. Humes	Pennsylvania Branch Bank, Lancaster	50 00
	Do	do	10,900 00
31	Do	do	10,800 00
	Do	do	20,500 00
Mar. 1	Do	do	9,500 00
	Do	do	1,000 00
	Do	do	15,500 00
31	Do	do	10,000 00
	Do	do	1,800 00
April 3	Do	do	8,100 00
May 31	Do	do	900 00
July 31	Do	do	6,000 00
	Do	do	650 00
June 30	Do	do	6,700 00
	Do	do	900 00
Jan. 28	T. Morton	Bank of Chester county	828 00
Feb. 26	Do	do	1,105 00
Jan. 9	John Wood	Harrisburg Bank	305 00
	Do	do	900 00
	Do	do	1,965 00
27	John Snyder	do	1,400 00
31	Do	do	850 00
	W. Moorland	do	1,851 72
	Do	do	89 30
	Do	do	3,149 22
	Do	do	2,500 00
Feb. 20	Do	do	15,084 25
	Do	do	166 63
	J. Snyder	do	1,700 00
	Do	do	5,182 50
Jan. 6	S. Coulter	Branch Pennsylvania Bank, Pittsburg	1,330 00
	James Patterson	do	2,300 00
27	Richard Bean	do	500 00
31	W. Cunningham	do	2,432 00
	James Patterson	do	5,658 00
Feb. 11	John Findley	do	2,314 00
28	James Patterson	do	3,182 00
March 1	W. Cunningham	do	683 00
15	James Patterson	do	717 00
24	A. Tannehill and A. R. Woolley	do	663 33
29	R. Bean	do	458 00
27	Peter Wilson	do	33,719 00
31	T. Patterson	do	2,472 00
April 11	S. Coulter	do	460 00
	John Sloane	do	46,275 00
14	A. Tannehill and A. R. Woolley	do	145 84
30	W. Cunningham	do	915 00
	James Patterson	do	3,754 00
May 12	John Findley	do	1,400 00
30	J. Patterson	do	4,192 00
June 27	J. Findley	do	722 00
	J. Patterson	do	3,425 00
July 5	R. Bean	do	500 00
	John Sloane	do	35,162 00
Sept. 2	Do	do	66,557 00
25	S. Coulter	do	1,245 00
April 30	Samuel Maclay	Juniata Bank	243 93
	Do	do	442 08
	Do	do	1,215 90
Jan. 24	A. Beaumont	Bank of Pennsylvania	829 50
Feb. 24	F. Newman	United States Branch Bank, Washington	100 00
Jan. 31	E. Condict	State Bank, Morris	1,816 15
	Do	do	5,335 85
Feb. 28	Do	do	3,944 08
Mar. 24	Do	do	862 00
April 30	Do	do	886 00
Feb. 7	G. Morgan	Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	3,000 00
June 18	Parker Barnes	Bank of Somerset	3,060 00
Jan. 2	W. Jones	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	200 00
29	Do	do	790 00
Feb. 1	Do	do	458 00
Mar. 1	Do	do	3,152 00

No. 3.—*An account of the special deposits made in the various banks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Names.	Banks.	Amount.
1817.			
Mar. 1	W. Jones	Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg	$666 66
29	Do	do do	305 09
April 1	Do	do do	1,333 33
	Do	do do	626 00
Jan. 27	S. Curtis	Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown	1,234 00
Feb. 28	Do	do do do	1,158 00
May 1	Do	do do do	786 00
Jan. 6	J. P. H. Porter	Bank of Tennessee	1,218 00
Feb. 14	Thomas Brown	do	1,295 00
19	J. P. H. Porter	do	462 64
	Do	do	138 78
21	Do	do	4,620 00
	Do	do	2,711 00
Mar. 5	Richard Mitchell	do	989 33
19	Thomas Brown	do	535 00
26	Richard Mitchell	do	6,450 00
April 1	J. P. H. Porter	do	888 75
Jan. 8	John C. Wright	Bank of Steubenville	1,700 00
23	Do	do	1,500 90
May 18	J. P. Fogg	do	732 00
June 30	P. Wilson	do	26,816 00
July 1	Do	do	7,062 00
Aug. 30	Do	do	6,734 00
	David Hoge	do	76 80
Sept. 26	P. Wilson	do	7,035 00
1819.			
May 14	J. M. Goodenow	do	186 00
1817.			
Jan. 1	J. F. Randolph	Bank of New Brunswick	5,455 00
	Do	do	1,880 00
31	E. H. Taylor	Kentucky Branch Bank, Louisville	22,353 00
	J. A. Jones	do do	1,919 36
Feb. 20	Do	do do	4,000 00
	Do	do do	421 17
28	Do	do do	1,352 88
Mar. 31	E. H. Taylor	do do	19,248 00
	J. A. Jones	do do	120 00
	Do	do do	320 00
April 30	E. H. Taylor	do do	2,608 00
	J. A. Jones	do do	850 00
May 31	Do	do do	1,638 25
	Do	do do	1,516 99
	E. H. Taylor	do do	20,280 00
June 30	Do	do do	18,404 42
	J. A. Jones	do do	1,255 00
	Do	do do	1,400 00
Jan. 31	J. Van Horne	Bank of Muskingum	31,500 00
Feb. 21	Do	do	18,000 00
28	J. Thompson	do	1,600 00
June 30	Levi Barber	do	2,558 00

"A detailed account of the special deposits that have been made in any of the banks, the time when made, and the description of the notes so deposited."

The first part of the foregoing resolution is here answered. No information on the last part can be obtained from this office. The credits given by the banks only specify the sum.

THOMAS T. TUCKER, *Treasurer United States.*

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office, February 19, 1823.

No. 4.

Statement of the "special deposit" at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Debtor banks.	Amount.	Remarks.
Elkton Bank of Maryland	$19,865 25	With the exceptions hereafter noted, it is believed that all these sums were received by the banks in which they were deposited, or by the public officers who made the deposits, before the general resumption of specie payments in 1817. The exceptions are $291 in the notes of the Bank of Muskingum, and $350 in notes of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, which were received by the Bank of Missouri, after the resumption of specie payments in Ohio, in 1819. These sums, amounting together to $291,803 38, are all that remain to be collected of the $3,031,459 36 which (as appears by the Treasurer's statement, prepared under the resolution of the House of
Alexandria Society, Granville	2,463 00	
Owl Creek Bank	64 00	
Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg	198 00	
German Bank of Wooster	39,552 97	
Farmers' Bank of New Salem	1,835 00	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle	595 00	
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	10,900 00	
Virginia Saline Bank	10,121 00	
Bank of Somerset and Worcester	1,375 00	
Merchants' Bank of Alexandria	3,217 00	

No. 4.—*Statement of the "special deposit"*—Continued.

Debtor banks.	Amount.	Remarks.
Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania	$3,200 00	Representatives, of May 8, 1822,) may be considered as having been *special* on the 1st of January, 1817. With the exceptions above stated, and of a credit in the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania of $3,231 31, and of the German Bank of Wooster, of $4,447 97, they were all included in the special deposit transferred to the Bank of Columbia from the Bank of the United States; and, together with $64,613 58 included in the debt of the Bank of Missouri, $1,822 in that of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, and $1,200 in that of the Bank of Vincennes, constitute the only remaining portion of the special deposit, amounting to $3,278,710 98 and upwards, which passed through the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury.
Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania	2,380 00	
Bank of Muskingum(*)	37,962 00	
Lebanon Miami Banking Company	9,575 00	
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	7,508 34	
Cumberland Bank of Alleghany	1,176 61	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg	1,311 00	
Urbanna Banking Company	2,839 00	
Bedford Bank, Pennsylvania	4,059 57	
Farmers' Bank of Canton	6,598 06	
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	9,758 00	
Kentucky Insurance Company	797 00	
Marietta and Susquehannah Trading Company	1,360 00	
Susquehannah Bridge and Bank Company	796 00	
Somerset Bank	69,077 87	
Farmers, Mechanics', and Manufacturers' Bank, Chillicothe(†)	23,905 00	
Centre Bank, Pennsylvania	11,010 49	
Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine	7,376 00	
Sundry small sums	927 22	
Bank of Cincinnati	3,846 00	With the exception of $1,822, included in the debt of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, and of $1,200 in that of the Bank of Vincennes, which formed part of the special deposit transferred from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Columbia, and of $64,613 58 included in the Bank of Missouri, transferred as special deposit to that bank by the Bank of the United States, these sums, amounting together to $635,304 60, consisted of deposits in specie-paying banks, or the notes of such banks, which banks have since suspended specie payments. In consequence of such suspension these items are considered "special."
Miami Exporting Company	8,791 00	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati(‡)	36,966 01	
Sundry promissory notes taken in part of debt from the last mentioned bank	29,583 24	
Bank of Vincennes(◊)	168,453 27	
Bank of Kentucky and branches	69,807 00	
Bank of Missouri(‖)	159,163 87	
Bank of Edwardsville	46,800 70	
Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	63,893 51	
Franklin Bank, Alexandria	48,000 00	
Total	927,107 98	

* $291 of this amount was received from the Bank of Missouri, in January, 1820, it having been received by that bank, on account of the Treasury, during the payment of specie by the Bank of Muskingum.

† $350 of this amount was received from the same bank, at the same time, under the same circumstances.

‡ $1,822 of this amount was included in the special deposit transferred from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Columbia.

◊ $200 of this amount was also included in the special deposit transferred from the Bank of the United States.

‖ $64,613 58 of this amount was received by this bank as special deposit in December, 1817, and January, 1818, while it was employed by the Bank of the United States on behalf of the Treasury, and forms part of the special deposit which passed through the Bank of the United States. In September, 1819, it was transferred to the Bank of Missouri, and assumed as cash.

No. 5, (A.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1822.

SIR: In order to facilitate the collection of information necessary to enable me to comply with a resolution of the House of Representatives, I will thank you to cause to be transmitted to me a statement of the special deposit which was at the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of the United States and its offices, from the commencement of the special deposit account to the time when that deposit was transferred to the Bank of Columbia.

The words of that part of the resolution for which this information is wanted, are these: "A detailed account of the special deposits that have been made in any of the banks, the time when made, the description of notes so deposited, and the reason for making the same;" and you will be pleased to direct that all the facts called for by the resolution may be stated, as far as they may be within the knowledge of the bank.

The statement should include not only those deposits that were special at the time they were made, but those that became unavailable subsequently, the resolution calling further for "the precise amount and an exact description of the unavailable funds of the Treasury, what part thereof was unavailable at the time of deposit, how long any part thereof remained on deposit before it became unavailable, and why it became so."

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank United States.*

No. 5, (B.)

SIR: Your letter of the 22d of June last, which I had the honor to acknowledge on the 1st of July last, has since been the subject of attentive consideration, and I have now the honor to inclose you a statement of "the special deposits received on account of the Treasurer of the United States at the Bank of the United States, a copy of which was furnished to the committee of Congress, December 28, 1818." This statement contains all the information within the knowledge of the bank.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

No. 5, (C.)

The special deposits received on account of the Treasurer of the United States at the Bank of the United States, a copy of which was furnished to the Committee of Congress December 28, 1818.

Date.	From whom received and on what bank.	Amount.
1817.		
April 11	Treasurer United States draft on the Bank of Pennsylvania, payable in special bank notes	$358,952 76
12	Do do Cheshire Bank do	39,373 14
16	Do do Nashville Bank do	32,331 71
	Do do Cumberland Bank do	5,446 20
	Do do Narraganset Bank do	7,129 76
24	Do do Easton Bank do	600 00
26	Do do Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank, payable in special bank notes	331 14
	Do do New Brunswick Bank do	24,310 20
28	Do do Bank of Kentucky do	44,724 81
	Do do Branch Bank, Louisville do	46,587 24
	Do do Bank of Chester County do	1,933 00
	Do do Bank of Pennsylvania do	45,264 84
	Do do Allegany Bank, Cumberland do	22,616 42
	Do do Bank of Chambersburg do	94,931 55
	Do do Westmoreland Bank do	27,351 12
	Do do Washington Bank, Pennsylvania do	62,134 66
	Do do Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg do	633,127 04
30	Do do State Bank, Morris, New Jersey do	8,308 34
July 7	Do do Bank of Washington, District of Columbia do	502 50
10	Do do Juniata Bank, Pennsylvania do	64,478 61
16	Do do Bank of Columbia do	18,903 18
18	Do do Bank of Tennessee do	21,434 84
	Do do do do	85,348 42
	Do do Nashville Bank do	97,946 79
	Do do Bank of Kentucky do	41,193 69
	Do do Branch Bank at Russelville do	22,885 51
	Do do do Louisville do	4,117 53
	Do do do do do	92,879 87
	Do do do Bardstown do	54,283 10
	Do do do Danville do	5,985 00
	Do do Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington do	47,319 09
	Do do Bank of Steubenville do	17,664 16
	Do do Dayton Manufacturing Company do	15,285 15
	Do do Western Reserve Bank do	7,194 40
	Do do Bank of Muskingum do	52,464 34
	Do do do do	144,973 10
	Do do Bank of Chillicothe do	134,692 52
August 30	Do do Bank of Tennessee do	5,760 00
Oct. 18	E. H. Taylor, sales of public lands, Lexington	10,283 00
	Do do do	12,985 00
Dec. 26	Treasurer's draft on Branch of Pennsylvania Bank, Lancaster	86,117 31
	Do Juniata Bank	13,815 32
	Do Miami Exporting Company	6,767 00
27	Do Washington Bank, Pennsylvania	4,500 00
	Do Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	255,880 35
1818.		
Jan. 17	S. Maclay, deposit at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania	1,255 11
	Do do do do	900 87
	Do do do	955 00
	Do do do	188 02
	S. Theobald, deposit at Lexington	4,920 22
	J. H. Morton do	184 00
	W. Brown do	1,679 78
Feb. 18	Treasurer's draft on Bank of Pennsylvania	20,848 00
March 14	C. S. Clarkson, deposit at Pittsburg	15,000 00
	C. R. Shearman do Chillicothe	1,940 00
16	James Hays do St. Louis	136 00
21	J. Sloane do Pittsburg	8,708 00
24	Treasurer's draft on Greensburg Bank	6,202 06
	Do Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at Newcastle	4,603 00
	Do Manufacturing and Exporting Company, Charlestown, Virginia	2,613 00
	Do Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort	16,909 30
	Do do Louisville	143,105 48
	Do Bank of Muskingum	54,784 00
May 8	J. Sloane, deposit office, Pittsburg	15,638 00
	D. Morgan do do	1,200 00
	Do do do	7,100 00
23	J. Merrit do Newcastle	870 00
	S. Finlay do Chillicothe	12,787 15
June 15	Treasurer's draft on Bank of Muskingum	115,673 00
July 18	Certificate of deposit, Bank of Kentucky	2,000 00
	Do Muskingum Bank	1,300 00
	Do Farmers' Bank, Delaware	2,358 00
Oct. 2	Do Branch of State Bank, North Carolina	12,353 60

No. 5.—*Special deposits received on account of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	From whom received and on what bank.	Amount.
1818.		
Nov. 20	Treasurer's draft on Alleghany Bank, Pennsylvania	$4,054 68
30	Certificate of deposit in the Branch Bank of Georgia	77,351 00
	Do.....do.....do	5,490 00
Dec. 4	J. M. Roberts, cashier, certificate of deposit in Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Newbern	4,500 00
		3,278,710 98
	Deduct amount drawn out by the Treasurer of the United States in favor of the Bank of Columbia	468,588 37
		2,810,122 61
	Notes remitted to Baltimore and Washington, charged to the Treasurer of the United States	57,372 00
		2,752,7503
	On hand	87,341 00
	Balance, being the amount assumed as cash	2,665,409 61

J. ANDREWS, *Assistant Cashier.*

No. 6, (A.)

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *February* 19, 1823.

SIR: Agreeably to your request I now hand you a statement showing the state of the special deposit at the credit of the Treasurer in this bank, from the commencement of the account to the present time.

Statement A contains the whole of the sums deposited in this bank, amounting to $545,991 37; of which there has been assumed by this bank, as cash, $238,361 87; leaving a special balance of $176,763 99.

The particulars of this balance are stated in B and C, the former showing the several evidences of debt which have been transmitted to the Treasury for the purpose of bringing suit, amounting to $123,102 59, and the latter showing those which still remain with the bank for collection, amounting to $53,661 40.

Measures are in progress for making these collections, which will be reported to you hereafter. Of the several small sums part consists of the notes of solvent banks, but owing to the distance they have not been collected. They shall be called upon without further delay.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. KURTZ, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

No. 6, (B.)

Account of the special deposit received by the Bank of Columbia in behalf of the Treasury of the United States.

From the United States Bank, Philadelphia:	
Notes of the Alleghany Bank, Bedford, Pennsylvania	$4,094 68
Bank of Delaware	257 00
Bank of Caroline	40 00
Bank of South Branch Potomac	269 00
Bank of Winchester	131 00
Bank of Martinsburg	90 00
Bank of Beaver	100 00
Bank of Montgomery county	30 00
Bank of Germantown	45 00
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania	14,024 00
Carlisle Bank	615 00
Commercial Bank of Erie	20 00
Columbia Bridge Company	91 00
Elkton Bank of Maryland	420 00
Amount carried forward	20,226 68

	Amount brought forward		$20,226 68
Notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware		$2,600 00	
Treasurer's draft, same		150 00	
			2,750 00
Commercial Bank of Delaware			6,304 00
Wilmington and Brandywine			10 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle			1,574 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg			159 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Harper's Ferry			12 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Jefferson			32 00
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county			104 00
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster			565 00
Huntingdon Bank			2,214 00
Hagerstown Bank			50 00
Juniata Bank, Pennsylvania			3,676 00
Sundry certificates of deposit			2,358 00
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Banks			2,371 00
Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Company			1,062 00
Marietta and Susquehannah Trading Company			1,315 00
Swetara		$288 00	
York		485 00	
Chambersburg		634 00	
Gettysburg		310 00	
Westmoreland		565 00	
Silver Lake		276 00	
			2,558 00
Leesburg Union Company			58 00
Susquehannah Bridge, Maryland			25 00
Virginia Saline			5 00
Warrenton Company			25 00
Sundry Kentucky and Ohio notes			107 00
Tickets			1 22
Counterfeits			369 00
Union Bank of Pennsylvania			35 00
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania			60 00
New Hope Delaware Bridge			317 00
Northampton Bank			228 00
Harrisburg Bank			288 00
Columbus			8,295 00
Steubenville		$12,673 00	
Steubenville certificate		3,548 00	
			16,221 00
			73,374 90
From the office at Baltimore:			
Notes of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany			1,759 00
Hagerstown Bank, ($2 counterfeits)			1,062 00
Conococheague			290 00
Farmers' Bank, Fredericktown			2,236 00
Bank of the Valley, Virginia, and branches			1,430 00
Elkton Bank of Maryland			351 00
Farmers' Bank, State of Delaware			870 00
Commercial Bank, State of Delaware			478 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Delaware			24 00
Somerset and Worcester			1,718 00
Susquehannah Bridge Company			726 00
Saline Bank			10 00
Monongalia Farmers' Company			5 00
Western Bank, Virginia			10 00
Charlestown Manufacturing and Exporting Company			10 00
			10,979 00
From the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Newcastle:			
Notes of the Elkton Bank of Maryland			330 00
Wilmington and Brandywine			520 00
Susquehannah Bridge			20 00
			870 00
From the office at Pittsburg:			
Notes of the German Bank of Wooster			31,326 00
Union Bank of Pennsylvania			5,000 00
Union Town			3,327 00
	Amount carried forward		39,653 00

Amount brought forward		$39,653 00
Notes of the Farmers' Bank, New Salem	$1,825 00	
Parkersburg	188 00	
Owl Creek	54 00	
		2,067 00
Farmers' Bank of Canton		23,145 00
Baldwyers, two notes		1,034 00
Counterfeits		640 00
Certificate of Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania		7,168 12
Steubenville		23,102 95
		96,810 07

From the office at Chillicothe:

Notes of the Harrisburg Bank	10 00
Jefferson County Bank, New York	51 00
Carlisle Bank	5 00
Bank of Troy	5 00
Virginia Saline Bank	23 00
Kentucky Insurance Company	134 00
Urbanna Banking Company	1,929 00
Lebanon Bank	1,052 00
German Bank of Wooster	3,684 00
Muskingum Bank, Zanesville	30,002 00
Alexandria Society, Granville	2,463 00
Bank of Virginia, and branches	2,276 00
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and branches	2,818 00
Bank of the Valley, Virginia	815 00
Bank of Washington	67 00
Patriotic Bank, of Washington	167 00
Bank of the Metropolis	42 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown	74 00
Union Bank, Georgetown	323 00
Central Bank, Georgetown	32 00
Bank of Columbia, Georgetown	30 00
Alexandria Banks, including $175 Merchants'	797 00
North Carolina	100 00
Frederick Branch Bank	100 00
Bank of Marietta	23,538 00
Sundry District banks, including $65 Virginia	385 00
Farmers and Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank, Chillicothe	23,560 00
Lebanon Miami Banking Company	8,523 00
Mount Pleasant	7,351 00
Bank of Steubenville	3,632 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville	1,226 00
Franklin Bank of Columbus	5,113 00
Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville	3,210 00
	123,537 00

From the office at Cincinnati:

Notes of sundry banks		30 00
Brownsville Bank		11 00
Bedford Bank		13 00
Bank of Vincennes		1,200 00
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania		25 00
West Union, Ohio		74 00
Westmoreland Bank		5 00
Washington, Pennsylvania		131 00
Western Reserve		84 00
Union Bank, Pennsylvania		15 00
Huntingdon Bank		5 00
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Banks		5 00
Nashville, Tennessee		10 00
Marietta		118 00
Muskingum		95 00
Meadville, Pennsylvania		5 00
Mount Pleasant		33 00
New Lisbon		5 00
Steubenville, Ohio	$54 00	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville	12 00	
		66 00
Franklin Bank of Columbus, Ohio		43 00
Juniata Bank, Pennsylvania		5 00
Dayton Manufacturing Company		5 00
St. Clairsville		59 00
Lake Erie Bank		181 00
Amount carried forward		2,223 00

Amount brought forward		$2,223 00
Notes of the German Bank of Wooster		36 00
Ohio Company		25 00
Zanesville		152 00
Lancaster Bank, Ohio		105 00
Miami Exporting Company		1 00
Importing and Exporting Company, Georgetown, D. C		1 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg		2 00
		2,545 00
From the Centre Bank, Pennsylvania:		
Notes of the Centre Bank		1,467 00
Farmers' Bank, Delaware		60 00
Union Bank, Pennsylvania		149 00
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania		55 00
Marietta and Susquehannah Trading Company		45 00
Western Bank of Pennsylvania		1 00
Juniata Bank		45 00
Bank of Beaver		5 00
Westmoreland Bank		20 00
Wilmington and Brandywine, note $2, counterfeit $3		5 00
Susquehannah Bridge		25 00
Cumberland Bank, Maryland		20 00
State Bank, North Carolina		9 00
Bank of Martinsburg		5 00
Monongalia Farmers' Company		3 00
Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester		5 00
Bank of South Branch Potomac		10 00
Brownsville		7 00
Farmers' Bank, Pittsburg		1,311 00
		3,247 00
Received from Bellefonte:		
Notes of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania		4,680 00
Received from Louisville:		
Notes of the Kentucky Insurance Company		663 00
Bank of St. Louis		87 00
		750 00
Passed by the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Bank of Columbia:		
At Baltimore	$42,117 00	
Philadelphia	7,286 00	
Augusta	900 00	
Pittsburg	45,467 42	
Lexington	6,609 00	
Louisville	13,702 00	
Chillicothe	26,731 50	
	142,812 92	
Yet unaccounted for by the Bank of the United States	8,982 48	
		151,795 40
Received from the office at Washington:		
Notes of the Virginia Saline Bank		5,793 00
Treasurer's draft on same		4,290 00
Merchants' Bank of Alexandria		3,278 00
Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Jefferson county, Virginia		5 00
Bank of South Branch Potomac		61 00
Culpeper Agricultural and Manufacturing Society		10 00
Warrenton Company		20 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Harper's Ferry		15 00
Bank of Winchester		139 00
Leesburg Union Company		4 00
Bank of Martinsburg		25 00
		13,640 00
Received from A. D. Steuart, Collector, Mackinaw:		
Notes of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford		120 00
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania		657 00
Bank of Pittsburg		168 00
Bank of Marietta, Ohio		16 00
Amount carried forward		961 00

Amount brought forward	$961 00
Notes of the Bank of Washington, Zanesville, Ohio	15 00
Bank of West Union	5 00
Bank of Cincinnati	10 00
City Bank, Pittsburg	6 00
Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio	80 00
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	9 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati	1,690 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg	297 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville	5 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle	1 00
Union Bank, Pennsylvania	1,232 00
Northwestern Bank, Pennsylvania	1,470 00
Miami Exporting Company	1,041 00
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville	215 00
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte	553 00
Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania	120 00
Huntingdon Bank	180 00
Urbanna Banking Company, Ohio	420 00
Dayton Manufacturing Company	5 00
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	5 00
Ontario Bank, Utica, New York	2 00
	8,322 00
Received by special warrant of Treasurer:	
Notes of the Elkton Bank of Maryland	17,744 00
Received from the office at Pittsburg:	
Notes of the Commercial Bank, Lake Erie	10,900 00
Wilmington and Brandywine Bank	17,376 00
Office at Chillicothe	7,930 00
Office at Chillicothe	291 00
Bank of Vincennes	1,200 00

RECAPITULATION.

From the Bank of United States, Philadelphia	73,374 90
Office at Baltimore	10,979 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Newcastle	870 00
Office at Pittsburg	96,810 07
Office at Chillicothe	123,537 00
Office at Cincinnati	2,545 00
Centre Bank, Pennsylvania	3,247 00
Centre Bank, Pennsylvania	4,680 00
Louisville Bank	750 00
Passed by the Bank United States to credit of Bank of Columbia, including the sum not yet accounted for	151,795 40
	468,588 37
From the office at Washington	13,640 00
A. D. Steuart, Collector, Mackinaw	8,322 00
Elkton Bank of Maryland	17,744 00
Pittsburg	10,900 00
Wilmington and Brandywine	17,376 00
Chillicothe	7,930 00
Chillicothe	291 00
Bank of Vincennes	1,200 00
	545,991 37

On hand	$176,763 99	
Transferred	130,865 51	
Balance, being the amount assumed as cash	238,361 87	
		545,991 37

E. E. BANK OF COLUMBIA.

D. KURTZ, *Cashier.*

Statement, (B.)

Elkton Bank of Maryland		$19,865 25
Alexandria Society, Granville	$2,463 00	
Owl Creek Bank	64 00	
		2,527 00
Carried forward		22,392 25

Amount brought forward	$22,392 25
Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg	198 00
German Bank of Wooster	11,344 00
Farmers' Bank of New Salem	1,835 00
Bank of Greencastle	595 00
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	10,900 00
Virginia Saline Bank	10,121 00
Bank of Somerset and Worcester	1,375 00
Merchants' Bank of Alexandria	3,217 00
Urbanna Banking Company	500 00
Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania	3,200 00
Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania	2,380 00
Bank of Muskingum	37,962 00
Lebanon Miami Exporting Company	9,575 00
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	7,508 34
	123,102 59

(C.)

Cumberland Bank of Allegany	1,176 61
Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine	7,376 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg	1,311 00
Urbanna Banking Company	2,339 00
Bedford Bank of Pennsylvania	4,059 57
German Bank of Wooster	23,761 00
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	9,758 00
Kentucky Insurance Company	797 00
Marietta and Susquehannah Trading Company	1,360 00
Susquehannah Bridge and Banking Company	796 00
Notes per list	927 22
	53,661 40

List of counterfeit notes.

Bank of Marietta	5 00
Urbanna Banking Company	10 00
Bank of Chillicothe	10 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati	20 00
Western Reserve Bank	20 00
German Bank of Wooster	5 00
Eagle Bank of New Haven	10 00
Indiana Manufacturing Company	16 00
Sundry counterfeits	386 00
Bank of St. Louis	87 00
Nashville Bank, Tennessee	15 00
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Banks	5 00
Leesburg Union Company	58 00
Farmers' Bank, Delaware	23 00
South Branch Bank	21 00
Mechanics and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson county, Virginia	42 00
Jefferson County Bank, New York	51 00
Ontario Bank	2 00
Warrington Company	25 00
Harrisburg Bank, Pennsylvania	10 00
Bank of Martinsburg, Virginia	95 00
Sundry small tickets	1 22
Carlisle Bank	5 00
Bank of Troy	5 00
	927 22

No. 7, (A.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 3, 1817.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been directed to draw on the special deposit in the Bank of Muskingum for thirty thousand dollars, in favor of the President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, which you will pay upon his depositing with you, for the use of the United States, bank stock corresponding substantially with the annexed statement and amounting in the whole to thirty thousand dollars, accompanied with a power of attorney authorizing the sale of the same, for the use of the United

States, upon failure to pay the said sum on the first day of July next, or whenever thereafter required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, or other person duly authorized for that purpose, in gold or silver, or in the paper of banks which pay their bills on demand in specie.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. MARPLE, Esq.,
Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.

Statement.

In the Miami Exporting Company	$10,700 00
In the Bank of Chillicothe	11,000 00
In the Bank of Marietta	1,400 00
In the Bank of Steubenville	3,630 00
In the Bank of Muskingum	500 00
In the Bank of Wheeling	3,000 00
In the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	2,100 00
	32,330 00

No. 7, (B.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 14, 1818.

SIR: Having instructed the Treasurer of the United States to transfer, by draft, to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the sum of thirty thousand dollars due by the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, you are requested, on evidence being produced to you that the same has been paid, to deliver up to the President of the Belmont Bank the securities deposited with you by him for the payment of the said sum.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. MARPLE, Esq.,
Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.

No. 7, (C.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 14, 1818.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, at the expiration of sixty days, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the thirty thousand dollars due by the Belmont Bank to the United States; and I have requested the cashier of the Bank of Muskingum, on your producing to him evidence that the same is paid, to deliver up to you the securities which you deposited with him for the payment of that debt.

The length of time which I have suffered this money to remain in the Belmont Bank, while it presents evidence of my desire to afford all the accommodation consistent with my duty, will, I trust, be an inducement with the bank for the prompt and satisfactory discharge of the draft.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. CALDWELL, Esq.,
President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.

No. 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 10, 1817.

SIR: By the sixteenth section of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the deposits of the public money are required to be made in the bank and its offices, in the places where they may be established, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the reasons of such order and direction shall be laid before Congress, if in session, and if not in session, immediately after the commencement of the next session.

The bank itself and its offices established at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and this city, commenced their operations at different periods between the 1st day of January, 1817, and the 4th day of March ensuing.

If the provisions of the section already stated did not impose the obligation to transfer to the Bank of the United States, and to its offices, the public deposits which had previously been made in the State and local banks, no deposit, during this interval, was made which required the reasons upon which it was directed to be communicated to Congress.

Without inquiring in this place whether, under the charter, the Bank of the United States had a right to such a transfer, I feel it my duty to state that previous to the 1st day of January, 1817, a proposition had been submitted by this Department to the State and other local banks, for the purpose of inducing

them to resume specie payments on the 20th day of February following. As the public money deposited in them was intimately connected with the proposition, it was deemed inexpedient to transfer those balances to the Bank of the United States until the result of the proposition was known.

Nearly contemporaneous with this event an arrangement was made between the Bank of the United States and the State banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, by which the deposits were to be transferred from the State banks embraced by the arrangement to the Bank of the United States, and to its offices, on the 20th day of February in that year. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Treasury Department, and was substantially executed by the parties.

As the conditions imposed by this arrangement upon the Bank of the United States were not extended to any other State or local banks than those which were parties to it, in order to induce the banks in this District to resume specie payments, simultaneously with the banks already enumerated, it became necessary for the Treasury Department to give them assurances of support during the first months succeeding such resumption.

In consequence of this assurance a considerable portion of the deposits in the banks of Washington and Georgetown were permitted to remain until the 1st day of July last. On the 15th day of March, of the same year, a deposit of $75,000 was made in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, which had not previously been one of the depositories of the public money; which sum was transferred to the Bank of the United States at the time that the deposits which had been previously made in the banks of Washington and Georgetown were transferred.

In the States south of this place the deposits were transferred from the State banks to the offices of the Bank of the United States at the several periods of their commencing their operations.

Shortly after the office at Boston went into operation, a considerable portion of the public money deposited in the State Bank was transferred and paid in specie by that bank. Upon the urgent representations of the State Bank, the remainder was assigned for the discharge of the Treasury notes which had been made payable at that place. Such portion of the sum set apart for that object as remained unexpended on the first day of July was directed to be paid to the office established at Boston.

Previous to the close of the year 1816 a considerable sum had been deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, to the credit of the Commissioner of Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of discharging the Treasury notes which had been made payable at Philadelphia. When the duties of Commissioner of Loans were transferred to the Bank of the United States, on the first day of July last, a considerable balance of that amount remained unexpended.

It was, however, represented by the Bank of Pennsylvania that Treasury notes were daily presented to it for payment, and that a transfer of the funds assigned to that object would be inconvenient to the holders. It was thereupon determined to continue to employ that bank as the agent of the Treasury for discharging the outstanding Treasury notes, demandable at Philadelphia, until the first day of October last, when the unexpended balance was directed to be transferred to the Bank of the United States.

By the regulations of the Bank of the United States, its offices were not permitted to receive bills of any State or local banks, except those established in the places where they were respectively tendered in payment. Under this regulation the bills presented for deposit by the Collector of the District of Columbia, and by several of those of the internal revenue of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the office at this place, were refused.

The frequent repayments by officers of the late Army, in the final settlements of their accounts at the Treasury, presented a difficulty of the same nature. In order to avoid this inconvenience of special deposits in this city, an arrangement was made with the Bank of the Metropolis, which has received all sums refused by that office in obedience to those regulations, and credited the Treasurer of the United States with the amount in specie. The sums so paid remain still principally with the bank. Payments to some extent were, also, on the same principle, made into the Bank of Pennsylvania for some months after the Bank of the United States was in operation, but the sums so paid have been since transferred to the Bank of the United States.

No other cases have occurred during the recess of Congress which are necessary to be presented in this communication.

In declining to transfer the balances which remained in the banks of this District at the time that the office in this city commenced business, and in the cases stated to have occurred in Philadelphia and in Boston, I was influenced by a consideration of the pressure felt by the State and local banks during several months subsequent to the resumption of specie payments, and of the services rendered to the Government by those banks during the period they were used as places of public deposit by the Treasury. An immediate transfer of the public money deposited in them would probably have produced a pressure upon the debtors of those banks which might have inflicted upon them evils greatly beyond the benefit which would have resulted from the measure to the Bank of the United States.

In making the transfers from the State banks, the special deposits of which they were, in some instances, principally composed, presented considerable embarrassment. The Bank of the United States tendered its services for the purpose of exchanging for specie, or bills of the banks in the commercial cities, those deposits which were principally confined to the interior of the middle and western States. This offer was accepted, and, although great exertions were made by the bank to effect that object, much remains to be done. Indeed, the amount of special deposits is now nearly as large as when the agency of the bank was accepted. This has arisen from the immense number of local banks scattered over the interior of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, most of which, ostensibly, pay their bills in specie. The paper, however, of these banks is not received, in most cases, by each other as specie; and the experience which the Bank of the United States, in the execution of its agency, has acquired of the character and standing of many of them, has induced it generally to refuse the bills of those banks. In order to put an end to an evil which seems rather to increase than diminish, general instructions have been given to the collectors of the internal revenue to receive the bills of no bank which will not be credited as specie in the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks employed as places of deposit, where they are respectively required to make their deposits. As soon as the offices established at Louisville, Chillicothe, and Pittsburg, have gone into operation, and shall have thrown into circulation a reasonable amount of their bills, they will be made the sole depositories of the public moneys arising from the sales of lands in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and instructions similar to those already given to the Collectors will be given to the Receivers of public money in those States.

It is only after this arrangement shall be effected that the Bank of the United States will enjoy, in their just extent, the advantages intended to be secured to it by the charter. Under the limited enjoyment

of those advantages which general circumstances seemed to impose, the conduct of the bank is entitled to high commendation. The Directors have, in no instance, urged their claim to an earlier transfer of the public money which remained in the possession of the State or local banks. There is much reason, also, to believe that in its intercourse with the State banks, and in the execution of the agency confided to it by this Department, a spirit of justice and liberality has been constantly manifested.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT *of the Senate; and*
The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

No. 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 29th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the Senate if any loans of money to any amount, and for what purpose, have been made from the Treasury to any individuals or banking institutions since the 3d day of March, 1789, and whether such loans so made have been repaid or in any manner adequately secured, so that the Government will ultimately be satisfactorily reimbursed," I have the honor to submit copies of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, from the 19th of March, 1792, to the 17th of July, 1819, inclusive, to the officers of the Bank of the United States, and of its Branches, and to the officers of certain State banks, and to other officers and individuals, which contain the information required by the resolution, as far as it can be collected from the correspondence of the Department.

By reference to the papers numbered from one to eleven, inclusive, it is apparent that loans in fact, though not in terms, were offered by the Treasury Department to the Bank of the United States and to the State banks to which they were directed.

By the first of these letters, dated the 19th of March, 1792, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the President of the Bank of the United States that it had been represented to him that an unusually large sum of money had and would become due to the United States, from importers in the district of Philadelphia, in the month of March, 1792, and reminded him that, in consequence of standing circular instructions, the Collector of the district would receive from the merchants, as cash, the post notes of the Bank of the United States, if not issued for a longer period of payment than thirty days, and that he would judge how far it might be convenient to make operations payable in such notes, which might not be convenient if payable immediately in specie or cash notes. On the 29th of the same month a letter was addressed by the same officer to the President of the Bank of Maryland, stating that it had been intimated to him that considerable sums of duties had become due, or were to fall due, in Baltimore, in the course of the month, and that it was at all times his wish to give to the merchants as much facility as the public business would admit; that he had, therefore, determined, if he should incline to make discounts for the importers, to enable them to pay the duties due, on or before the 15th of April thereafter, he would leave a sum of money equal thereto in his hands for sixty days after the dates of the notes.

By his letters of the 10th of April, 1792, the Presidents of the Bank of the United States and of the Bank of Maryland were informed that circumstances within his knowledge induced him to state that the operation suggested in his letter of the 29th of March continued to be desirable in relation to those who have payments to make at the custom-house in the course of that month. By his letter of the 8th of December, 1792, the President of the Bank of the United States was informed that the Secretary had no objection that notes in which the Government was interested should be renewed for thirty days, in all cases where it could be done with perfect safety to the public. By the letter of the Secretary of the 5th of February, 1793, the President of the office of the Bank of the United States at New York was informed that an arrangement had been made with the Bank of the United States, for the accommodation of the merchants of Philadelphia whose bonds for duties were to become payable between that date and the last day of the ensuing month, by which the bank would discount the notes of such merchants as were indebted to the custom-house, for thirty days, for the respective sums that should become payable; the bank to receive those notes from the Collector as cash, to be drawn for only by the Collector. The President of the office was informed that, if a similar arrangement appeared to him to be requisite to the accommodation of the merchants of New York, that he would not draw for the sums that had relation to the transaction until about the middle of May thereafter. On the 5th of March, 1793, a similar letter was addressed to the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston and Providence. His letters of the 5th of April, 1793, and the 16th of February, 1797, marked 10, 11, have the same object in view: that is to say, they offer, as inducements to the banks to discount the notes of persons indebted upon duty bonds, that the amount of such bonds shall not be drawn from the banks until the notes discounted were payable, or that post notes shall be receivable by the Collector in discharge of such bonds.

The latter of these letters relates to the case of an individual in whose favor the Secretary of the Treasury submits to the consideration of the bank, whether an accommodation could not be granted to him, on condition that the sum discounted should be paid in a post note to be deposited with the Collector of the Customs. This representation was made in consequence of the individual's being unable to obtain a credit at the custom-house on a cargo of coffee, because he had duty bonds to a considerable amount then due. It appears, from the letter of the 23d of February, 1793, already referred to, that arrangements of that nature were made verbally with the bank, as the arrangement referred to in that letter is not of record in the office.

The correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the banks, generally, does not show upon what account the deposits in those banks were made. The letters of the Secretary to the Treasurer are still more general, simply directing the deposit.

The accounts of the Treasurer with the banks, anterior to the last quarter of the year 1811, have not been preserved; no inference, therefore, can be drawn from the state of the accounts as to the object or purpose for which any deposit was made previously to that date. From the accounts with the banks from that period it appears that many deposits were made by transferring public money from one bank

to another, when the amount in the bank to which the transfer was made was much more than sufficient to meet the drafts drawn upon it. Although the inferences which may be drawn from the state of the accounts between the Treasurer and a bank in which deposits are made, apparently not required for the public expenditure, cannot be considered as conclusive evidence that such deposits were made to sustain the bank against a run or press upon it, or to aid it in its operations, yet the presumption is sufficiently strong to make it proper to present a few of those cases. On the 6th of March, 1812, a draft was drawn for $50,000, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of New York, upon the State Bank at Charleston, and on the 7th of May for $80,000. On the 2d of March there was on deposit in the former bank $432,000, which was not reduced below $319,000 during the remainder of the month; and on the 4th of May the deposit was $133,000, which sum was not diminished during the month; and at the end of the quarter it had increased to $224,000. There were drawn and deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania the following drafts, viz: 12th March, 1812, upon the Union Bank of Boston, $50,000; 6th July, upon the State Bank of Boston, $49,000; in October of the same year, upon the Bank of Baltimore, $200,000; and upon the Manhattan Company, $100,000. At the date of the first draft, there was standing to the credit of the Treasurer, on the books of the bank, $133,000, which was not diminished during the month; and at its close amounted to $294,000. At the date of the second, the deposit amounted to $164,000, which continued increasing, and amounted on the 17th August to $403,000; and at the end of the quarter to $636,000. On the 6th of October, the date of the first draft in that month, it amounted $465,000, and at the close of the month to $593,000. The records of the office afford no explanation of the reasons which induced the Secretary of the Treasury to make these transfers, and many others of a similar nature were made from time to time. But on the 4th of March, 1814, the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by letter of that date, informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the great and unprecedented demands upon that institution for specie, principally from the eastward, induced him to request that, if consistent with the interests of the Government, he would give him drafts, either on New York or Boston, to an amount that would counteract those demands, stating that the amount of specie in the vaults but little exceeded $200,000, and that the demands of the bank upon those to the southward of Philadelphia, if called for, might put them to serious inconvenience. Upon this representation a draft was, on the 8th of the month, drawn by the Treasurer, in favor of the bank, for $150,000, upon the Bank of New York. Upon the 28th of February preceding this transaction, there was in the bank a deposit of $755,000, and on the 31st March $799,000. By reference to the letter of the President of the Bank of Columbia, which accompanies this report, marked No. 76, it appears that on the 29th of October, 1801, the Secretary of the Treasury made a deposit in that bank of $50,000, to enable it to sustain itself against a run which was then making upon it, and that other sums were subsequently deposited in that bank by the Department, to aid it in its operations. In the letter of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, of the 27th May, 1813, to Stephen Girard, he is informed that "the arrangement made by Mr. Gallatin, relative to the deposit of the public moneys drawn from your bank in favor of the public agents, was to shield you against the attacks of the incorporated banks, to whom such moneys would otherwise have been transferred; and the magnitude of your contract might thus have been rendered highly prejudicial to your institution. It is the particular province, and it has been the practice, of the Department of the Treasury of the United States to direct the moneyed operations of the public to the preservation of credit, by maintaining the equilibrium between the moneyed institutions of the country; and as it has protected your institution by the arrangement alluded to, so it will guard those institutions against any undue pressure which the public funds in your vaults may enable you to direct against them. I am informed that you have made some very heavy and unnecessary drafts of specie from several banks, particularly from the Pennsylvania and Farmers and Mechanics' Banks, with indications of a disposition to persevere, which has excited considerable apprehension. I therefore deem it necessary to inform you that a continuance of that system will induce the prompt application of a specific remedy."

From my personal intercourse with Mr. Gallatin, I know he entertained the sentiments communicated in this letter, and I presume they have been entertained by all his predecessors and successors in office, and acted upon whenever cases occurred which rendered it necessary.

When I entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, on the 22d October, 1816, the banks in all the States, except those in Massachusetts, had suspended specie payments. My immediate predecessor in office had made an ineffectual attempt in the course of that year to induce them to commence specie payments, by discharging in specie all notes not exceeding five dollars. By the charter of the Bank of the United States it was to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1817. It was, after mature deliberation, determined that another effort should be made by the Treasury Department to induce the State banks to aid the Bank of the United States in restoring the currency to a sound state. There was then in the Treasury more than eleven millions of dollars, deposited in the State banks, and the estimate of receipts for the year 1817 considerably exceeded that of the expenditure for the year. It was, therefore, proposed by the Department that no part of the sums then in the State banks should be drawn from them before the 1st of July, unless the receipts should not be equal to the expenditure, an event which there was no reason to apprehend, and that after that time it should be gradually drawn, as the public service should require; but in no case were drafts to be drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States, unless it should become necessary to protect it against the State banks. This advantageous proposition was declined without hesitation. The banks in the principal Atlantic cities, however, entered into an arrangement with the Bank of the United States, by which they engaged to resume specie payments, and in the course of the year 1817 the resumption, with but few exceptions, became general throughout the Union. Towards the close of the year 1818 some of the banks in the western States stopped payment. The sudden fall in the price of all domestic articles, which occurred about the same period, created a general pressure upon the banks. In the winter and spring of 1819 the Bank of the United States was, in the opinion of the enlightened officer who presided over its direction, in a great degree indebted for the preservation of its credit to the forbearance of its creditors, and to the support which it received from the Treasury Department. Such were my impressions of its critical state, that I felt it my duty to accept propositions made by the Board of Directors which, under other circumstances, would have been declined.

During this general pressure the banks in this District, which, upon the establishment of the Office of Discount and Deposit in the city, had not taken advantage of that event to reduce their circulations by contracting their discounts, were pressed by continual and increasing demands for specie from the eastward and by the return of their notes upon them from the western parts of Virginia, where certain banks chartered by that State had commenced, or were preparing to commence, business. Pressed thus

on both sides, their means of meeting the demands made upon them and of preserving their credit were believed to be insufficient. In this critical situation several of them applied personally, by their Directors, to the Department to ascertain whether, in case of great emergency, they would receive any support. Considering the crisis as highly important to the nation, and believing that a failure of one or more of those banks would produce a general run upon all, of a different nature from that which was then pressing upon them, assurances were given that a reasonable support might be relied upon.

In consequence of this assurance deposits were, from time to time, made in the Union Bank of Alexandria, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Franklin Bank, of the same place; in the Union and Central Banks of Georgetown; in the Bank of Washington, and in the Patriotic Bank. All these sums have been repaid, except the sum of $48,000, deposited in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. The whole of the funds of that bank have been assigned to the United States, and legal measures have been adopted by the Attorney of the United States for the recovery of the amount from the debtors of the bank. The letter of that officer, which is herewith communicated, shows that there is no danger of any loss to the United States. Copies of the letters to the Treasurer, directing the deposits to be made in that bank to his credit, are also communicated. These deposits were made upon the representations of General Thompson Mason, then Collector of the district of Alexandria, and of John T. Ricketts, esq., who were both men of great respectability and considerable stockholders in the bank. W. T. Swann, esq., a man of the fairest character and of considerable property, was then the President of the bank. No doubt was entertained of the integrity with which the bank was administered, and of its capacity, if aided for a short time, of preserving its credit and of meeting the drafts of the Treasurer for the amount deposited by him to his credit. This anticipation, it is believed, would have been realized, had not the notes of the bank been so successfully counterfeited as to have imposed upon its officers to a considerable amount. The same misfortune befell the Central Bank of Georgetown. In the month of May, of the same year, when the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia was about to set out on his journey through the interior of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, for the purpose of demanding payment of the special deposit which had been transferred to that bank, he represented to the Department that he should be at very considerable expense, and that during his absence there might be a press made upon the bank, and therefore requested that a deposit of $45,000 might be made in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer. As no charge was to be made for the expense and risk which was incurred in carrying a large amount of bank notes through the country the request was considered reasonable, and the deposit was accordingly made. This bank has never ceased to pay its notes in specie, on demand.

These are all the transactions with banks which are believed to be within the intent or terms of the resolution, except certain transactions with the banks of this District, in the early part of the year 1817, which were specifically reported to the two Houses of Congress on the 10th of December, 1817, and printed among the public documents of that session. In that report it is stated that a deposit of $75,000 had been made in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown to sustain it in its operations immediately after resuming specie payments. The principle and practice of the Treasury in sustaining the credit of banks disposed to act correctly was, in this communication, frankly disclosed to Congress, when not the slightest symptom of dissatisfaction was manifested, or the right or propriety of the practice called directly or indirectly in question.

It is presumed that it has not been the practice of the Department to lend the public money to individuals. By reference to letters, numbered from 12 to 16, inclusive, it will be found that public money has been advanced to individuals, which, however, have that appearance; but it is possible that those transactions may admit of explanations which may take from them that character. From Nos. 14 and 15 it appears that considerable sums were, in 1798, advanced to Lane & Salter, and others, to enable them to erect the necessary machinery for making cannon, when no contract for that object had been made. The only case which has occurred since I took charge of the Treasury Department which can have given rise to that part of the resolution, is one connected with the public money deposited by the Receiver at Cincinnati in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of that place.

That bank, a short time after the date of its agreement with the Department, in 1819, stopped payment, and has, when called upon, offered no explanations nor given any reply to the several letters addressed to it by the Department. When, in the course of that year, Mr. Whann visited Cincinnati, as the Agent of the Treasury, to convert the special deposit into current notes or specie, or to obtain acknowledgments that should bear interest, he reported that all the banks upon which he called, with the exception of the Farmers and Mechanics', had shown a disposition to act fairly—had exposed to him the state of their affairs, and given him such explanations as were satisfactory; but that the officers of that bank had refused to expose the state of its affairs or give explanations of any kind. It also refused to give any receipt or acknowledgment of the amount which had been deposited in it. No return has yet been made by the bank to the Treasurer, or to this office, stating the amount in its possession. These circumstances had produced a most unfavorable impression, not only as to the integrity with which the bank was directed, but also as to its solvency. In the spring of 1820, Colonel Johnson, of the Senate, as the agent of his brother, applied to the Department to ascertain whether, upon his transferring notes to the United States upon persons in good credit in this place, a credit would be given to his brother for the amount with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. Believing, as I did, from the circumstances which have been stated, that the debt due by the bank was not safe, and that notes upon solvent persons in this place afforded a more certain prospect of receiving payment than from the bank, the offer was accepted, and notes to the amount of $30,583 24, a considerable proportion of which were secured by mortgage, were deposited in the branch of the United States Bank in this place, and a credit for the amount given to Colonel James Johnson on the bank at Cincinnati. The transaction, however, was never considered as a loan of money. It was, in fact, changing one debt for another, and receiving, as it was then, and still is believed, a better security for it than what was given in exchange. Subsequent reflection, however, upon the subject, excited doubts whether the responsibility of changing the nature of any debt due to the United States, except by taking collateral or additional security, ought to be incurred by the Department. An application of a similar kind, made subsequently by the same gentleman, was accordingly declined.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 678. [1ST SESSION.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMUNICATED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

Extract from the Message of the President of December 2, 1823.

"The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the thirtieth of September last is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thirtieth of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, 1817. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased, from the consideration that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury."

Report of the First Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Comptroller's Office, November 26, 1823.*

SIR: In compliance with the letter to you from the President of the United States, under date of the 10th instant, which you referred to me, wherein he requests to be furnished with a statement of the settlements made between the 1st of October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823, and with a statement of the amount remaining unsettled at the last mentioned date, distinguishing the several heads of civil, military, and naval from each other, I have the honor to transmit herewith a general statement comprising the information required, together with the particular statements received from the Register and the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury, upon which the general statement has been predicated.

I beg leave to add that, agreeably to the request of the President, these statements have been made out upon the same principle with that which governed in making out the statements of a similar nature for the last year.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of unsettled accounts on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury on the 30th day of September, 1822, the amount since settled, and the amount remaining unsettled on the 1st day of October, 1823, viz:

Amount of unsettled accounts on the 1st of October, 1822, of moneys advanced prior to 3d of March, 1817	$4,367,269 10	
Deduct amount settled from 1st October, 1822, to 30th day of September, 1823	310,996 98	
		$4,056,272 12
Amount of unsettled accounts on the 1st of October, 1822, of moneys advanced from 3d of March, 1817, to 1st of October, 1822	4,598,632 48	
Amount of advances from 1st of October, 1822, to 30th of September, 1823	2,450,009 26	
	7,048,641 74	
Deduct amount settled from 1st of October, 1822, to 30th of September, 1823	2,275,296 16	
		4,773,345 58
Total amount remaining unsettled on the 1st of October, 1823		8,829,617 70

CONST. FREEMAN, *Fourth Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fourth Auditor's Office, November 7, 1823.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of accounts unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, of moneys advanced prior and subsequently to the 4th March, 1817; the amount of accounts in relation to these advances, respectively, which were settled during the year ending on the 30th September, 1823; the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury in that year; the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th of March, 1817, and the 30th of September, 1823, accounted for between the 30th of September, 1822, and 30th of September, 1823; the balances of these moneys remaining unsettled on the 30th of September, 1823; and the total amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury prior and subsequently to the 4th of March, 1817, remaining unsettled on the 30th of September, 1823.

On what books.	In relation to moneys drawn from the Treasury prior to 4th March, 1817.			In relation to moneys drawn from the Treasury between 4th March, 1817, and 30th September, 1823.					Total amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury prior and subsequently to 4th March, 1817, remaining unsettled on the 30th of September, 1823.
	Amount which remained unsettled on the 30th of September, 1822.	Amount settled between the 30th of September, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823.	Balance remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1823.	Amount drawn from the Treasury between 4th of March, 1817, and 30th of September, 1822, which remained unsettled on the last mentioned day.	Amount drawn from the Treasury between the 30th September, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of accounts unsettled on 30th September, 1822, including the advances made in the year ending the 30th September, 1823.	Amount accounted for between 30th September, 1822, and 30th September, 1823.	Balance remaining to be accounted for on the 30th September, 1823.	
Treasury — Register's books.....	*$836,917 80	$34,945 07	$801,972 73	†‡$8,809,186 76	$7,410,998 44	$16,220,185 20	$7,853,703 46	‡$8,366,481 74	‡$9,168,454 47
War — Second Auditor's books....	*321,598 74	55,734 38	265,864 36	†2,169,877 69	2,353,633 16	4,523,500 85	3,879,145 52	644,355 33	910,219 69
War — Third Auditor's books.....	*4,367,694 21	561,817 69	3,805,876 52	†4,120,932 91	2,977,524 97	7,097,757 88	2,704,959 46	4,392,798 42	8,198,674 94
Navy—Fourth Auditor's books.... ...	*4,367,269 10	310,996 98	4,056,272 12	†4,598,632 48	2,450,009 26	7,048,641 74	2,275,296 16	4,773,345 58	8,829,617 70
	9,893,479 85	963,494 12	8,929,985 73	19,697,929 84	15,192,155 83	34,890,085 67	16,713,104 60	18,176,981 07	27,106,966 80

* The lists rendered to Congress at their last session, pursuant to the act of 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," and the act of the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," exhibit the particulars of which these several balances are composed, with the exception that the cases of insolvencies reported for three years successively are not, conformably to the last mentioned act, comprised in these lists.

† The lists alluded to also exhibit the particulars composing these sums, with the exception before mentioned, and that they do not extend to the balances which accrued between the 30th of September, 1819, and the 30th of September, 1822. These balances relate chiefly to accounts in a regular course of settlement.

‡ In these balances, respectively, is included the sum of $6,319,389 05, advanced to the Bank of the United States and its branches on account of the public debt, the greater part of which sum has, no doubt, been disbursed; but for these disbursements credits could not, according to the regular course of settlement of such accounts, be given until after the 30th of September, 1823.

Statement of the amount of accounts unsettled in the Office of the Register of the Treasury on the 30th September, 1822, arising from moneys advanced prior and subsequently to the 4th March, 1817; the amount of accounts, under each of those heads, which were settled during the year ending on the 30th September, 1823; the advances in that year, and the balances to be accounted for on the 1st October, 1823.

Of accounts which accrued from moneys advanced prior to the 4th March, 1817.			Of accounts accruing from moneys advanced subsequently to the 4th March, 1817.					Total of balances to be accounted for on the 1st October, 1823, of moneys advanced prior and subsequently to the 4th March, 1817.
Amount which remained unsettled on the 30th September, 1822.	Amount settled between the 30th September, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823.	Balance to be accounted for on the 1st October, 1823.	Amount which remained unsettled on the 30th September, 1822.	Advances from the 30th September, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823.	Total amount unsettled on 30th Sept., 1822, and of advances between that day and the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of settlements during the year ending 30th September, 1823.	Balance to be accounted for on the 1st October, 1823.	
$836,917 80	$34,945 07	$801,972 73	$8,809,186 76	$7,410,998 44	$16,220,185 20	$7,853,703 46	*$8,366,481 74	*$9,168,454 47

* In these sums is included $6,319,389 05, paid over to the Bank of the United States and its branches, for the payment of dividends of interest, and reimbursement of the public debt, declared to be due to stockholders prior to the 1st October, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 18, 1823.

Statement showing the amount of accounts remaining unsettled in the Office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, on the 30th of September, 1822; the amount settled since that period; and the balance which remains to be settled on the 30th September, 1823.

Amount of unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817, remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822.	Amount of unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817, settled between the 1st October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of unsettled accounts on the 3d March, 1817, remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and the 30th September, 1822, remaining unsettled on the last mentioned day.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 1st October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823.	Total amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and 30th September, 1822, unaccounted for on the last mentioned day, and of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 1st October, 1822, and 30th September, 1823.	Total amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and 30th September, 1822, unaccounted for on the last mentioned day, and of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 1st October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823, which have been settled.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 4th March, 1817, and 30th September, 1822, unaccounted for on the last mentioned day, and of moneys drawn from the Treasury between the 1st October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823, which remain to be settled.	Total amount of accounts unsettled.
$321,598 74	$55,734 38	$265,864 36	$2,169,877 69	$2,353,623 16	$4,523,500 85	$3,879,145 52	$644,355 33	$910,219 69

WILLIAM LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, November* 25, 1823.

Statement of the amount of accounts unsettled in the Office of the Third Auditor on the 30th September, 1822; the amount settled from the 1st of October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823; and the amount remaining unsettled on the same day.

Amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, of those accruing from moneys advanced prior to the 4th March, 1817.	Amount of the same accounts settled to the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of the same accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817.	Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury from the 1st of October, 1822, to the 30th of September, 1823.	Total amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817, and of moneys drawn from the Treasury from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823.	Amount of accounts settled from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823, arising from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of October, 1823, of advances made since the 3d March, 1817.
$4,367,694 21	$561,817 69	$3,805,876 52	$4,120,232 91	$2,977,524 97	$7,097,757 88	$2,704,959 46	$4,392,798 42

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, arising from moneys advanced prior to the 4th March, 1817		$4,367,694 21
Amount of accounts remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, arising from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817		4,120,232 91
Amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823		2,977,524 97
		11,465,452 09
Amount of accounts settled from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823, of those remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, arising from moneys advanced prior to the 4th March, 1817	$561,817 69	
Amount of accounts settled from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823, of those remaining unsettled on the 30th September, 1822, arising from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817, and of moneys drawn from the Treasury from the 1st October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823	2,704,959 46	
		3,266,777 15
		8,198,674 94
Total amount of accounts unsettled on the 30th September, 1823, of those arising from moneys advanced prior to the 4th March, 1817	3,805,876 52	
Total amount of accounts unsettled on the 30th September, 1823, arising from moneys advanced since the 3d March, 1817	4,392,798 42	
		8,198,674 94

NOTE.—Since the 1st of October, 1823, the amount of accounts unsettled, of advances made since the 3d March, 1817, has been reduced $799,470 92.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, November* 15, 1823.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 679. [1ST SESSION.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, BANK DIVIDENDS, DUTIES PAID, AND DIRECT TAXES STILL DUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 5, 1823.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 1st of March last, directing "the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate, during the first week of its next session, the amount of interest received or receivable in each State on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each State by the Bank of the United States—all in reference to the year 1823; and the amount of duties on tonnage and imports received during the year ending on the 30th September next; and the amount of direct taxes still due and unpaid in each State of the United States;" I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statements and letter (No. 1—7) from the Register and Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and President of the Bank of the United States, which contain the information required.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

No. 1.

Statement of the amount of interest received or receivable in each State on the public debt during the year 1823.

Where payable.	State.	Amount.
At the office of the Bank of the United States, Portsmouth	New Hampshire	$24,780 86
Do.....do.....Boston	Massachusetts	1,178,357 74
Do.....do.....Providence	Rhode Island	39,546 95
Do.....do.....Middletown	Connecticut	38,596 04
Do.....do.....New York	New York	1,338,950 39
At the Trenton Banking Company	New Jersey	13,666 74
At the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	2,444,583 54
At the Farmers' Bank, New Castle	Delaware	712 79
At the office of the Bank of the United States, Baltimore	Maryland	208,365 16
Do.....do.....Washington	District of Columbia	114,834 68
Do.....do.....Richmond	Virginia	25,515 80
Do.....do.....Fayetteville	North Carolina	1,009 54
Do.....do.....Charleston	South Carolina	212,810 28
Do.....do.....Savannah	Georgia	994 44
Total		5,642,724 95

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 3, 1823.

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1823.

SIR: The Senate, by resolution of the 1st of March last, has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before it, during the first week of its next session, the amount of dividends paid or payable in each State by the Bank of the United States during the year 1823.

I therefore request that you will cause the necessary statement to be prepared and transmitted, in order that it may be laid before that body in compliance with the said resolution.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. BIDDLE, Esq.,
President of the Bank of the United States.

No. 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 19, 1823.

SIR: In preparing the statement this day transmitted to you, of the amount of dividends payable in the several States, I have deemed it proper to comply strictly with the resolution of the Senate. If the

object, however, be to ascertain the distribution of the stock of the bank, the resolution is not sufficiently comprehensive, since there are many stockholders resident in States where there are no offices, and there are others who, although inhabitants of States where there are offices, prefer receiving their dividends at the bank, or at a distant office, so that the amount of dividends paid in any one State will not accurately represent the quantity of stock held by its citizens. With the view of supplying that information, I have the honor to place at your disposal the inclosed statement.

Very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

No. 4.

Statement of the amount of dividends payable in each State by the Bank of the United States during the year 1823.

States.	Amount.	States.	Amount.
New Hampshire	$3,090	Virginia	$53,282
Massachusetts	155,170	North Carolina	1,955
Rhode Island	17,032	South Carolina	137,495
Connecticut	9,290	Georgia	11,725
New York	205,572	Kentucky	610
Pennsylvania	186,345	Louisiana	1,332
Maryland	188,332		
District of Columbia	16,095	Total	987,325

No. 5.

Summary of the distribution of the capital stock on the 7th of July, 1823.

States.	Shares.	States.	Shares.
Maine	746	South Carolina	29,685
Massachusetts	27,837	Georgia	2,817
Rhode Island	3,217	Kentucky	337
Connecticut	2,361	Ohio	712
New Hampshire	832	Louisiana	306
Vermont	132	Tennessee	191
New York	40,289	Residence unknown	496
New Jersey	2,017	United States Navy and Army	502
Pennsylvania	37,269	Foreign	35,017
Delaware	666	President, Directors, and Company, Bank of United States.	38,239
Maryland	38,490	United States of America	70,000
District of Columbia	2,432		
Virginia	13,059	Total	350,000
North Carolina	2,351		

No. 6.

Statement of the amount of duties on tonnage and imports received in each port during the year ending September 30, 1823, *rendered in conformity to a resolution of the Senate of the United States of March* 1, 1823.

Districts or ports.		Duties on imports.	Tonnage duties.	Total amount of money received.
Passamaquoddy	Maine	$30,832 31	$1,641 55	$32,473 86
Machias	do	47 76	198 96	246 72
Frenchman's Bay	do	629 41	591 99	1,221 40
Penobscot	do	9,285 13	654 99	9,940 12
Belfast	do	9,631 46	605 38	10,236 84
Waldoborough	do	6,973 68	1,050 20	8,023 88
Wiscasset	do	9,506 97	442 89	9,949 86
Bath	do	61,209 49	1,228 10	62,437 59
Portland	do	182,530 21	2,249 64	184,779 85
Saco	do	2,516 87	212 44	2,729 31
Kennebunk	do	36,948 38	590 47	37,538 85
York	do	3,573 81	48 63	3,622 44
Portsmouth	New Hampshire	146,757 93	1,243 53	148,001 46
Vermont		15,982 59	.....	15,982 59
Newburyport	Massachusetts	44,725 89	713 70	45,439 59
Ipswich	do	731 30	79 82	811 12
Gloucester	do	30,096 08	605 97	30,702 05
Salem	do	465,635 58	1,707 71	467,343 29
Marblehead	do	39,180 21	503 49	39,683 70
Boston	do	4,575,439 75	12,286 26	4,587,726 01
Plymouth	do	20,711 97	789 49	21,501 46

No. 6—*Statement of the amount of duties on tonnage and imports*—Continued.

Districts or ports.	Duties on imports.	Tonnage duties.	Total amount of money received.
Dighton ..... Massachusetts	$73 13	$339 24	$412 37
New Bedford ..... do	32,819 67	1,538 79	34,358 46
Barnstable ..... do	5,804 33	1,444 04	7,248 37
Edgartown ..... do	2,464 83	1,018 79	3,483 62
Nantucket ..... do	2,220 62	502 29	2,722 91
Providence ..... Rhode Island	358,932 24	1,270 24	360,202 48
Bristol ..... do	104,931 41	435 54	105,366 95
Newport ..... do	79,543 43	939 89	80,483 32
Middletown ..... Connecticut	159,396 00	820 30	160,216 30
New London ..... do	28,426 09	710 24	29,136 33
New Haven ..... do	64,593 28	632 68	65,225 96
Fairfield ..... do	4,557 92	493 68	5,051 60
Champlain ..... New York	2,818 08	.....	2,818 08
Sackett's Harbor ..... do	418 40	37 92	456 32
Oswego ..... do	52 38	45 96	98 34
Niagara ..... do	133 98	.....	133 98
Genesee ..... do	320 96	51 21	372 17
Oswegatchie ..... do	1,884 72	.....	1,884 72
Buffalo Creek ..... do	198 65	83 82	282 47
Sag Harbor ..... do	1,000 47	332 25	1,332 72
New York ..... do	9,933,222 51	24,896 50	9,958,119 01
Cape Vincent ..... do	783 39	200 27	983 66
Perth Amboy ..... New Jersey	20,658 99	341 44	21,000 43
Bridgetown ..... do	704 78	631 71	1,336 49
Burlington ..... do	.....	81 50	81 50
Little Egg Harbor ..... do	.....	90 84	90 84
Great Egg Harbor ..... do	78 38	375 54	453 92
Philadelphia ..... Pennsylvania	3,586,178 72	8,445 71	3,594,624 43
Presque Isle ..... do	.....	8 20	8 20
Wilmington ..... Delaware	702 74	483 14	1,185 88
Baltimore ..... Maryland	1,248,152 37	7,995 32	1,256,147 69
Oxford ..... do	.....	392 21	392 21
Vienna ..... do	1,273 92	727 63	2,001 55
Snow Hill ..... do	2,456 34	233 25	2,689 59
Annapolis ..... do	290 75	160 42	451 17
St. Mary's ..... do	.....	89 41	89 41
Georgetown ..... District of Columbia	10,669 11	478 93	11,148 04
Alexandria ..... do	90,029 93	773 07	90,803 00
Norfolk ..... Virginia	147,167 30	4,192 29	151,359 59
Petersburg ..... do	3,307 21	616 56	3,923 77
Richmond ..... do	80,394 18	604 88	80,999 06
Yorktown ..... do	.....	60 46	60 46
East River ..... do	18 79	147 12	165 91
Tappahannock ..... do	2,921 03	278 79	3,199 82
Folly Landing ..... do	3,447 55	132 90	3,580 45
Cherrystone ..... do	.....	73 92	73 92
Wilmington ..... North Carolina	76,172 26	2,464 37	78,636 63
Newbern ..... do	30,306 02	564 83	30,870 85
Washington ..... do	6,084 20	220 10	6,304 30
Edenton ..... do	4,873 10	187 99	5,061 09
Camden ..... do	6,654 29	197 16	6,851 45
Beaufort ..... do	1,885 59	67 00	1,952 59
Plymouth ..... do	5,642 87	129 33	5,772 20
Ocracoke ..... do	880 76	125 75	1,006 51
Charleston ..... South Carolina	779,039 03	7,353 89	786,392 93
Georgetown ..... do	.....	6 84	6 84
Beaufort ..... do	.....	30 44	30 44
Savannah ..... Georgia	279,193 63	5,069 10	284,262 73
Sunbury ..... do	.....	10 12	10 12
Darien ..... do	7,133 78	153 81	7,287 59
St. Mary's ..... do	4,723 44	105 51	4,828 95
Miami ..... Ohio	.....	3 55	3 55
Cuyahoga ..... do	.....	24 92	24 92
Sandusky ..... do	16 04	7 15	23 19
Detroit ..... Michigan Territory	356 65	19 36	376 01
Michilimackinac ..... do	3,726 99	.....	3,726 99
Mobile ..... Alabama	27,011 86	941 64	27,953 50
Pearl River ..... Mississippi	.....	14 92	14 92
New Orleans ..... Louisiana	890,324 99	14,466 15	904,791 14
Teche ..... do	.....	23 73	23 73
Pensacola ..... West Florida	5,818 64	143 01	5,961 65
St. Augustine ..... East Florida	3,171 07	118 90	3,289 97
Total	23,809,010 57	123,103 67	23,932,114 24

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 3, 1823.

No. 7.

Statement of the amount of direct taxes still due and unpaid in each State of the United States, and of tax and additions upon property sold and purchased in behalf of the United States, remaining unredeemed September 30, 1823.

States.	Amount of tax and additions upon property purchased in behalf of the U. States, remaining unredeemed.	Amount of direct taxes due and unpaid in each State of the U. States.	Total amount in each State.
New Hampshire	$669 56	$633 57	$1,303 13
Massachusetts	6,059 03	3,673 34	9,732 37
Vermont	373 45	252 99	626 44
Rhode Island	337 66	341 57	679 23
Connecticut	935 77	252 11	1,187 88
New York, assumed tax of 1815 and 1816	9 48	52	10 00
New Jersey, assumed tax of 1814	727 35	89 26	816 61
Pennsylvania, assumed tax of 1814	1,458 14	38,560 37	40,018 51
Delaware	479 76	.....	479 76
Maryland	4,419 85	28,580 28	33,000 13
Virginia, assumed tax of 1814	15,262 46	28,514 87	43,777 33
North Carolina	3,964 41	16,002 02	19,966 44
Ohio, assumed each tax	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky, assumed tax of 1814	11,547 37	4,659 17	16,206 54
South Carolina, assumed each tax	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	5,814 39	4,865 30	10,679 69
Georgia, assumed each tax	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	53 20	53 20
District of Columbia, no tax in 1814	.....	375 05	375 05
	52,058 68	126,853 63	178,912 31

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fifth Auditor's Office, November* 18, 1823.

S. PLEASONTON.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 680. [1ST SESSION.

DUTY ON IMPORTED TALLOW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 9, 1823.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of New Bedford, (and its vicinity,) in the county of Bristol, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully showeth:

That among the privileges of a free and enlightened Government, your memorialists value none more highly than that which they enjoy, in common with every class of the community, of applying to the representatives of that Government for protection and relief, when encountering difficulties in the prosecution of a business at once useful to themselves and important to the country.

Convinced that the wisdom and intelligence necessary to watch over the interests and direct the affairs of a great nation are to be found in our councils, your memorialists beg leave, respectfully, to call your attention to that class of our citizens engaged in the whale fisheries.

While they have pursued this business with a perseverance unrivalled in any part of the world; while their voyages have been shortened by new discoveries, and their enterprises to the remotest ocean have been attended with success, still, amid all these advantages, their trade has become ruinous, and they are under the necessity of abandoning its pursuit, or of seeing their property sacrificed under the deceitful hope that the revolution of time may produce a return of their prosperity.

In order to show that this is not the picture of an imaginary calamity, involving the distresses of a few individuals, we have only to recur to authentic records to convince you that the subject is one of real importance to the nation, and, from the numerous branches of manufactories which are connected with it, has ceased to be one of mere local interest.

During the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, seventy-four vessels sailed from this port for the spermaceti whale fishery alone, navigated by 1,363 seamen, and employing a capital of $1,169,000; the quantity of oil imported in those years was 43,102 barrels.

The decline of our business will be apparent from the fact that since the year 1822 but one ship has sailed from this port for this fishery.

The foregoing, being a calculation for the district of New Bedford only, embraces but a small portion of this branch of commerce, which will be seen by the following general estimate:

The number of vessels employed in this fishery, from all the ports in New England and New York, at the close of the year 1822, was 142, valued at the time of their sailing at 3,931,000 dollars.

The quantity of oil received and expected this year will exceed 100,000 barrels; the calculation for 1824 amounts to 80,000 barrels; that for 1825 upwards of 40,000 barrels.

The quantity used in the country has not exceeded 35,000 barrels a year; at which rate, at the end of the year 1825, there will be a surplus on hand equal to three years' consumption of the whole United States.

But your memorialists do not appeal to the liberality of the General Government in their behalf; they only ask that protection which the importance of the subject requires, and which may be extended to them without infringing on the pursuits, or taxing the industry of any class of their fellow-citizens.

The importation of foreign tallow and tallow candles, under no greater restrictions than the low rate of duties at present imposed, your memorialists believe, has, in a great degree, caused the decline of the spermaceti whale fishery, by preventing the consumption of oil from increasing from 35,000 to 50,000 or 55,000 barrels a year; an increase which might reasonably be calculated on, if the importation of tallow was restricted by a heavier duty, which still might enable those heretofore engaged in that business to continue it with advantage.

Your memorialists subjoin a statement of the quantity of tallow imported during the years 1820, 1821, and the first three quarters of the year 1822, taken from the returns of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with some calculations which may serve to show the extent of the injury thereby produced, not only to the fisheries, but also to the agricultural interest.

There were imported in 1820, 1,186,722 pounds of tallow, equal to 62,890 boxes of candles of 30 pounds each, or to 235,840 gallons of oil, or equal to the products of 37,734 head of cattle, averaging 50 pounds of tallow each.

In 1821, 5,613,646 pounds, equal to 187,121 boxes of candles, or 701,705 gallons of oil, or to the products of 112,272 head of cattle.

In the first three quarters of 1822, 3,476,372 pounds, equal to 115,879 boxes of candles, or 434,546 gallons of oil, or to the products of 69,527 head of cattle.

During the same years there were also imported 321,821 pounds of tallow candles.

At the close of the year 1822, 3,100 seamen were employed from the United States in the spermaceti fishery alone. Of the vessels arrived at the port of New Bedford this year, not one has sailed again in that business, and but 8 or 10 ships from all the other ports; the officers and seamen, who have by long experience acquired the skill and dexterity necessary to a successful prosecution of the fishery, are thus thown out of employment or driven to seek other business.

The fisheries are justly considered in Europe of great national importance as nurseries for seamen, and are encouraged by bounties and by heavy duties imposed on the importation of the products of foreign fisheries; their value to our own country in this respect is apparent from what has heretofore been stated, and your memorialists believe is of itself sufficient to entitle the subject of their petition to your serious consideration.

Your memorialists therefore solicit the interposition of Congress to protect the fisheries and the agricultural interests of our country, by imposing an additional duty on imported tallow and tallow candles. The importance of this subject in a national point of view, your memorialists believe, entitles it to the immediate attention of your honorable body.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 681.** [1ST SESSION.

DUTY ON IMPORTED TALLOW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 10, 1823.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Nantucket respectfully represents:

That the depressed condition of one of the most important and interesting branches of national industry and national wealth, the pursuit of the whale fishery, has induced them, presuming that the legislature of the nation will rejoice to avail itself of correct intelligence in relation to so important a subject, to present you a brief statement of facts, developing, in some measure, the evils to which we ask your attention.

The whale fishery commenced in this country without the aid or encouragement of Government, had even before the war of the Revolution attained a stability and a permanence astonishing to the mother country. "Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise," with the strength of their Governments to give power, and their voices to give popularity to their efforts, equalled the successful exertions of the colonies. The contest for independence annihilated this extensive commerce, but the spirits of its founders were not subdued; when peace returned, under the genial smile of Government that now for a moment beamed upon the fishery, the canvas was once more unfurled, once more the distant coasts witnessed the hardy enterprise of New England. This fishery grew and expanded with the growth of the nation, and the late war found in remote quarters of the globe forty ships exposed to the most formidable marine in Europe. One-half of these valuable vessels were swept from the ocean by the enemy; but, unaided by legislative support, the fishery survived and triumphed over this terrible obstruction to its prosperity. It now droops and languishes under an unequalled and paralyzing depression, and the present aspect of its destiny is less propitious than when it felt the influence of war. Two millions of capital employed in this pursuit, from this single port, has rapidly fallen in value with the fall of oil; 27,000 tons of shipping of the most

valuable class, collected with care and adapted to the service, are rapidly deserting the fishery; 2,000 seamen who navigated them are abandoning an employment where their most successful exertions insure nothing but ruin. Many of our merchants are casting their thoughts on other ports and more propitious pursuits, and the artificers, who have depended exclusively on the whale fishery for their support, are threatened by the most gloomy prospects.

It is natural for us to inquire what remedies can be applied to a state of things so terrible that they menace the very existence of the fishery?

One of the most important and obvious of these, to which we particularly ask your attention, for you only can interpose in this case with effect, is an increase of the present rate of duty on foreign tallow. A subjoined statement of the extensive and increasing importation of this article demonstrates at one view the deleterious consequences which it has exerted not only on the fishery but the agriculture of the nation.

There were imported in 1820, 1,886,722 pounds of tallow, which is equal to 62,890 boxes of candles of 30 pounds each, or to 235,840 gallons of oil, or to the product of 37,734 head of cattle, averaging 50 pounds of tallow each; in 1821, 5,613,646 pounds, equal to 187,121 boxes of candles, or 701,705 gallons of oil, or to the product of 112,272 head of cattle; in the first three quarters of 1822, 3,476,372 pounds, equal to 115,879 boxes of candles, or to 434,546 gallons of oil, or to the product of 69,527 head of cattle.

These importations have enriched a foreign country, while they have depressed an article important to agriculture, and prostrated another on which the fishery solely depends. The present rate of duty opposes no obstacle to the continued and increasing importation of the article; we ask, therefore, an increase of the duty which has already been imposed on it. We ask not that direct encouragement of the fisheries which other Governments have always extended to this trade; we ask no bounty on the voyage, no bounty on tonnage, no duty on merchandise, which shall benefit this pursuit exclusively, but the increase of a duty as important to the agriculture as to the commerce of the nation.

We will not dwell on the importance of this fishery—in one word, it manufactures ships, it manufactures the materials for the voyage, it rears a hardy race of seamen, it supports agriculture, it encourages manufactures, it is a source of wealth and power to the country, and places the domestic industry of the nation above a foreign supply of an article valuable, indispensable to its success. Other commercial nations have ever manifested the liveliest attachment to the fisheries. In Great Britain, the Government, from the earliest periods, has cherished them as an object of primary importance. The ingenuity of her wisest statesmen has been perseveringly directed to the promotion of their interests; bounties have been offered them, privileges have been conferred on them, and duties imposed for their protection. How much zealous, and persevering, and successive effort has it put forth for their success! When they have drooped, Government has assisted them; when they have been successful, Government has rejoiced. The energetic arm of the nation has shielded them from calamities, and extended succor in the hour of depression.

But it is not necessary for us to advert to the policy of other countries. The importance of the fisheries long since attracted the attention of the Legislature of these States. The cod fishery now flourishes on its bounty; and a large, a vigorous, and enterprising portion of our countrymen, under the wise and just policy of the national councils, are reaping the advantages of this source of wealth and competency. We ask only that the same spirit which produced the measures that are now the prop and support of the cod fishery may induce you to foster and cherish the not less interesting and important pursuit to which we request your attention.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 682. [1ST SESSION.

REMISSION OF INTEREST OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 17, 1823.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Babbitt, reported:

That in the month of August, in the year 1815, the petitioner imported into Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, a quantity of sugars, and duly executed bonds for the duties, amounting to the sum of nine thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-seven cents; that these sugars, while in the store-house of the petitioner, were entirely destroyed, together with his wharf and store, by the terrible gale and inundation with which the harbor and town of Bristol were visited in the month of September of the same year.

In consequence of this loss, the bonds for the duties remained unpaid until the 17th day of March, of the present year, when, under the directions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, the petitioner paid the principal sum, amounting to $9,491 47, and gave his bond for the interest which had accrued in the interim, amounting to the sum of $3,775 73, payable in the month of March, A. D. 1824; and against this bond given for the *interest* he prays to be relieved.

The prayer of the petitioner amounts only to a request that he may be allowed a longer credit upon his bonds for the duties than the period ordinarily fixed by law, and this in a case of an extraordinary and unavoidable calamity.

The usual period of credit is adapted to ordinary cases; but instances may often occur in which the loss of the merchandise in the hands of the importer, and other circumstances of hardship, will appeal equally to the justice and policy of the Government to prolong the time.

Cases of this description have actually arisen, and have been liberally treated.

By the destructive fire which occurred at Savannah in the year 1820 a large quantity of merchandise in store was destroyed before the bonds, by which the duties had been secured, had become payable; and upon application of the importers, a law was passed prolonging the credit for the period of four years.

The committee consider the case of the petitioner as falling within the principle of the law in the instance of the Savannah importers; more especially as the loss by flood or inundation was not so likely to be insured against as the more ordinary destruction by fire. They therefore beg leave to report a bill.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 683. [1ST SESSION.

DUTY ON STILLS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 30, 1823.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Finsley, reported:

That in the year 1814 the petitioner was the owner of a *still* of the capacity of 106 gallons, and obtained a license for one year, from the 16th November of the same year, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress then existing, for which he had to pay $1 08 per gallon on the capacity of his still; that after obtaining his license he purchased a large quantity of grain, which was on hand in December, 1814, when, by the act of Congress then passed, an additional duty of 20 cents per gallon was imposed.

The petitioner alleges that, in consequence of this additional duty, he could not distill the grain on hand without great loss, and insists that the license first obtained was in the nature of a contract, which could not be changed during the year, and therefore prays relief.

In the opinion of the committee the case of the petitioner presents no ground for relief. There is certainly no pretext for the supposition that the license partook, in any degree, of the nature of a *contract*, in the sense in which it is alleged.

The duties imposed upon *stills* were a part of a general system of excise which the Government could augment or diminish, or altogether abolish, as the public exigencies might require; and it was the duty of the citizen to regulate his enterprise accordingly.

It would be subversive of the power of the Government to deny it the right to vary its system of taxation, without regard of individual convenience; and the case of the petitioner is not so strong as that of the merchant who projects a foreign voyage upon an existing tariff, which may be doubled before the completion of his enterprise.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 684. [1ST SESSION.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 5, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1822 AND 1823.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1822 amounted (see statement A) to..... $20,500,775 91

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822 amounted to.....			$20,232,427 94
Viz:			
Customs (statement A).....		$17,589,761 94	
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock (statement D).....		1,803,581 54	
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States.....		297,500 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, and repayments under act of May 1, 1820 (statement E).....		541,584 46	
Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, of.....			1,681,592 24
An aggregage of.....			21,914,020 18
The expenditures during the year 1822 amounted (statement F) to.....			17,676,592 63
Viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....		1,967,996 24	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817.....		5,635,188 29	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....		2,224,458 98	
Public debt.....		7,848,949 12	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1823, of.....			4,237,427 55
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the year 1823 are estimated to have amounted to.....		16,174,035 26	
Viz:			
Customs.....	$15,019,392 74		
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock (statement G).....	657,505 73		
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	350,000 00		
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts (statement H).....	102,726 15		
Repaying of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to 1st July, 1816 (see statement H).....	44,410 64		
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter are estimated at.....		4,270,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1823.....			20,444,035 26
And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1823, forming an aggregate of.....			24,681,462 81
The expenditures during the first three quarters of the year 1823 are estimated to have amounted to (statement I).....		$11,422,847 30	
Viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	$1,510,735 14		
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817.....	4,383,715 62		
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....	1,776,989 37		
Public debt.....	3,751,407 17		
The expenditures during the fourth quarter are estimated at.....		3,894,559 74	
Viz:			
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	489,704 11		
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817.....	899,449 93		
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....	726,776 46		
Public debt.....	1,778,629 24		
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1823.....			15,317,407 04
And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1824, an estimated balance of....			9,364,055 77

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $2,897,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of $6,466,969 30 remains; which, with the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st day of October, 1822, amounted (see statement No. 1) to.....		$17,189,852 60
And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, amounted (statement No. 1) to.....		75,852,848 58
Making the total amount of funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822....		93,042,701 18

Brought forward.....		$93,042,701 18
In the fourth quarter of that year there was paid the sum of.....		2,265,673 32
Viz:		
Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock.....	$265,673 32	
Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1820.....	2,000,000 00	
Reducing the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1823, (statement No. 2) to.....		90,777,027 86
From that day to the 1st of October last there was added to the debt—		
In three per cent. stock.....	132 39	
Treasury note six per cent. stock.....	1,561 87	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock.....	135 00	
		1,829 26
Making an aggregate of.....		90,778,857 12
During the same period there was paid in reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock		327,022 88
Reducing the funded debt on the 1st of October, 1823, (statement No. 3) to.....		90,451,834 24
Since that day there has been added in Treasury note six per cent. stock.....		716 75
Making an aggregate of.....		90,452,550 99
It is estimated that the reimbursement of deferred stock in the fourth quarter of the present year will amount to.....		274,588 85
Which will reduce the funded debt unredeemed on the 1st of January, 1824, to.....		90,177,962 14
The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimated (No. 4) at.....		26,122 00
And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day (statement No. 5) at....		21,258 87

3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1824.

It will be perceived that the actual receipts of the year 1823 agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducements to purchasers, would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believed, therefore, that data, founded upon the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view the Secretary has the honor to state:

1. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September last, inclusive, is estimated at $17,800,000, and that of the whole year at $21,000,000. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year is about $1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year, and that which accrued in the first three quarters of the year is estimated at $1,700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2. That the debentures issued during the first three quarters of the year 1823 amounted to $3,412,000, which exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822 by $1,500,000; and the amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was $1,405,000, which is $500,000 more than was on the same day in 1822 chargeable upon the revenue of 1823.

3. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United States in the year ending on the 30th of September last amounted to $47,155,711, being $2,718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles exported in the year ending on the 30th September last was $27,530,469, being $5,244,267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States during the year ending on the 30th September last is estimated at $77,486,432, which is less by $5,755,109 than those imported in the preceding year.

5. That the amount of custom-house bonds in suit, which, on the 30th of September, 1820, was $3,130,000, was, on the same day, in the year 1822, $2,795,000, and in the year 1823, $2,817,000; whence it appears that, although a reduction of $313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet the amount in suit on the 30th of September last was greater by $22,000 than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs in the year 1824 may be estimated at $16,500,000.

A considerable portion of the lands relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, will be brought into market in the ensuing year; but, as it is yet uncertain to what extent this may be deemed advisable, and as the sale of these lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than $1,600,000, although it is believed that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated as follows:

Customs.....	$16,500,000 00	
Public lands.....	1,600,000 00	
Bank dividends.....	350,000 00	
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct tax	50,000 00	
Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to July 1, 1816....	50,000 00	
Making together.....		$18,550,000 00

Brought forward.....		$18,550,000 00
To which is to be added the sum of.....		6,466,969 30
Remaining in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823; which makes the entire means of the year 1824 amount to..		25,016,969 30
The expenditures of the year 1824 are estimated as follows:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	$1,814,057 23	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817.....	5,122,268 15	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....	2,973,927 51	
Public debt.....	5,314,000 00	
Making an aggregate of.....		15,224,252 89
Which, being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance estimated at.....		9,792,716 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt until the 1st of January, 1825. Yet it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals and suffered to lie inactive in the vaults of the banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st of January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the Government to apply to other objects any portion of the means which it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to $8,610,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the Government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st of January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it during the interval at a fair price; and as a gradual conversion of it into money at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its reinvestment would be most advantageous to the moneyed transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding $1 25 on every $100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of April and the 1st of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every $100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding on every $100, the amount of the interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the 1st of October, 1824, and the 1st of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of Congress this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the Government in providing for the awards of the Commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d of February, 1819, have not been overlooked. It is believed, however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims by the issue and sale, at not less than par, of five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1832, and it is respectfully proposed that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the $10,331,000 of six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1825, about $5,000,000 will probably be redeemed in that year, and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about $5,331,000. This sum it is believed may be readily exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1833; and it is respectfully suggested that provision be made by law for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock as shall not be redeemed during the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented are founded upon the idea that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the Navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1823.

A.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for drawback on domestic refined sugars and domestic distilled spirits exported; of bounties and allowances on salted fish, and to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection, and of payments made into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1822.

Year.	Duties on—			Debentures issued.	Drawbackon domestic refined sugar and domestic spirits.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Net revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports & clearances.							
1822	$24,078,919 02	$127,892 68	$10,144 00	$2,851,196 06	$5,170 93	$153,540 21	$21,207,048 50	$706,272 59	$20,500,775 91	$17,589,761 94

B.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1822, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the net revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

918,557 dollars at 7½ per cent		$68,891 77
16,900,536 dollars at 15 per cent		2,535,080 40
6,825,505 dollars at 20 per cent		1,365,101 00
21,701,040 dollars at 25 per cent		5,425,260 00
2,099,034 dollars at 30 per cent		629,710 20
48,444,672 dollars at 20.69 average		10,024,043 37

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

1. Wines—2,489,933 gallons at 30.04 cents average	$747,996 35	
2. Spirits—4,567,744 gallons at 40.47 cents average	2,040,412 90	
Molasses—12,357,372 gallons at 5.00 cents	617,868 60	
3. Teas—5,430,630 pounds at 30.87 cents average	1,676,247 91	
Coffee—14,282,982 pounds at 5.00 cents	714,149 10	
4. Sugar—76,952,438 pounds at 3.08 cents average	2,374,768 24	
5. Salt—3,538,323 bushels at 20 cents	707,664 60	
6. All other articles	2,042,790 14	
		10,921,897 84
		20,945,941 21
From which deduct—		
Duties refunded, &c., after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the Collectors, and difference in calculation		13,778 33
Add—		
2½ per cent. retained on drawback	$81,804 68	
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	33,689 42	
Interest on custom-house bonds	20,054 97	
Storage received	6,470 80	
		142,019 87
Duties on merchandise		21,074,182 75
Duties on tonnage	114,794 01	
Light money	13,098 67	
		127,892 68
Passports and clearances		10,144 00
		21,212,219 43
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar	1,981 68	
Deduct drawback on domestic distilled spirits	3,189 25	
		5,170, 93
Gross revenue		21,207,048 50
Expenses of collection		706,272 59
Net revenue, per statement A		20,500,775 91

C.

Statement exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1822.

Tonnage in foreign trade.	Tons.
American tonnage in foreign trade	747,887
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	113,278
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	861,165

Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.....13.1 to 100.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES.

1. WINES.

Madeira	119,875 gallons at 100 cents		$119,875 00
Burgundy, &c	7,036 gallons at 100 cents		7,036 00
Sherry and St. Lucar	39,102 gallons at 60 cents		23,461 20
Lisbon, Oporto, &c	441,628 gallons at 50 cents		220,814 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c	357,619 gallons at 40 cents		143,047 60
Claret, in bottles	33,844 gallons at 30 cents		10,153 20
All other	1,490,729 gallons at 15 cents		223,609 35
	2,489,833		747,996 35

2. SPIRITS.

Grain, 1st proof	634,572 gallons at 42 cents		266,520 24
2d	61,775 gallons at 45 cents		27,798 75
3d	16,331 gallons at 48 cents		7,838 88
4th	14,214 gallons at 52 cents		7,391 28
5th	5,040 gallons at 60 cents		3,024 00
Other, 1st and 2d	451,889 gallons at 38 cents		171,717 82
3d	1,194,294 gallons at 42 cents		501,603 48
4th	2,152,057 gallons at 48 cents		1,032,987 36
5th	36,687 gallons at 57 cents		20,911 59
Above 5th	885 gallons at 70 cents		619 50
	4,567,744		2,040,412 90

3. TEAS.

Bohea	567,982 pounds at 12 cents		68,157 84
Souchong	958,601 pounds at 25 cents		239,650 25
Hyson Skin	1,814,306 pounds at 28 cents		508,005 68
Hyson and Young do	1,848,495 pounds at 40 cents		739,398 00
Imperial	241,246 pounds at 50 cents		120,623 00
	5,430,630		1,675,834 77
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China			413 14
			1,676,247 91

4. SUGAR.

Brown	70,332,928 pounds at 3 cents		2,109,987 84
White clayed	6,619,510 pounds at 4 cents		264,780 40
	76,952,438		2,374,768 24

5. SALT.

Imported, bushels		4,345,326 at 20 cents	869,065 20
Exported, bushels	39,302		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels	767,701		
		807,003	161,400 60
		3,538,323	707,664 60

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia.....pieces..	43,281	200	$86,562 00
Ravens.....do....	43,356	125	54,195 00
Holland.....do....	1,624	250	4,060 00
Sheeting, brown, Russia.....do. ..	10,744	160	17,190 40
white....do.....do....	1,325	250	3,312 50
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles.....gallons..	104,902	15	15,735 30
in casks.....do....	7,114	10	711 40
Oil, spermaceti.....do....	1,868	25	467 00
whale and other fish.....do....	2,819	15	422 85
olive, in casks.....do....	19,439	25	4,859 75
Cocoa.....pounds..	358,297	2	7,165 94
Chocolate.....do....	1,230	3	36 90
Sugar, candy.....do....	3,911	12	469 32
loaf.....do....	515	12	61 80
other refined and lump.....do....	342	10	34 20
Fruits, almonds.....do....	371,135	3	11,134 05
currants.....do....	123,736	3	3,712 08
prunes and plums.....do....	123,782	3	3,713 46
figs.....do....	380,304	3	11,409 12
raisins, in jars, and Muscatel.....do....	2,592,784	3	77,783 52
other.....do....	3,106,616	2	62,132 32
Candles, tallow.....do....	26,127	3	783,81
wax and spermaceti.....do....	117	6	7 02
Cheese.....do....	56,789	9	5,111 01
Soap.....do....	144,355	3	4,330 65
Tallow.....do....	1,894,156	1	18,941 56
Spice, mace.....do....	769	100	769 00
nutmegs.....do....	20,308	60	12,184 80
cloves.....do....	26,775	25	6,693 75
pepper.....do...	315,033	8	25,202 64
pimento.....do....	828,243	6	49,694 58
cassia.....do....	111,615	6	6,696 90
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.....do....	2,953	10	295 30
Snuff.....do....	3,584	12	430 08
Indigo.....do....	384,412	15	57,661 80
Cotton.....do....	87,042	3	2,611 26
Gunpowder.....do....	123,088	8	9,847 04
Bristles.....do....	177,485	3	5,324 55
Glue.....do....	28,887	5	1,444 35
Paints, ochre, dry.....do....	1,430,414	1	14,304 14
in oil.....do....	62,157	1½	932 35
white and red lead.....do....	3,650,563	3	109,516 89
whiting and Paris white.....do....	350,559	1	3,505 59
Lead, bar, pig, and sheet.....do....	3,076,990	1	30,769 90
manufactured into shot.....do....	1,611,971	2	32,239 42
Cordage, tarred, and cables.....do....	299,541	3	8,986 23
untarred.....do....	262,686	4	10,507 44
twine.....do....	395,284	4	15,811 36
Copper, rods and bolts.....do....	62,546	4	2,501 84
nails and spikes.....do....	28,731	4	1,149 24
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18.....do....	590,165	5	29,508 25
above No. 18.....do....	248,671	9	22,380 39
Iron, tacks, brads, &c., not above 16 ounces.....per M..	43,374	5	2,168 70
above 16 ounces.....do....	1,006	4	40 24
nails.....pounds..	930,517	4	37,220 68
spikes.....do....	147,859	3	4,435 77
anchors.....do....	127,782	2	2,555 64
pig.....cwt...	27,605	50	13,352 50
castings.....do....	12,984	75	9,738 00
bar, rolled.....do....	99,297	150	148,945 50
hammered.....do....	530,172	75	397,629 00
sheet, rod, hoop, &c.....do....	35,620	250	89,050 00
Steel.....do....	18,403	100	18,403 00
Hemp.....do....	196,117	150	294,175 50
Alum.....do....	3,150	200	6,300 00
Copperas.....do....	16,308	100	16,308 00
Coal.....bushels..	992,693	5	49,634 65
Fish, dried or smoked.....quintals..	1,474	100	1,474 00
salmon, pickled.....barrels..	1,509	200	3,018 00
mackerel..do.....do....	204	150	306 00
other.....do.....do....	156	100	156 00
Glass, bottles, black, quart.....gross..	16,734	144	24,096 96
window, not above 8 by 10.....100 sq. feet.	1,959	250	4,897 50
10 by 12.....do....	886	275	2,436 50
above 10 by 12.....do....	2,554	325	8,300 50
Boots.....pair...	105	150	157 50
Shoes and slippers, silk.....do....	3,383	30	1,014 90

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Shoes, leather, men's, &c ..... pair...	5,977	25	$1,494 25
children's ..... do....	1,755	15	263 25
Cigars ..... per 1,000..	19,984	250	49,960 00
Playing cards ..... per pack..	846	30	253 80
			2,043,098 39
Deduct exportation over importation, viz:			
Cinnamon ..... pounds..	1,233	25	308 25
			2,042,790 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 19, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

Statement of lands sold and of moneys received on account of public lands during the year ending on the 31*st December*, 1822.

Offices.	Lands sold in 1822.	Amount received.			Expenses.		Payments made into the Treasury.
		Gross am't received for land sold in 1822.	Gross am't received in 1822 for lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Total am't received in 1822.	Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for land erroneously sold.	
	Acres.						
Marietta	2,868.57	$3,585 63½	$9,541 76½	$13,127 40	$1,292 15½	.....	$11,999 00
Zanesville	14,899.37	18,627 88	47,717 02	66,344 90	2,517 17	$397 78	52,518 77
Steubenville	22,821.38	28,526 71½	25,619 07	54,145 78½	2,981 24	.....	51,840 52
Chillicothe	8,910.94	11,138 49	28,862 56	40,001 05	2,026 73	.....	38,454 25
Cincinnati	6,729.28	8,411 60	95,411 26	103,822 86	3,702 58	20 64	120,533 33
Wooster	15,051.33	19,084 95½	44,283 21½	63,368 16½	2,348 00	.....	61,205 90
Piqua	11,042.10	17,499 74½	.....	17,499 74½	1,706 08	.....	.....
Delaware	102,858.42	128,773 09½	.....	128,773 09½	3,948 31	.....	135,594 10
Jeffersonville	14,656.73	18,321 66	51,228 94	69,550 60	2,837 63	19 25	67,789 06
Vincennes	15,777.20	19,721 62	76,297 44	96,019 06	3,956 34	.....	93,436 54
Brookville	149,335.26	192,239 19	.....	192,239 19	7,188 34	.....	230,981 51
Terre Haute	73,213.15	98,784 24	.....	98,784 24	2,784 73	.....	52,152 24
Kaskaskia	1,661.41	2,076 76	17,889 93	19,966 69	1,326 83	.....	18,864 68
Shawneetown	2,050.12	2,562 65	30,710 91	33,273 56	1,772 94	.....	32,204 51
Edwardsville	5,373.22	6,716 51	13,087 56	19,804 07	1,403 95	.....	9,647 63
Vandalia	2,205.08	2,756 35	.....	2,756 35	1,406 36¾	.....	500 00
Palestine	16,474.01	20,954 39½	.....	20,954 39½	1,950 01	.....	.....
Detroit	17,359.38	25,718 94	7,006 96	32,725 90	1,873 18	.....	10,786 41
St. Louis	11,420.64	14,393 95	49,258 53	63,652 48	3,111 20	213 44	44,094 70
Franklin	13,621.76	17,027 22	41,831 18	58,858 40	3,725 13	62	50,913 63
Cape Girardeau	7,121.30	9,011 61	.....	9,011 61	3,253 45	.....	44,594 77
Lawrence County	22,593.54	28,375 26	.....	28,375 26	2,208 96	.....	.....
Arkansas	567.13	708 91	.....	708 91	1,140 31	.....	2,819 00
Opelousas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Ouachita	2,352.47½	2,940 59	.....	2,940 59	1,624 84	.....	.....
New Orleans	80,091.22	100,132 03	.....	100,132 03	1,904 67	.....	78,000 00
St. Helena Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Washington	10,147.06	12,683 74	57,805 01	70,488 75	3,016 51	2,839 40	64,275 00
Jackson Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	9,940 34
Jackson, (Choctaw District)	.....	.....	.....	.....	640 00	.....	.....
St. Stephen's	5,213.81½	6,510 98	23,767 32¾	30,278 30¾	2,397 20½	.....	31,965 45
Huntsville	21,636.44	27,045 65	30,940 55½	57,986 20½	3,494 11½	.....	46,949 69
Cahaba	43,183.69½	53,979 60¾	186,562 15¾	240,541 76½	3,913 56½	125 17¾	203,412 17
Tuscaloosa	91,361.34½	114,171 84	.....	114,171 84	4,464 70	199 96	238,178 34
Sparta	242.76¾	303 43½	.....	303 43½	1,013 20	.....	.....
Total	792,840.13	1,012,785 24¾	837,821 38½	1,850,606 63½	85,930 43½	3,816 26¾	1,803,581 54

Amount of moneys received in 1822		$1,850,606 63½
Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions	$85,930 43½	
Repayments made to individuals	3,816 26¾	
		89,746 70½
Net proceeds of public land in 1822		1,760,859 93½

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Commissioner.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November* 26, 1823.

E.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, during the year 1822.

From arrears of old internal revenue	$121 11
direct tax of 1798	863 22
new internal revenue	67,544 60
new direct tax	20,098 34
From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	297,500 00
From fees on letters patent	6,000 00
From postage of letters	602 04
From cents coined at the Mint	13,054 00
From fines, penalties, and forfeitures	173 72
From vessels, &c., condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	1,507 86
From gun-boats sold, per act of February 27, 1815	2,381 58
From interest on balances due by banks to the United States	543 72
From moneys previously advanced on account of roads, under the treaty of Brownstown.	578 21
From moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions	2,087 29
From moneys previously advanced on account of Third Census	12 84
From moneys previously advanced on account of furniture for President's house	1,557 65
From moneys previously advanced on account of prize causes	675 00
From moneys previously advanced on account of old Spanish treaty	350 00
From moneys previously advanced on account of balances of advances made to War Department, repaid under 3d section of act of May 1, 1820	71,981 82
From moneys previously advanced on account of balances of appropriations for the War Department, repaid under 2d section of act of May 1, 1820	84,282 16
From moneys previously advanced on account of balances of appropriations for the Navy Department, repaid under 2d section of act of May 1, 1820	267,169 30
	839,084 46

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office.* JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1822.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	$455,356 60	
Executive Departments	449,465 85	
Officers of the Mint	9,600 00	
Surveying department	11,044 46	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,553 08	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	12,124 00	
Judiciary	217,987 59	
		$1,158,131 58
Annuities and grants	2,007 13	
Mint establishment	17,150 00	
Unclaimed merchandise	857 79	
Light-house establishment	145,951 76	
Surveys of public lands	115,922 83	
Privateer pension fund	1,221 62	
Appropriation of prize money	634 20	
Trading houses with the Indians	9,570 60	
Road from Cumberland to Ohio	3,904 77	
Roads within the State of Ohio	3,257 54	
Roads within the State of Indiana	32,629 46	
Roads within the State of Alabama	800 00	
Marine hospital establishment	44,324 61	
Public buildings in Washington	126,859 18	
Florida claims	141 17	
Payment of claims for property lost	55 00	
Building custom-houses	1,319 26	
Payment of balances due to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	3,234 82	
Payment of balances due to Collectors of new internal revenue	499 69	
Prohibition of the slave trade	25,395 42	
Prisoners of war	1,889 87	
Refunding duties on distilled spirits	95 62	
Surveys of the coast of Florida	3,150 00	
Payment of certain certificates	2,109 22	
Miscellaneous claims	101,461 03	
Printing the Journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States	542 56	
		644,985 15
Carried forward		1,803,116 73

Brought forward.....		$1,803,116 73
Diplomatic Department.....	$86,014 78	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	23,648 88	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	13,660 40	
Treaty of Ghent.....	14,742 24	
Treaty with Spain.....	25,770 21	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers.....	1,043 00	
		164,879 51
		1,967,996 24
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:		
Pay of the Army.....	1,078,742 79	
Subsistence.....	235,442 47	
Forage.....	14,347 15	
Clothing.....	172,937 60	
Medical and hospital department.....	14,909 83	
Contingent expenses.....	6,028 38	
Ordnance Department.....	263,553 78	
Fortifications.....	110,795 83	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	3,956 52	
Fort Delaware.....	15,000 00	
Fort Monroe.....	39,640 94	
Fort Washington.....	18,766 70	
Fort Calhoun.....	30,000 00	
The Rigolets.....	77,450 00	
Barracks at Baton Rouge.....	8,108 16	
Materials for a fort opposite Fort St. Philip.....	30,000 00	
Quartermaster's Department.....	387,422 69	
Military Academy at West Point.....	9,589 43	
Brigade of militia.....	11,580 01	
Surveys of ports and harbors.....	3 50	
Medals for officers of the Army.....	4,830 00	
New roof for barracks at Carlisle.....	3,500 00	
Arrearages.....	114,245 09	
Maps, plans, &c., for War Office.....	140 22	
Completing road through Georgia.....	321 01	
Militia courts-martial, Colonel Wood, president.....	762 84	
Militia courts-martial, Thomas C. Miller, president.....	6,494 65	
Militia courts-martial, T. More and D. Fore, presidents.....	606 59	
Militia courts-martial, General Steddiford, president.....	17,839 24	
Balance due the State of Maryland.....	527 00	
Preservation of arms.....	3,298 00	
Army supplies.....	1,244 67	
Expenses of arsenals.....	1,307 81	
Repairs of arsenals.....	324 77	
Repairing arms.....	5,791 05	
Preservation of ammunition.....	3,203 42	
Arming and equipping militia.....	386,687 78	
Armories.....	199,000 00	
Relief of General James Wilkinson.....	2,926 59	
Relief of Joshua Newsome and others.....	647 80	
Relief of Elias Parks.....	2,284 00	
Relief of John Anderson.....	1,300 00	
Relief of William Gwynn.....	47 50	
Relief of William E. Meek.....	1,279 87	
Relief of Cornelius Huson.....	250 00	
Relief of William Henderson.....	2,765 00	
Relief of James Pierce.....	430 00	
Relief of Greenbury H. Murphy.....	1,490 30	
Relief of William Dooly.....	305 80	
Relief of Planters' Bank of New Orleans.....	8,495 70	
Relief of Matthew M'Nair.....	1,776 25	
Relief of Samuel Walker.....	266 64	
Relief of officers, &c., in the Seminole campaign.....	90 00	
Revolutionary pensions.....	1,642,590 94	
Military and half-pay pensions.....	305,608 46	
Indian Department, (contingencies).....	156,492 33	
Civilization of Indians.....	3,127 96	
Treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees.....	25,010 43	
Treaty with the Creeks.....	13,331 27	
Pay of Indian agents.....	7,375 00	
Pay of sub-agents.....	3,866 66	
Presents to Indians.....	5,085 59	
Annuities to Indians per act May 6, 1796.....	14,505 54	
Annuities to Indians per act February 25, 1799.....	15,322 19	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1805.....	1,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act April 21, 1806.....	31,167 17	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1807.....	661 11	
Carried forward.....	$5,522,900 02	1,967,996 24

Brought forward		$5,522,900 02	$1,967,996 24
Annuities to Indians per act February 10, 1808		10,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 1, 1810		4,200 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1811		2,235 07	
Annuities to Indians per act April 26, 1816		50 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1817		38,716 44	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1819		117,050 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 15, 1820		6,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1821		29,454 01	
Annuities to Indians per act January 8, 1821		60,760 47	
Annuities to Indians per act May 7, 1822		15,100 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 7, 1822		18,107 10	
		5,824,573 11	
From which deduct the following repayments, viz:			
Expenses of recruiting	$11,932 25		
Balances due to certain States	104,887 54		
Bounties and premiums	20,700 32		
Mobile Point	10,556 84		
Gratuities	15,450 80		
Cannon, shot, shells, &c	378 95		
Powder magazine at Frankfort, Pennsylvania	17 50		
Survey of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	975 60		
Survey of the water courses of the Mississippi	1,059 21		
Boundary line between the United States and the Creeks	865 38		
Boundary line of Indian cessions	15,000 00		
Claims against the Osages	3,582 50		
Treaty with the Indians in Mississippi	3,610 93		
Relief of T. C. Withers	187 00		
Relief of J. Harding	180 00		
		189,384 82	
			5,635,188 29
			7,603,184 53
NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:			
Pay of the Navy		771,300 38	
Provisions		200,523 46	
Medicines		17,241 30	
Repairs of vessels		294,384 86	
Ordnance		3,953 14	
Freight and contingent expenses		187,603 29	
Navy yards		34,578 90	
Superintendents, &c		26,132 48	
Laborers, &c		9,781 36	
Gradual increase		556,322 88	
Suppression of piracy		12,415 00	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps		87,929 53	
Clothing of the Marine Corps		31,288 02	
Fuel of the Marine Corps		6,084 98	
Quartermaster's stores and contingencies of the Marine Corps		20,256 60	
		2,259,796 18	
From which deduct the following repayments, &c.:			
Purchase of timber	$11,450 82		
Repairs of vessels damaged in action	984 00		
Shot, shells, and military stores	4,035 95		
Repairs of the Constellation	450 00		
Seventy-fours and frigates	4 00		
Survey of the coast of North Carolina	430 38		
Widows and orphans of persons on board the Epervier	7,481 70		
Military stores, Marine Corps	10,500 35		
		35,337 20	
			2,224,458 98
PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:			
Interest, &c., on domestic debt		5,739,760 62	
Redemption of Louisiana stock		5,294 12	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock		23,388 94	
Certain parts of domestic debt		228 44	
Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1796		80,000 00	
Redemption of funded six per cent. stock of 1820		2,000,000 00	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes		277 00	
			7,848,949 12
			17,676,592 63

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

G.

Statement of lands sold, and of moneys received on account of public lands, from the 1st of January, 1823, to the 30th of June, 1823.

Offices.	Lands sold in the first two qrs. of 1823.	Amount received.			Expenses.		
		Gross amount received for lands sold in the first two quarters of 1823.	Gross amount received in the first two quarters of 1823 for lands sold prior to the 1st July, 1820.	Total amount received in the first two quarters of 1823.	Incidental expenses, includ'g salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold.	Payments made into the Treasury.
	Acres.						
Marietta	952.75	$1,190 97½	$444 61½	$1,635 58¾	$531 44	.....	$903 00
Zanesville	4,699.66	5,874 65	3,553 15	9,427 80	701 58	.....	8,732 14
Steubenville	9,147.69	11,434 61½	2,209 53	13,644 14½	963 61	.....	12,335 20
Chillicothe	3,664.45	4,580 54	2,024 58	6,605 12	714 60	.....	5,787 53
Cincinnati	2,476.28	3,095 35	8,075 96	11,171 31	718 62	.....	679 07
Wooster	7,100.49	8,875 61½	4,345 06	13,220 67½	793 88	.....	11,847 08
Piqua	2,584.47	3,230 61	.....	3,230 61	731 60½	.....	17,841 06
Delaware	35,080.51	43,853 68¾	.....	43,851 68¾	1,394 28	.....	45,263 57
Jeffersonville	3,107.75	3,884 67	6,188 28	10,072 95	1,259 14	.....	43,510 94
Vincennes	4,945.90	6,197 19	5,808 77	12,005 96	1,176 35	.....	230 24
Brookville	40,142.43	50,178 13	.....	50,178 13	1,436 09	.....	28,810 24
Crawfordsville	25,375.47	31,719 40	.....	31,719 40	1,733 93	.....	74,690 27
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 72	.....	.....
Kaskaskia	573.00	736 25	806 14	1,542 39	710 67	.....	6,004 10
Shawneetown	400.00	500 00	875 99	1,375 99	741 69	.....	460 00
Edwardsville	5,227.11	6,508 88¾	835 01½	7,343 90½	850 88½	.....	.....
Vandalia	480.00	600 00	.....	600 00	513 54	.....	.....
Palestine	5,468.87	6,836 08	.....	6,836 08	887 71	.....	.....
North of Edwardsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 28	.....	.....
Detroit	17,188.31	21,485 91	87 25	21,573 16	908 33	.....	3,982 57
Southern district of Michigan Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 72	.....	.....
St. Louis	5,199.47	6,499 39½	3,775 13	10,274 52½	858 72	.....	33,961 90
Franklin	6,813.45	8,555 12	4,117 17	12,672 39	970 10	.....	17,734 50
Cape Girardeau	1,031.66	1,289 57½	.....	1,289 57½	631 96¾	.....	16 00
Lawrence Co	893.72	1,117 15	.....	1,117 15	530 46	.....	27,369 00
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Opelousas	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Ouachita	78.40	98 00	.....	98 00	503 51	.....	.....
New Orleans	345.82	432 25	.....	432 25	1,533 93	.....	16,380 11
St. Helena Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Washington	2,496.04	3,112 51	1,864 95	4,977 46	3,103 47	45 40	5,714 14
Jackson Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	375 00
Choctaw district, Jackson	5,837.14	9,015 34	.....	9,015 34	831 44	.....	.....
St. Stephen's	319.43¾	399 29¾	836 38¾	1,235 68½	973 01½	83 18¾	260 87
Huntsville	6,010.93	7,513 62	3,236 75½	10,750 37½	1,164 73	100 65	28,923 85
Cahaba	8,427.60½	10,752 53	41,426 48½	52,179 01½	2,379 72	.....	92,267 10
Tuskaloosa	14,770.89	18,451 09	.....	18,451 09	738 07	199 36	31,325 72
Sparta	239.95	299 93	.....	299 93	509 71	.....	.....
Total	221,079.65	278,316 36½	90,511 21½	368,827 67½	34,574 51½	428 59¾	515,395 20

Amount of moneys received from the 1st of January, 1823, to the 30th of June, 1823		$368,827 67½
Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions	$34,574 51½	
Repayments made to individuals	428 59¾	
		35,003 11
Net proceeds of lands in the first two quarters of 1823		333,824 56½
Amount paid into the Treasury during the first two quarters of 1823		515,395 20
Amount paid into the Treasury third quarter of 1823		142,110 53
Total amount paid into the Treasury, first three quarters of 1823		657,505 73

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November* 26, 1828.

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Commissioner.*

H.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from January 1 to September 30, 1823.

From arrears of old internal revenue		$73 96
direct tax of 1798		108 00
new internal revenue		26,632 42
new direct tax		8,581 81
Carried forward		35,396 19

Brought forward	$35,396 19
Dividend on stock in the Bank of the United States	350,000 00
Fees on letters patent	3,510 00
Cents coined at the Mint	5,280 00
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	10 00
Moneys received under the act to abolish the United States trading establishments	32,500 00
Postage on letters	110 69
Returned passage money of American seamen	20 00
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	20,891 59
Balances of advances made to War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st of May, 1820	44,410 64
Moneys previously advanced on account of the Fourth Census	3,178 84
Moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions	1,828 84
	497,136 79

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823.

I.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1823.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	$257,221 42	
Executive Departments	364,125 39	
Officers of the Mint	7,200 00	
Commissioner of Public Buildings	1,125 00	
Surveying department	9,566 66	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	17,539 38	
Judiciary	143,188 83	
		$799,966 68
Annuities and grants	1,800 00	
Mint establishment	10,139 12	
Unclaimed merchandise	334 59	
Light-house establishment	116,043 86	
Surveys of public lands	119,635 98	
Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas	2,536 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory	2,497 14	
Adjustment of land claims in Michigan Territory	500 00	
Road from Cumberland to Ohio	5,289 48	
Repairing road from Cumberland to Ohio	3,000 00	
Roads within the State of Indiana	17,857 84	
Marine hospital establishment	30,606 66	
Public buildings in Washington	82,200 00	
Apartments in the City Hall for the Circuit Court of the United States	10,000 00	
Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States	1,000 00	
Rebuilding public wharf, and repairing public stores at Staten Island	13,499 00	
Purchase of the 6th volume of the Laws of the United States	2,200 00	
Payment of certain certificates	18 59	
Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal revenue	203 72	
Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	2,027 67	
Prohibition of the slave trade	2,682 08	
Payment of claims for property lost	100 00	
Additional commercial digest	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenses	60,331 91	
Roads and canals in the State of Missouri	4,729 14	
		490,232 78
Diplomatic Department	95,505 56	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	21,862 10	
Relief and protection of American seamen	7,807 07	
Treaty of Ghent, (4th, 6th, and 7th articles)	10,269 00	
Treaty with Spain	18,559 85	
Missions to the independent nations on the American continent	63,270 00	
Treaty of Ghent, (1st article)	2,072 22	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	1,189 88	
		220,535 68
		1,510,735 14

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Army	736,790 09	
Subsistence	208,937 44	
Forage	35,817 05	
Clothing	96,357 43	
Carried forward	1,077,902 01	1,510,735 14

Brought forward	$1,077,902 01	$1,510,735 14
Medical and hospital department	14,680 12	
Contingencies	12,305 95	
Ordnance	24,967 83	
Quartermaster's Department	186,896 47	
Fortifications, (repairs and contingencies of)	22,672 01	
Fort Monroe	74,956 49	
Fort Calhoun	78,343 59	
Fort Washington	24,971 93	
Fort Delaware	31,500 00	
Fort Mobile Point	56,050 00	
Military Academy, West Point	8,559 38	
Brigade of militia	794 56	
Medals for officers	2,400 00	
Arrearages	47,026 61	
Balances due to certain States	6,841 50	
Preservation of arms	42 24	
Repairing arms	418 95	
Preservation of ammunition	1,374 87	
Army supplies	2,231 20	
Repairs of arsenals	175 23	
Arming and equipping militia	177,054 71	
Gratuities	4,210 05	
Armories	222,541 77	
Expenses of recruiting	7,037 42	
Militia courts-martial, New York	2,487 74	
Militia courts-martial, Pennsylvania	152 80	
Relief of James Morrison	17,335 03	
Relief of Eleanor Lawrence	1,070 00	
Relief of Mahlon Ford	306 66	
Relief of Colonel Lawrence and others	70 12	
Relief of officers, &c., of the Seminole campaign	39,202 32	
Barracks at Baton Rouge	17,418 18	
Purchase of woolens	52,659 15	
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	15,675 79	
Road from Plattsburg to Sackett's harbor	2,150 00	
Ransom of American captives	1,763 90	
The Rigolets	20,475 00	
Arsenals	21,061 08	
National armory on the western waters	1,500 00	
Maps, plans, &c., for War Office	10 00	
Materials for a fort opposite Fort St. Philip	697 20	
Revolutionary pensions	1,449,466 45	
Invalid and half-pay pensions	329,779 95	
Contingencies of Indian Department	56,304 89	
Civilization of Indians	9,031 17	
Pay of Indian agents	17,259 19	
Pay of sub-agents	8,505 29	
Presents to Indians	8,782 17	
Treaty with the Creeks	18,379 93	
Treaty with the Choctaws	600 00	
Saginaw treaty	2,000 00	
Treaty of Chicago	1,050 00	
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations	34,500 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 6, 1796	9,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act February 25, 1799	19,262 93	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1805	1,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act April 21, 1806	15,925 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1807	300 00	
Annuities to Indians per act February 19, 1808	5,700 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 1, 1810	2,450 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1811	1,500 00	
Annuities to Indians per act April 26, 1816	150 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1817	26,236 62	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1819	70,950 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 15, 1820	3,000 00	
Annuities to Indians per act May 7, 1822	14,150 00	
Annuities to Indians per act March 3, 1823	5,000 00	
	4,390,273 35	
From which deduct the following repayments: Fortifications, $3,572 26; bounties and premiums, 2,985 47; total	6,557 73	
		4,383,715 62
NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:		
Pay of the Navy	582,899 89	
Provisions	146,975 09	
Medicines	16,778 72	
Repairs of vessels	298,035 53	
Carried forward	1,044,689 23	5,894,450 76

Brought forward		$1,044,689 23	$5,894,450 76
Ordnance and ordnance stores		4,830 66	
Freight and contingent expenses		109,377 31	
Navy yards, &c		64,102 26	
Superintendents, &c		28,817 19	
Laborers, &c		14,933 62	
Gradual increase		239,030 40	
Suppression of piracy		101,977 95	
Survey of the coast of North Carolina		402 00	
Survey of the coast of Florida		1,337 50	
Prohibition of the slave trade		5,538 76	
Inclined plane, docks, &c		15,132 07	
Houses for ships in ordinary		1,520 60	
Pay and subsistence of Marine Corps		117,708 49	
Clothing of the Marine Corps		24,194 25	
Fuel of the Marine Corps		3,123 32	
Military stores of the Marine Corps		3,885 25	
Quartermaster's stores and contingencies of the Marine Corps		12,990 79	
		1,793,591 65	
From which deduct the following repayments:			
Purchase of timber	$100 00		
Purchase of vessels from 8 to 16 guns	1,532 03		
Captors of Algerine vessels	14,970 25		
		16,602 28	
			1,776,989 37
PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:			
Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt		3,745,405 13	
Certain parts of domestic debt		504 97	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock		5,477 07	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes, (warrant dated in 1820)		20 00	
			3,751,407 17
			11,422,847 30

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office.*

No. 1.

Statement of the debt of the United States, October 1, 1822.

Deferred six per cent. stock (unredeemed amount)	$1,224,778 55	
Three per cent. stock	13,296,099 06	
Exchanged six per cent. stock	2,668,974 99	
		$17,189,852 60
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,465,285 47	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank of United States)	7,000,000 00	
Six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	75,852,848 58
		93,042,701 18
The estimated amount, per No. 3 of the Secretary's report of last year, was		93,043,019 67
From which deduct this sum, then short estimated, as reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock		318 49
Making, as above		93,042,701 18
In the fourth quarter of 1822 the following sums were paid on account of the principal of the debt, viz:		
In the reimbursement of the deferred stock	$265,673 32	
In payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00	
		2,265,673 32
Leaving the amount of the debt on the 1st of January, 1823, as per the following statement (No. 2) at		90,777,027 86

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States, January 1, 1823.

Deferred six per cent. stock (unredeemed account)	$959,105 23	
Three per cent. stock	13,296,099 06	
Exchanged six per cent. stock	2,668,974 99	
		$16,924,179 28
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,497,818 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,812,845 44	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,001,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,465,285 47	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,355 27	
Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank of United States)	7,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged five per cent. stock issued in lieu of the same amount of six per cent. stock, under the act of April 20, 1822	56,704 77	
		73,852,848 58
		90,777,027 86

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Estimate of the debt of the United States, October 1, 1823, *and January* 1, 1824.

On the 1st of October, 1823:		
Deferred six per cent. stock (unredeemed amount)	$632,082 35	
Three per cent. stock	13,296,231 45	
Exchanged six per cent. stock	2,668,974 99	
		$16,597,288 79
Six per cent. stock of 1812	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)	15,497,818 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)	6,812,845 44	
Six per cent. stock of 1814	13,001,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,466,847 34	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,606,490 27	
Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank of United States)	7,000,000 00	
Five per cent. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Five per cent. stock of 1821	4,735,296 30	
Exchanged five per cent. stock of 1822	56,704 77	
		73,854,545 45
Amount October 1, 1823		90,451,834 24
Amount per statement (No. 2) January 1, 1823		90,777,027 86
Add three per cent. stock issued since	132 39	
Treasury note six per cent. stock issued since	1,561 87	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock issued since	135 00	
		1,829 26
		90,778,857 12
Deduct reimbursement of the deferred stock in the first, second, and third quarters of 1823		327,022 88
Amount of the debt on the 1st October, 1823, as above		90,451,834 24
Add Treasury note stock issued since		716 75
		90,452,550 99
Deduct estimated amount of reimbursement on deferred stock in the fourth quarter 1823.		274,588 85
Estimated amount of the debt 1st January, 1824		90,177,962 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 4.

Estimated amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1*st October*, 1823.

Total amount issued (as per No. 4 of last report)		$36,680,794
Cancelled, and reported on by the First Auditor	$36,653,357	
Funded at the Treasury from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1823	1,315	
		36,654,672
Outstanding		26,122

Consisting of small Treasury notes		$2,782
Notes bearing interest		23,340
		26,122

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 5.

Statement of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed March 3, 1814.

Amount of claims awarded per statement (No. 5) of last report		$4,282,151 12½
Whereof there has been paid in for lands, per said report		2,447,535 39
Payments at the Treasury to September 30, 1822, per said report	$1,807,879 79	
Payments at the Treasury from October 1, 1822, to September 30, 1823	5,477 07	
		1,813,356 86
Balance, October 1, 1823, consisting of certificates outstanding	18,471 93	
Awards not applied for	2,786 94½	
		21,258 87½
		4,282,151 12½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1823. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 685. [1ST SESSION.

AGAINST DUTY ON IMPORTED TALLOW AND FOR DRAWBACK ON CANDLES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 12, 1824.

To the honorable the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

In this memorial we, the subscribers, tallow chandlers and soap boilers, in the city of Boston and vicinity, ask leave respectfully to represent, that, by certain resolves and a circular, issued at New Bedford, we learn that the oil merchants of that place and Nantucket have petitioned Congress to relieve them from the present "ruinous state of their business," by laying an additional duty on imported tallow and tallow candles.

We might follow the example of our Nantucket and New Bedford neighbors, and endeavor to excite your sympathy and compassion, by a representation of the present "depressed and ruinous state of our trade," which, no doubt, is quite as aggravated as theirs, and, like theirs, is entirely caused by the late excessive importations of oil. But the just and enlightened policy hitherto pursued by your honorable body is a sufficient guarantee that no branch of trade, however small, will be sacrificed to that of another, or the general interests of the community to that of any particular class or body whatever. Hence we shall not trouble you with the recital of any facts which do not go to prove that the increase of our revenue and public benefit are not to be promoted by granting the petition against which we now venture to remonstrate.

Before entering upon a statement of those facts, your memorialists would remark, that the petitioners, notwithstanding their efforts to convince Congress that all their embarrassments proceed from the importation of tallow, in their resolves to the public, say, "that the general stagnation of commerce has, of late, diverted a large amount of capital from other branches of trade to the whale fishery;" and they appear to have understood this to have been the cause of their difficulties; and also to have understood and applied the only true remedy, for they add, that, in 1822, twenty-six vessels sailed from New Bedford for this fishery, but this year they have fitted out but one. This large amount of diverted capital has procured more oil than is wanted for consumption, and it follows, of course, as in every other instance of overdone trade, that the surplus depresses the business, and the only method that will avail is to withdraw this surplus capital. Then, and not until then, will their business return to a sound and flourishing state.

If the tallow which they are desirous of prohibiting is now imported for exportation, its prohibition can have no effect upon the interests either of the oil merchants or agriculturists; and if it can as easily be manufactured into soap and candles in any other country, and be shipped as cheap to the places where it is now consumed, it will, in those places, come in competition with their oil and sperm candles as effectually and precisely to the same extent that it now does; for it is not supposable that this tallow must lie on the hands of the Russians and South Americans, merely because our Government prohibits its importation and manufacture in this country. Nor will it affect the price of tallow, either at home or abroad, as we shall presently show that, without foreign tallow, there will still be a surplusage, the produce of our own country, for exportation; and when sent to foreign markets, it can command no more than the price at which the manufacturers of other nations can afford it, and the price which this surplus nets will, of course, govern the price at home. In fact, it must be obvious, upon the slightest investigation, that the price of tallow must, throughout the commercial world, depend entirely upon the quantity of oil procured from the ocean, and that this quantity may be extended indefinitely; for it has, within the last three years, been increased to such an unparalleled degree, as to reduce the value of both tallow and oil, in all parts of the world, about fifty per cent., bringing loss upon all, and ruin upon many of those whose business has been in either of those articles.

In the growing of cattle, in all countries, tallow is but a secondary object; the beef and hide are the primary and sufficient objects in this branch of agriculture, so much so that, if the price of tallow was reduced even much lower than it now is, nearly the same quantity would annually be produced, and not much more were the price double what it now is.

On investigating this subject, we find that, during the six years preceding the present, there have been imported into the United States less than thirteen millions pounds of tallow, and that there were exported from Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, only twenty millions pounds of soap and five millions pounds of candles, and probably as much as six millions of soap and one million of candles from other ports in the United States. Now, as it requires thirteen millions of tallow to make twenty-six millions of soap, these facts clearly prove that prohibiting foreign tallow would reduce the exportation of soap and candles from five millions pounds annually to about one million and a half.

Among the advantages which this country derives from this branch of business, permit us to name the following: the importation of this tallow, together with the necessary quantity of palm oil and salt used in its manufacture, and the exportation of the soap and candles, has given annual employment to more than three thousand tons of American shipping, with the necessary complement of seamen and capital. It also employs more than three hundred thousand dollars of manufacturing capital, and a large number of manufacturers. It also makes an annual market for more than three thousand barrels of *rosin*, as many of *lime*, two hundred thousand boxes, and sixty thousand dollars worth of alkali, (which last article is worth little or nothing for any other purpose but soap making,) all of which, together with wood, labor, &c., amounting, when the soap is ready for market, to about one-half its value, no part of which, except the rosin, would ever reach a market in any other way. In addition to these advantages, this tallow, at the present duty, annually pays a revenue of twenty-two thousand dollars. The palm oil and salt necessary in its manufacture, the one about two thousand, the other about five thousand, making an annual revenue of nearly thirty thousand dollars, the whole of which is paid by foreign consumers.

Now, as a ton of tallow in England pays a duty of $14 10, while the same quantity in the United States pays $22 40, it is obvious that an additional duty will take this profitable employment from American manufacturers and merchants, and give it to those of Great Britain. Hence, the oil merchants are now, in effect, asking Congress to cut off nearly thirty thousand dollars of revenue, and more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of exports, and to put out of employ three thousand tons of shipping, two or three hundred seamen and manufacturers, and half a million of mercantile and manufacturing capital; and all this sacrifice, if made, we think we have clearly shown, will not benefit the petitioners themselves or any other part of the American community.

Here we should stop, were our object simply that of remonstrating against the petition of the Nantucket and New Bedford oil merchants; but believing, as we do, that an entire repeal of the existing duty on tallow would in nowise be detrimental to the whale fishery, agriculture, or the revenue, permit us to call the attention of your honorable body to the consideration of a few facts in addition to those which we have already stated, and which go to prove the propriety of such a measure.

Great Britain annually imports from Russia about sixty millions pounds of tallow, and probably twenty to thirty millions from South America, from one-half to two-thirds of which, it is believed, is for exportation, while only two millions are imported into this country.

Whence this immense disproportion? The following are all the reasons we can assign: First, the local situation of England enables her merchants to make two voyages to Russia in one season, whereas ours can make but one; second, that Government restricts their colonies to the use of English soap and candles only; and third, the difference of duty in favor of the British manufacturer, at the present value of tallow, is about six per cent.

While this state of things exists, we think the amount of soap manufactured in the United States for foreign consumption must, in future, be very small; while, if the present duty be taken off, it will, in this respect, give us an advantage over the British, which may be equivalent to that which the local situation of their country and its restrictive laws give to them; and thus the manufacturers of soap in the two countries will be placed upon something like an equal footing, as it regards supplying foreign markets with that article.

After taking the foregoing facts into consideration, we believe, nothing doubting, that had tallow, like most other raw materials, and like all other articles imported for exportation, been for the last ten years free from duty, that a very large quantity which has been consumed in the West Indies and elsewhere, and of which the English nation have had the advantage of being the carriers and manufacturers, would have given employment to American ships, seamen, and manufacturers; and while it furnished a market for lime, rosin, alkali, &c., &c., it would, by the duty on the *returns* for those articles, net a revenue to the United States vastly greater than that which has been realized on imported tallow. Indeed, we think there is good reason to believe that the removal of this duty will increase the manufacture of soap to such an extent as to swell the revenue on salt and palm oil alone to such an amount, above what it now is, as to be fully equivalent to the duty relinquished on tallow.

With regard to candles, we conceive the increase of duty would have no effect upon our trade, the oil merchants, or the revenue, as not one box in a thousand is consumed in the United States; and so long as a drawback is allowed on candles, and a duty imposed on tallow, it amounts, in its operation, precisely to a bounty to the Russian manufacturer, to the exclusion of the American; enabling the former to supply the West Indies, South America, &c., one cent per pound (which, at their present value, is nearly ten per cent.) cheaper than the latter; and this trade the Russian merchant cannot pursue directly from his own country, nor through any other, (foreign candles being prohibited in England,) with so much advantage to himself. It is perfectly obvious that this state of things must very soon prohibit the manufacture of this tallow in the United States; in fact, it has already prohibited it, for but one cargo has arrived in the United States this year, and that was immediately reshipped to England. If no drawback was allowed, our merchants would import tallow instead of candles, and export the candles made from it precisely to the same extent that they now do candles, and with the same profit to themselves.

For these reasons, and actuated, as we hope, not exclusively by interested motives, we respectfully ask, that the laws imposing a duty on imported tallow, and granting a drawback on the exportation of foreign candles, may be repealed. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Boston, *December* 26, 1823.

To the honorable the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the subscribers, tallow chandlers and soap boilers, of the city of New York, would beg leave to represent:

That a "circular" is now issued, dated at "New Bedford," by which it is known that those engaged

in the sperm whale fisheries, and in the manufacture of oil and sperm candles, have decided on petitioning Congress to lay an additional duty on imported tallow and tallow candles. It is immaterial to us whether the duty on imported tallow candles be raised or not, because, with the present duty, very few have ever been imported, and, with the character which they possess, it is rare that any of them are ever used in this country, and of course they are again exported. With respect to foreign imported tallow, our feelings and our interests are totally different, and we conceive the statements of the New Bedford memorialists extremely erroneous upon the subject. They state the whole quantity of tallow imported into the United States in the years 1820, 1821, and part of the year 1822, which was considerably large; and then they calculate the *whole* made into candles of small boxes, which, to be sure, would make a very great number of boxes of candles. This, however, is all ideal, and their error consists in this: that very little of *imported tallow* was ever made into candles in the United States, one instance only excepted, where a Boston merchant, not being able to dispose of a cargo of tallow to any advantage, procured a number of chandlers to make it up into candles on his own account. This speculation, we presume, was attended with no small loss. Now, imported tallow is not made into candles at all by any one who wishes to have his name known, or to support a reputation for his goods; and it is well known to be discreditable to those engaged in making up imported tallow into candles, as those candles are of an inferior quality, and will rarely, if ever, even stand the heat of our own climate. The foreign imported tallow was always principally used up in the making of soap; and now it is much more rare that any one thinks of ever using any of it in any other way.

Is there any raw material imported into the United States, for the use of the manufacturers, paying more duty than is levied on tallow? Tallow, on its importation, pays one cent per pound duty; and one pound of tallow made into soap, with the other component parts, bartered for coffee, will surely, either in the West Indies or in South America, purchase, on an average, one pound of coffee, which pound of coffee, consumed in the country, pays five cents per pound duty. If bartered for other produce, the result will be nearly similar. From this it is evident that imported tallow, by one quick and simple turn, pays into the Treasury of the United States six cents per pound, which is more than three-fourths its present value.

Can anything be said as favorable or as advantageous to the country of the whale fisheries and the manufacture of the oil and of sperm candles? The New Bedford memorialists appear to attribute all "the existing depression" in the whaling business, their branch of commerce, to the "introduction of foreign tallow," and appear to regard with indifference the tallow chandlers, a far more numerous class of citizens, and, we hope, as meritorious as themselves. We are willing to sympathize with them for the depression under which their branch of commerce labors, but are unwilling to be destroyed to build them up. They have selected a period in which much tallow was imported. Let them say what quantity has been imported during the present year, for we know not of a cask that has come from any part of the European continent, and little indeed from any other part of the world; and for a long time past all tallow introduced from foreign parts has been attended with heavy loss to the importer. The New Bedford and Nantucket whaling ships used to make very prosperous and profitable voyages; and their owners and others, elevated (say very laudably) with the hope and prospect of continuing equally successful, have pushed that business to an unusual extent—deluged the country with oil—half ruined themselves—totally destroyed and broke up many tallow chandlers—and all of them are very much reduced in their circumstances. The tallow chandling business has for a long time and does now labor under as great a state of depression as any mechanical branch that can be named; but, with respect to oil, no one can be ignorant of the fact that the importation of it has been immensely beyond the wants of the country, and by it candles nearly pushed out of use. It is probable there is not more than one-tenth part the candles used in our own country that there used to be; and we judge, from our own experience, that not one-twentieth part the quantity is exported. To what, then, is this owing? Evidently, in a great measure, to an excessive inundation of oil. The main consumption of tallow is, therefore, for soap; and were an additional duty laid on the importation of it, it is probable it would raise the price of it so much that the manufacturers here could not compete with foreign manufacturers of the same article, and that the exportation of it would be at an end.

We ardently hope such a result would not be considered desirable. The New Bedford memorialists think the great body of our "agriculturists" have a direct interest in laying an additional duty on imported tallow. If they are desirous of raising the price of American tallow, their object would be much more easily accomplished by using their influence to discourage such prodigious importations of oil. Your memorialists are not disposed to yield, in their sincerity and respect for the Government and the prosperity of the country generally, to any class of citizens; and although they have not been dissatisfied with the present duty on imported tallow, still, if any alterations are made, we do hope the duty may be wholly taken off, and the article be permitted to be imported by our merchants entirely free of duty, as most or all other raw materials are. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 686.** [1ST SESSION.

REFUNDING DUTIES PAID WHILE CASTINE WAS IN POSSESSION OF AN ENEMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 15, 1824.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred the several petitions of Joshua Aubin, Nathaniel W. Appleton and C. H. Appleton, John Tappan, William Whitehead, James Crawford, Daniel Johnston, Otis Little, David Howe, Thatcher Avery, Ebenezer Hodsdon, John Lee, Benjamin Hazletine, Samuel Adams, and James Graham, reported:

That the claim of these petitioners depends upon the facts and circumstances connected with what are commonly called the Castine cases, and, from the documents referred to the committee, are, substantially, as follows:

During the late war between the United States and Great Britain the town and harbor of Castine, in

the collection district of Penobscot, were occupied by the forces of the enemy from September 1, 1814, until April 27, 1815, and were in the entire and exclusive control and under the jurisdiction of the said enemy.

On September 1, 1814, the Collector of the Customs for the district of Penobscot removed, with the papers of his office, to Hampton, on the western side of Penobscot river, and there continued to transact the business of the custom-house until after peace was restored between the United States and Great Britain. Immediately after the capture of Castine, the British Government there established a custom-house, or excise house, and appointed a Collector of the Customs, who, from that time until April 24, 1815, continued to receive entries of vessels and merchandise conformably to the laws and regulations in the province of Nova Scotia. During this period many merchants, residing at Castine, imported goods and entered them with said British Collector, paying duties thereon to the British Government; and a part of said goods, on the return of peace, remained in Castine. The United States Collector, after the peace, but before the actual evacuation of Castine, established his office upon or near the British lines, and required that all goods of foreign growth or manufacture which had been imported during the hostile occupation, and were still there, should be entered as if then originally imported into the United States in a foreign vessel, and threatened to seize and detain the goods unless the owners or consignees would immediately pay or secure to the United States duties thereon as aforesaid. To avoid the great loss and injury which would have been sustained by a seizure and detention of said goods, the owners or consignees thereof entered the same with said Collector, and gave bonds for the duties, including the additional duty for importation in a foreign vessel. At the time said bonds became due some of the persons who had given them paid the same, trusting to the Government of the United States for restitution, while others refused to pay, and suits were commenced against them in the District Courts of Massachusetts and Maine for the recovery of the same, which suits were discontinued, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of the unanimous opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States *vs.* Rice, that the act of the Collector exacting said bonds was illegal, the goods not being liable for the duties to the United States.

The petitioners are of the number of those who actually paid the duties to the Government before the suit against Rice, and before the decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing their illegality.

The committee further report, that this subject was brought before Congress in the year 1820, upon the application of Jonathan L. Stevens and others, situated similarly with the petitioners in many respects, and on the eleventh of April of that year an act was passed for their relief, and authorizing a refunditure of the duties, provided it should be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the persons named in the law were residents of Castine or Bucksport, or were purchasers from residents of the goods on which the duties have been imposed.

The committee do not perceive that the residence of the importer or owner of the goods can vary the law applicable to the cases. The decision of the Supreme Court is, that duties could not be legally exacted upon any part of these goods by the United States, and it is presumed that those persons who voluntarily submitted to the authority of the custom-house officers should not be placed in a worse situation than others who refused to comply with the requisitions of the Collector.

The committee do not pretend to ascertain the principle upon which a previous Congress has decided, but believing all the cases to be governed by the same rule of law, they submit to the House the papers and documents they have been able to collect, and, that the subject may be fairly considered, they report a bill.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 687. [1ST SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1824.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Francis G. Macey and others, reported:

That the petitioners, citizens of the United States, residing at Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1820 fitted out the ship General Jackson, and despatched her to the Pacific Ocean on a whaling voyage; that they shipped as master one John Fisher, who they then believed to be a citizen of the United States; that the said John Fisher came to the United States from Great Britain when young, and has resided in this country ever since, pursuing the occupation of a mariner; that in the year 1814 he applied to the courts of Massachusetts to be naturalized, and obtained from the clerk a certificate of his application, which he treated as an act of naturalization, and actually served the United States in the late war with Great Britain.

Owing to these circumstances, the petitioners were led to suppose that the said John Fisher was a citizen of the United States, and did not discover the mistake until after the vessel had sailed on her voyage.

The petitioners further allege, that, in consequence of this mistake, they were compelled, on the arrival of the said ship General Jackson at the port of Nantucket, to give bonds to the United States for the duties on the cargo of spermaceti oil brought by the said vessel, amounting to the sum of $6,858 22, and for $76 93 for extra tonnage duty; against which they pray to be relieved.

The committee are satisfied that there was no intention on the part of the petitioners to commit any fraud on the revenue, or to violate the laws of the United States.

They acted under the impression that the person employed by them as master of their ship was a

citizen of the United States; they could have no motive to violate the law in this respect; and there is no reason to believe that they are chargeable with any improper negligence.

The committee believe it would be unreasonable, under these circumstances, to deprive the petitioners of the fruits of their enterprise, and therefore report a bill.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 688. [1ST SESSION.

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1824.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Barnard Thooft, of the city of New York, reported:

That in May last the petitioner exported a quantity of coffee from New York to Amsterdam for the benefit of drawback. All the formalities of the law were complied with, excepting the execution of the bond for exportation, which was not executed within the twenty days required by law.

It appears to the committee that the petitioner called at the custom-house on three several days within the period for the purpose of executing bond, but at no time did he find the returns made by the inspectors, or the officers ready to complete the business; that the petitioner also called a fourth time at the custom-house, on the 13th June, within the period of twenty days, and was again prevented from executing the bond by the engagements of the custom-house officers, and that he was then taken sick and confined to his house until after the expiration of the legal period.

Under these circumstances, the committee are persuaded that the petitioner used ordinary diligence to comply with the law, and that the omission to execute the bond may be fairly attributed to accidents beyond his control, or otherwise excusable; and they therefore report a bill.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 689. [1ST SESSION.

MINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 19, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 17, 1824.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from this Department.

Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 5, 1824.

SIR: Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign silver coins still current by law in the United States, and of the foreign gold coins, (so far as specimens could be procured,) receivable in payment on account of public lands.

The Assayer's report is as follows:

SILVER COINS.

		oz.	*dwt.*	*gr.*		
5 pieces of French crowns, dated	1793,	10	18	12	fine in	12 ounces.
5 pieces of five franc pieces,	" 1823,	10	16	00	do.	do.
5 pieces of Spanish dollars,	" 1822,	10	16	00	do.	do.

GOLD COINS.

5 pieces of British, dated 1822, 22 carats fine in 24 carats.
1 piece of Portuguese, dated 1822, 21 carats $3\frac{7}{8}$ grains fine in 24 carats.

No specimens of French or Spanish gold coins, especially of late dates, could be procured.

The above assays agreeing, either exactly or very nearly, with former assays, it may be presumed that no alteration has taken place in the quality of foreign coins.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

RT. PATTERSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 690. [1ST SESSION.

DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MR. TODD, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, JANUARY 19, 1824.

General statement of the present duties on sundry articles imported, and of those proposed in the bill before the House of Representatives "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

Articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
Manufactures of wool	25 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad valorem until June, 1825, then 33⅓ per cent. ad valorem, and minimum price of 80 cents per square yard on all cloth excepting carpets, blankets, flannels, baizes, and unmilled worsted or stuff goods; and on these, except blankets and carpets, a minimum price of 40 cents per square yard
Manufactures of cotton	25 per cent. ad valorem; minimum price of cloths 25 cents per square yard; minimum of yarn, &c., unbleached and uncolored, 60 cents per pound; minimum of yarn, bleached or colored, 75 cents per pound	25 per cent. ad valorem; minimum of all cloths 35 cents per square yard; minimum of yarn, &c., unbleached and uncolored, 60 cents per pound; bleached or colored 75 cents per pound
Manufactures of silk	15 per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent. ad valorem
flax	do	do do
hemp	20 per cent. ad valorem	do do
Raw wool	15 per cent. ad valorem	Progressive, from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 50 per cent. after June, 1827
Leghorn hats, &c., and hats of straw, chip, &c., flats, braids, &c.	30 per cent. ad valorem	50 per cent. ad valorem, minimum price $1 each hat, &c
Printing types and japanned ware	20 per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent. ad valorem
Plated saddlery, &c.	25 per cent. ad valorem	do
Other plated wares	20 per cent. ad valorem	do
All articles not specified, of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin	do	do
Bolting cloths	15 per cent. ad valorem	do
Hair cloth and hair seating	do	30 per cent. ad valorem
Marble, and manufactures of	do	do
Paper hangings	30 per cent. ad valorem	40 per cent. ad valorem
Coach laces	25 per cent. ad valorem	35 per cent. ad valorem
Lead, in pigs, bars, and sheets	1 cent per pound	2 cents per pound
in shot	2 cents per pound	3½ cents per pound
red and white	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound
Carpets and carpeting—Brussels, Venitian, Turkey, and Wilton	25 per cent. ad valorem	50 cents per square yard
other, of wool or cotton	do	20 cents per square yard
of flax or hemp	15 per cent. ad valorem	do
of tow	do	30 per cent. ad valorem
Mats and floor cloths	30 per cent. ad valorem	do
Hemp	150 per cent. ad valorem	2 cents per pound
Flax	15 per cent. ad valorem	3 cents per pound
Cables and cordage, tarred	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound
untarred and yarn, twine, packthread, and seine	4 cents per pound	5 cents per pound
Duck, Russia	200 per piece of 52 archeens	200 per piece of 52 archeens
Ravens	125 per piece of 52 archeens	125 per piece of 52 archeens
Holland	250 per piece of 52 archeens	250 per piece of 52 archeens
Cotton bagging	20 per cent. ad valorem	6 cents per square yard
Iron, in bars and bolts, not rolled	75 cents per cwt	112 cents per cwt
Round iron, or braziers' rods	250 and 150 per cwt	3 cents per pound
Iron, in nail or spike rods, and in sheets or hoops	250 per cwt	do
Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	250 per cwt	do
spikes	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound
nails	4 cents per pound	5 cents per pound
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per M	5 cents per M	5 cents per M
exceeding 16 oz. per M.	5 cents per pound	5 cents per pound
Iron and steel wire, not exceeding No. 18	do	do
over No. 18	9 cents per pound	9 cents per pound
Anvils	20 per cent. ad valorem	2 cents per pound
Anchors	2 cents per pound	do
Iron cables or chains	20 per cent. ad valorem	3 cents per pound
Mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron	do	4 cents per pound
Mill saws	do	150 cents each
Cross cut saws and whip saws	do	100 cents each
Hand saws	do	25 cents each
Tenon saws	do	20 cents each
Broad axes	do	30 cents each
Other axes	do	25 cents each
Hatchets	do	15 cents each

General statement of the present duties on sundry articles imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
Adzes	20 per cent. ad valorem	25 cents each
Augers, not exceeding half inch	do	2 cents each
one inch	do	2½ cents each
one and a half inch	do	3 cents each
two and a half inches	do	3½ cents each
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	do	2½ cents per pound
Claw hammers for carpenters	do	5 cents each
Hoes, broad	do	12 cents each
Other hoes	do	10 cents each
Shovels and tongs, of iron	do	30 cents per pair
Muskets	do	$1 50 per stand
Rifles	do	$2 50 each
Fowling and hunting pieces, single barrelled	do	$4 each
double barrelled	do	$5 each
Curriers' knives	do	40 cents
Cutting knives	do	25 cents
Drawing knives	do	25 cents
Scythes	do	25 cents
Sickles and reaping hooks	do	12 cents
Spades and shovels, of iron or steel	do	20 cents
Screws of iron, weighing 25 pounds and upwards	do	8 cents per pound
Wood screws, not exceeding one inch	do	8 cents per gross
two inches	do	14 cents per gross
Wood screws, over two inches	do	20 cents per gross
Vessels of cast iron	75 cents per cwt.	1½ cent per pound
All other castings of iron, not specified	do	1 cent per pound
Frying pans	20 per cent. ad valorem	25 cents each
Gridirons and griddles	do	20 cents each
All vessels of copper	25 per cent. ad valorem	10 cents per pound
Quills, manufactured	15 per cent. ad valorem	$1 per M.
Slates and tiles for building	do	Half cent each
Black lead pencils	do	$1 50 per gross
Tallow	1 cent per pound	4 cents per pound
Tallow candles	3 cents per pound	5 cents per pound
Spermaceti candles	6 cents per pound	8 cents per pound
Soap	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound
Lard	15 per cent. ad valorem	3 cents per pound
Wheat	do	25 cents per bushel
Potatoes	do	10 cents per bushel
Coal	5 cents per bushel	6 cents per bushel
Indigo	15 cents per pound	25 cents per pound
Corks	15 per cent. ad valorem	12 cents per pound
Linseed and hemp seed oil	do	25 cents per gallon
Castor oil	do	40 cents per gallon
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles	15 cents per gallon	20 cents per gallon
not in bottles	10 cents per gallon	15 cents per gallon
Beef and pork	15 per cent. ad valorem	2 cents per pound
Hams, and other bacon	do	3 cents per pound
Butter	do	5 cents per pound
Vinegar	do	8 cents per gallon
Alum	$2 per cwt.	$2 50 per cwt.
Refined saltpetre	7½ per cent. ad valorem	3 cents per pound
Blue or Roman vitriol	do	4 cents per pound
Oil of vitriol	do	3 cents per pound
Glauber salts	15 per cent. ad valorem	2 cents per pound
Epsom salts	do	3 cents per pound
Camphor, crude	do	8 cents per pound
refined	do	12 cents per pound
Prussian blue	20 per cent. ad valorem	10 cents per pound
Copperas	$1 per cwt.	$2 per cwt.
Pepper	8 cents per pound	10 cents per pound
Pepper, Cayenne	do	15 cents per pound
Pimento	6 cents per pound	8 cents per pound
Chinese cassia	do	10 cents per pound
Cocoa	2 cents per pound	3 cents per pound
Chocolate	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound
Plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes	do	do
All other raisins	2 cents per pound	3 cents per pound
Filberts	15 per cent. ad valorem	do
Pine apples	do	2 cents each
Oranges	do	50 cents per 100
Lemons	do	25 cents per 100
Limes	do	10 cents per 100
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10	$2 50 per 100 square feet	$3 per 100 square feet
window, not above 10 by 12	$2 75 per 100 square feet	$3 50 per 100 square feet
window, above 10 by 12	$3 20 per 100 square feet	$4 per 100 square feet
black quart bottles	$1 44 per gross	$2 per gross
bottles, not exceeding two quarts	20 per cent. ad valorem	$2 50 per gross
bottles, over two quarts and not exceeding one gallon	do	$3 per gross

General statement of the present duties on sundry articles imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
Demijohns	20 per cent. ad valorem	25 cents each
Glass beads	do	50 cents per pound
Apothecary's vials, not exceeding four ounces	do	$1 per gross
above four ounces and not exceeding eight	do	$1 25 per gross
Cut glass	30 per cent. ad valorem	3 cents per lb., and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
All other articles of glass	20 per cent. ad valorem	2 cents per lb., and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Paper, folio and quarto post	30 per cent. ad valorem	20 cents per pound
foolscap, drawing and writing	do	17 cents per pound
printing, copper-plate, and stainers'	do	10 cents per pound
sheathing, binders', and box boards, and wrapping	do	3 cents per pound
Other paper	do	15 cents per pound
Dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, not specified; gum arabic, gum senegal; jewelry; gold, silver, and other watches and parts of watches; gold and silver lace; embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones and pearls of all kinds; Bristol stones or paste work; all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones; and laces, (not specified); lace veils, lace shawls or shades, of thread or silk.	7½ per cent. ad valorem	12½ per cent. ad valorem
Spirits, from grain, 1st proof	42 cents per gallon	48.30 cents per gallon
2d proof	45 cents per gallon	51.75 cents per gallon
3d proof	48 cents per gallon	55.20 cents per gallon
4th proof	52 cents per gallon	59.80 cents per gallon
5th proof	60 cents per gallon	69.00 cents per gallon
above 5th proof	75 cents per gallon	86.25 cents per gallon
Spirits, from other materials than grain, 1st and 2d proof	38 cents per gallon	43.70 cents per gallon
3d proof	42 cents per gallon	48.30 cents per gallon
4th proof	48 cents per gallon	55.20 cents per gallon
5th proof	57 cents per gallon	65.55 cents per gallon
Spirits, from other materials than grain, above 5th proof	70 cents per gallon	88.50 cents per gallon

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 691. [1ST SESSION.

LIST OF FACTORIES IN EACH STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 27, 1824.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, January* 26, 1824.

SIR: A resolution of the Senate of the first of March last directed the Secretary of State to lay before the Senate, during the first week of the session then next, a list of the factories in each State employed in manufacturing for sale such articles as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the Digest of Manufactures and such other sources of information as he possessed or could obtain, and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated or not by State laws.

I have the honor of transmitting to the Senate a statement, prepared under the direction of this Department, in compliance with the resolution It has been found impracticable to make this return at an earlier day.

It is now respectfully submitted.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

MAINE.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Maine, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Cumberland	Cordage	1			
	Cotton cloth	1			
	Rum	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			5	$286,400	$230,200
Hancock	Hats, fur, &c	1			
	Leather	2			
	Ship and country work	1			
			4	27,898	24,608
Kennebec	Broad and narrow cloths and satinets	2			
	Leather	1			
	Mill machinery	1			
	Paper	1			
	Sheetings	1			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			7	38,250	65,450
Lincoln	Cloths, broad and narrow	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Lumber	2			
			4	23,025	40,150
Washington	Hats, fur, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
			2	8,100	5,400
York	Cloths, woolen	1			
	Hoops and plates	1			
	Narrow planes	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Yarns and cotton cloths	1			
			5	40,975	74,000
	Aggregate of Maine			424,648	439,808

No manufacturing companies incorporated in this State within the limitation, (1800 to 1820.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of New Hampshire, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Cheshire	Cloths, broad, and cassimeres	1			
	Glass, bottle and window	2			
	Nails	1			
	Paper	1			
	Scythes	1			
	Yarn and cloth	2			
			8	$112,840	$169,000
Grafton	Paper	1			
	Stoves, potashes, kettles, machinery, &c	1			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			3	31,150	208,500
Hillsborough	Boxes, cart and wagon, mill machinery, &c	1			
	Cloths, broad and narrow	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Paper	1			
	Sheetings, shirtings, checks, &c	4			
	Starch	1			
	Yarn and cloth, cotton and wool	4			
			14	135,882	250,350
Rockingham	Boots and shoes	1			
	Bricks	1			

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Rockingham—Continued	Cloths, broad and narrow, and cotton	2			
	Clocks	1			
	Coaches, &c.	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Harness	1			
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	2			
	Leather	1			
	Oil	1			
	Paper	2			
	Rum	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Yarn and cloth, cotton	3			
			20	$437,847	$169,100
Strafford	Cassimeres, satinets, &c.	1			
	Hats	1			
	Paper	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, &c.	3			
	Yarn, cotton and woolen	1			
			7	23,175	116,115
	Aggregate of New Hampshire			740,894	893,065

Schedule of the factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of New Hampshire from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate title.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Chesh	Chesterfield Manufactory	1805	$50,000	Cotton yarn, cloth and woolens
	Proprietors of the Swanzey Factory	1810	40,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Cornish Manufacturing Corporation	1810	50,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen
	Walpole Farmers' Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1811	40,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
	Proprietors of the Winchester Factory	1812	40,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Proprietors of the First Cotton and Woolen Factory in Jaffrey	1813	35,000	do
	Proprietors of the First Crockery Ware Factory in New Hampshire	1813	16,000	Crockery ware
	Contoocook Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1814	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Surry Cotton and Woolen Factory	1814	40,000	do
	Proprietors of the Cotton and Woolen Manufactory in Nelson	1814	35,000	do
	Walpole Manufacturing Company	1817	50,000	do
Grafton	Haverhill and Franconia Iron Factory	1808	200,000	Iron, and other things which may be wrought from ore
	Proprietors of the Bath Slate Company Factory	1812	30,000	Slate pencils, hones, &c
	Bath Alum Company	1812	8,000	Alum, copperas, and vitriols
	Proprietors of the Bath Cotton and Woolen Factory	1814	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Lebanon Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1814	50,000	do
	Bridgewater Village Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1814	50,000	do
	Proprietors of the Lebanon Mechanics' Cotton and Woolen Factory	1815	50,000	do
Hillsborough	New Hampshire Iron Factory Company	1805		
	Increased in	1808	to 200,000	Bar iron, ironmongery, hardware, &c.
	Peterborough Cotton Manufactory Company	1808	50,000	Cotton goods
	Peterborough Second Manufactory Corporation	1809	50,000	do
	Hillsborough Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1809	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufactory Corporation	1810	50,000	do
	New Hampshire Cotton and Woolen Factory at Hillsborough	1811	50,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
	Eagle Cotton Factory in Peterborough	1811	30,000	Cotton goods
	New Boston Wire and Iron Manufactory Corporation	1812	35,000	Wire and various articles of iron
	Manchester Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	Yarn and cloth
	Proprietors of the Souhegan Nail and Cotton Factory	1812	50,000	Nails and cotton
	Proprietors of the Weare Cotton and Woolen Factory	1812	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Hopkinton Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1812	50,000	do
	Proprietors of the Peterborough North Cotton Factory	1813	35,000	Cotton goods
	Proprietors of the Dunstable Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1813	30,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Second Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Corporation	1814	50,000	do
	Proprietors of the First Cotton and Woolen Factory in Wilton	1814	40,000	do
	Proprietors of the Antrim Branch Cotton and Woolen Factory	1814	50,000	do
	Proprietors of the New Hampshire Glass Factory.	1814	50,000	Glass
Rockingham	Portsmouth Salt Works	1803		Salt
	Exeter Manufacturing Company	1808	100,000	Cotton and woolen cloth, &c
	Proprietors of the Exeter Cotton Manufactory	1809	37,000	Cotton goods
	Amoskeig Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1810	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Proprietors of the Pembroke Cotton Factory	1810	55,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate title.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Rockingham—Continued.	Union Cotton and Woolen Factory in Concord	1813	$35,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Proprietors of the Rockingham Cotton Manufactory	1815	35,000	Cotton goods
	Phœnix Cotton and Paper Factory	1820	100,000	Cotton, paper, &c
Strafford	Proprietors of Meredith Cotton and Woolen Factory	1811	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Proprietors of the Dover Cotton Factory Company	1812	50,000	do
	Gilmanton Manufacturing Company	1816	2,000	Cotton, wool, iron, &c
	Dover Iron and Nail Manufacturing Company	1817	40,000	Iron, steel, nails, &c
			2,455,000	

NOTE.—The proprietors of the Dover Cotton Factory have had their capital increased in 1821 and 1822 to $1,000,000
One new manufacturing company has been incorporated in 1821—amount of capital 30,000
Four new manufacturing companies have been incorporated in 1822—amount of capital 850,000
Thirteen new manufacturing companies have been incorporated in 1823—amount of capital 4,000,000
5,880,000
Deduct the original capital of Dover Factory 50,000
5,830,000

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, inclosing the returns, dated August 9, 1823.

"It may be proper to remark, that several of the establishments are merely nominal, having never gone into operation, and that few, if any, of them have, as yet, occupied capital to the extent allowed by their respective charters. A spirit of enterprise and activity, however, prevails at present, as may be inferred from the number and importance of the societies incorporated the present year. On the whole, there appears good reason to conjecture that New Hampshire will, at some future period, hold no mean rank as a manufacturing State."

MASSACHUSETTS.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Massachusetts as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Barnstable	Cloth, cotton and yarn	1			
	Cordage, &c	1			
	Salt and Glauber salts	1			
			3	$91,615	$708,032
Berkshire	Cloth, broad, cassimeres, and satinets	3			
	Iron, cast, of various kinds	1			
	Muskets	1			
	Nails, cut, &c.	1			
	Paper	1			
	Stripes, satinets, and tickings	2			
			9	60,000	111,000
Bristol	Candles, spermaceti, and oil	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Cloth, cotton and yarn	5			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Salt	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, checks, &c	6			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			17	345,620	930,945
Dukes	Cloth and carding rolls	2			
	Salt	1			
			3	8,387	34,535
Essex	Cassimeres	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Flannels, baizes, &c	1			
	Paper	1			
	Rum	1			
			5	69,949	94,816
Franklin	Cloth, woolen	1			
			1		9,700
Hampden	Paper	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, ginghams, &c	3			
	Iron ware, hollow, &c	1			
	Yarn and cloth	1			
			6	28,300	104 000
Hampshire	Cloths, broad and narrow, and satinets	2			
	Paper, of all kinds	1			
	Shirtings and sheetings	1			
			4	10,030	37,000

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Middlesex	Bonnets	1			
	Candles and soap	1			
	Checks, cottons, ginghams, shirtings, sheetings, &c	3			
	Cloth, broad, cassimeres, satinets, &c	2			
	Duck, cotton, &c	1			
	Glass, cut and plain	1			
	Nails, hoops, and rods	1			
	Paper of all kinds	1			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			12	$385,545	$664,800
Nantucket	Cloths, broad, cassimeres, &c	1			
			1	13,000	8,000
Norfolk	Cloths, broad, and cotton and cassimeres	2			
	Hoes, broad	1			
	Iron, bar, of all kinds	1			
	Nail rods, hoops, &c	1			
	Nails, cut, and brads	1			
	Paper	1			
	Plaids, checks, shirtings, stripes, &c	4			
	Shirtings, sheetings, broadcloths, and satinets	3			
	Thread, cotton and yarn	2			
	Yarn, cotton, woolen cloth, and satinets	4			
			20	193,635	623,178
Plymouth	Anchors, bar iron, &c	2			
	Cloths, broad and narrow, cassimeres, &c	3			
	Cordage	1			
	Ginghams, shirtings, sheetings, satinets, plaids, stripes, &c	7			
	Implements, agricultural, iron, edge-tools, &c	2			
	Nails, hoops, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Twist, cotton, and nails	1			
	Yarn and shirtings	1			
			19	320,929	542,894
Suffolk	Balances, lever, and pocket instruments	1			
	Candles and soap	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Glass, window	1			
	Gold and silver leaf	1			
	Mustard	1			
	Rum	1			
	Sugar, loaf and lump	1			
	Types and brass rule	1			
			9	456,798	499,600
Worcester	Cloths, broad, cassimeres, satinets, and yarn	3			
	Ginghams, shirtings, sheetings, &c	2			
	Paper	1			
	Stoves, potash kettles, &c	1			
	Yarn, warp, and plaids	3			
			10	161,011	173,825
	Aggregate of Massachusetts			2,144,816	4,542,325

Schedule of factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Barnstable	Welfleet Manufacturing Company	1815	$100,000	Woolen cloths.
Berkshire	Pittsfield Manufactory	1809	75,000	Cotton and woolen goods.
	Hoosack Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Manufactory	1809	125,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
	Adams Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1809	100,000	Cotton goods.
	Lenox Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Manufactory	1809	150,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
	Adams Glass Factory	1812	100,000	Glass.
	Housatonic Manufacturing Company	1812	80,000	Woolen and cotton goods.
	Adams North Village Cotton Factory	1814	160,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Adams South Village Manufacturing Company	1814	130,000	Cotton and woolen cloth and yarn.
	Pittsfield Woolen and Cotton Factory	1814	130,000	Woolen and cotton cloths
	Dalton Cotton and Paper Manufacturing Company	1814	80,000	Yarn, cloth, and paper.
	Farmers' Glass Manufacturing Company	1814	30,000	Glass.
	Stockbridge Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	130,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Berkshire—Continued....	Cheshire Crown Glass Company	1815	$100,000	Cotton cloth and yarn
	Stockbridge Cotton Manufacturing Company	1815	90,000	Cotton cloth, yarn, &c.
	Lee Woolen and Cotton Factory	1815	130,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Farmers' Manufacturing Company in Lenox	1815	30,000	Woolen cloth
Bristol	Pawtucket Manufacturing Company	1813	400,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Taunton Manufactory	1813	600,000	Copper, iron, wool, and cotton
	Bristol Cotton Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	Cotton cloth
	Falls Cotton Manufacturing Company	1813	150,000	do
	Mansfield Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Swanzey Union Manufacturing Company	1814	80,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1814	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Wellington Cotton Mill Company	1814	90,000	Cotton cloth
	Palmer's River Manufacturing Company	1813	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Central Manufacturing Company	1813	400,000	do
	Easton Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloth and yarn
	Westport Cotton Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Atherton Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Attleborough City Manufacturing Company	1818	70,000	Cotton yarn
	Fall River Manufacturing Company	1820	80,000	Cotton goods
Essex	Salem Iron Factory Company	1800	330,000	Iron, &c.
	Danvers and Beverly Iron Works Company	1803	330,000	Iron, &c.
	Amesbury Nail Factory Company	1805	450,000	Iron, nails, &c.
	Danvers Cotton Factory Company	1810	150,000	Cotton cloth
	Amesbury Wool and Cotton Manufacturing Company	1813	150,000	Woolen and cotton cloth.
	Lynn Wire Manufacturing Company	1814	90,000	Wire, wire work, screws, &c.
	Haverhill Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1814	110,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Linen and Duck Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	Spinning and manufacturing flax, &c.
	Salem Laboratory Company	1819	108,000	Alum, vitriol, aquafortis, &c.
Hampden	Westfield Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	Woolen and cotton cloth
	Agawam Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
	Springfield Manufacturing Company	1814	500,000	Cotton and woolen cloth and yarn
	Hampden Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	400,000	do
	Chester Glass Company	1814	200,000	Glass
	Monson Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	Woolen cloth
	Brimfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Ludlow Glass Manufacturing Company	1815	60,000	Glass bottles, &c.
Hampshire	Northampton Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1810	100,000	Cotton and woolen cloth
	Hampshire Lead Manufacturing Company	1812	180,000	Exploring, working, &c.
	Amherst Cotton Factory	1814	80,000	Cotton, yarn, and cloth
	Cummington Woolen Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Woolen, cloth and yarn
	Cummington Cotton Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Cotton cloth
Lincoln	Farmers' Cotton and Woolen Factory in Union	1815	150,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Middlesex	Malden Nail Manufactory	1810	200,000	Nails, &c.
	Hopkinton and Framingham Cotton Manufacturing Company	1811		
	Middlesex Cotton Factory	1811	150,000	
	Hopkinton Cotton Manufacturing Company	1811	150,000	Cotton cloths.
	Newton Wire Manufactory	1812	70,000	Wire and wire work
	Waltham Cotton and Wool Factory Company	1812	450,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
	Framingham Manufacturing Company	1813	80,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Medford Wire Factory Company	1813	60,000	Wire and wire works
	Holliston Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1813	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
	Watertown Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	120,000	Woolen goods
	Holliston Cloth Manufactory	1814	150,000	Cloths, broad and narrow
	Stow Cotton Manufactory	1815	80,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Watertown Cotton Factory Company	1815	150,000	do
	Rockbottom Cotton and Wool Factory	1815	130,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
Norfolk	Norfolk Cotton Manufactory	1808	120,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Medway Cotton Manufactory	1809	150,000	do
	Sharon Cotton Manufacturing Company	1811	125,000	do
	Wrentham Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	do
	Franklin Manufacturing Company	1813	250,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
	Eagle Steel Company	1813	75,000	
	Union Manufacturing Company	1813	75,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth
	Gay Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Dedham Manufacturing Company	1814	500,000	Woolen, cotton, and iron goods
	Bellingham Woolen and Cotton Manufactory	1814	200,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Neponset Cotton Factory Company	1814	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Walpole Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Stoughton Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company	1815	120,000	do
	Walomopogge Manufacturing Company	1814	130,000	do
	Stony Brook Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Steep Brook Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	80,000	do
	Stratton Cotton Manufacturing Company	1815	90,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Eagle Manufacturing Company	1818	150,000	do
	Dover Iron Company	1819	110,000	Rolling and slitting iron, &c.
	Dimon Factory Company	1820	50,000	Cotton yarn and cloth

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Plymouth	Plymouth Cotton Manufactory	1809	$150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Kingston Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1811	70,000	Cotton yarn and woolen, &c.
	Marshfield Cotton and Wool Manufactory	1811	200,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth.
	Hingham Woolen Manufactory	1812	120,000	Woolen goods
	Jones River Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloth
	Duxbury Manufacturing Company	1813	150,000	do
	Plympton Cotton Factory Company	1813	100,000	Cotton and woolen cloth, &c.
	Bridgewater Manufacturing Company	1813	150,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth.
	Newmarket Manufacturing Company	1813	200,000	do do and iron.
	Pembroke Cotton and Woolen Manufactory	1814	130,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth.
	Second Pembroke Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1814	130,000	do
	Plympton Wool Manufacturing Company	1814	130,000	Woolen cloths
	Plymouth Woolen and Cotton Factory	1814	200,000	Woolen, cotton, and linen yarn and cloth.
	Matfield Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Duxbury South River Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Machinery, cotton and woolen goods.
	Middleborough Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Westport Cotton Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	do
	West Factory Company	1815	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloth and linen yarn.
Suffolk	Boston Glass Manufactory	1809	250,000	Glass
	Boston Hat Manufactory	1810	120,000	Hats, caps, &c.
	Boston Manufacturing Company	1813	500,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
	Massachusetts File Manufacturing Company	1814	230,000	
	Boston Porcelain and Glass Company	1814	200,000	Earthen ware, and glass of all kinds.
	Linen Spinning Company	1814	200,000	Spinning, flax, hemp, &c.
	Patent Pin Manufactory	1815	70,000	
	Suffolk Manufacturing Company	1819	250,000	Woolen, cotton, silk, and linen fabrics.
Worcester	Fitchburg Cotton Manufactory	1807	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Sutton and Charlton Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Association	1811	160,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen cloth.
	Village Cotton, Wool, and Linen Manufacturing Company	1812	150,000	do
	Merino Wool Factory Company	1812	150,000	Woolen and cotton cloth
	Royalston Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company	1813	70,000	Woolen and cotton yarn and cloth
	West Boylston Manufacturing Company	1814	174,000	Cotton & woolen cloth and fine wire.
	Globe Manufacturing Company	1814	80,000	Cotton, woolen, cloth, and yarn
	Northborough Manufacturing Company	1814	300,000	do
	Ashburnham Cotton Factory Company	1814	80,000	Cotton, yarn, thread, cloth, &c.
	Athol Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Spinning cotton, wool, &c.
	Northbridge Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Northbridge Cloth Manufacturing Company	1814	130,000	Cotton and woolen cloth
	Oxford Central Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and woolen yarn and cloth.
	Oakham Cotton and Woolen Factory Company	1815	20,000	do
	Phillipston Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	40,000	do
	Western Cotton Manufactory	1815	120,000	Cotton goods
	Village Factory	1815	150,000	Cotton, woolen, and flax goods
	Douglas Cotton Manufacturing Company	1816	200,000	Cotton yarn and cloths
	North Brookfield Woolen Manufacturing Company	1816	80,000	Woolen cloths
	Dudley Cotton Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Cotton cloths
	Southbridge Factory Company	1816	100,000	Woolen cloths
	Rivulet Manufacturing Company	1816	150,000	Woolen yarn and cloths
	Ashburnham Leather Manufactory	1820	40,000	Morocco and other leather
			21,049,000	

NOTE.—Three new companies have been incorporated in 1821; amount of capital $210,000
Ten ..... do ..... do .... in 1822 ..... do 3,445,000
Ten ..... do ..... do .... in 1823 ..... do 3,185,000
Authorized capital 6,840,000

Extract of a letter from Governor Eustis, inclosing the returns, dated July 31, 1823.

"We have not the means of ascertaining the amount of capital in actual employment. In many instances it probably does not exceed one half or two-thirds of the amount authorized by law."

RHODE ISLAND.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Rhode Island, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Bristol	Beer	1			
	Bonnets, straw	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cider	1			
	Flax	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails	1			
	Rum	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, tickings, ginghams, plaids, &c	3			
	Worsted stuffs	1			
	Yarn	1			
			17	$76,000	$350,000
Kent	Anchors	1			
	Leather	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, plaids, ginghams, cassimeres, and yarn	7			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			10	346,012	776,172
Newport	Bedtickings, ginghams, stripes, plaids, &c	2			
	Cloths, broad, kerseys, carpeting, satinets, flannels, and plaids	3			
	Cordage	1			
	Gin	1			
	Leather, for gloves	1			
	Rum	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, and tickings	1			
			10	143,900	113,500
Providence	Boots, shoes, morocco, &c	1			
	Button moulds	1			
	Cloth, cotton and woolen, and satinets	4			
	Gin	2			
	Ginghams, stripes, checks, shirtings, &c	1			
	Gloves, leather	1			
	Goods, piece, cotton, satinets, and threads	2			
	Lamps and tinners' ware	1			
	Leather, sole and upper, &c	2			
	Nails and iron, slit	1			
	Paper	1			
	Rum	1			
	Satinets and broadcloth	3			
	Sheetings, shirtings, checks, and plaids	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, chambrays, tickings, &c	7			
	Vestings, worsted and silk cloths	1			
	Webbings and lamp wick	1			
	Yarn and cloths, cotton and woolen	3			
	Yarn, cotton, plaids and ginghams	1			
			35	264,826	775,900
Washington	Cloths, broad, satinets, kerseys, &c	2			
	Leather	1			
	Salt	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, plaids, stripes, &c	3			
	Shoes	1			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			9	47,820	91,650
	Aggregate of Rhode Island			878,558	2,107,222

NOTE.—No factories or manufacturing establishments are incorporated in this State.

CONNECTICUT.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Connecticut, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
Fairfield	Bar iron	1			
	Boots and shoes of all kinds	1			
	Broadcloths	1			
	Cassimeres, satinets, and woolen cloths, &c	3			
	Coaches, phætons, chaises, &c	1			
	Cotton webbing, yarn, and sheeting	2			
	Earthen ware, colored	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats of various kinds, caps, &c	1			
	Horn combs	1			
	Leather, upper and harness	1			
	Medicines, pulverized	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddles, bridles, trunks, &c	2			
	Saddletrees	2			
	Syringes, catheters, fire pumps, &c	1			
			21	$460,437	$361,800
Hartford	Bar iron, tin, &c	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c	2			
	Buttons	1			
	Cloths, cotton	1			
	Combs	1			
	Gin, neutral spirits, and whiskey	4			
	Glass, bottles	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Paper of various kinds	1			
	Rum	1			
	Satinets	1			
	Sheetings, shirtings, tickings	2			
	Stone ware	1			
	Stripes, plaids, &c	1			
	Thread and stocking yarn	1			
	Yarn, stocking and weaving	1			
			21	426,574	553,700
Litchfield	Anchors, steam engines, bar and pig iron, &c	2			
	Bar and draught iron, share moulds, &c	3			
	Broadcloths, satinets, and cassimeres	3			
	Clocks, brass and wood	1			
	Cotton cloths	1			
	Hats	1			
	Machine and hand cards	1			
	Nail rods, steamboat and mill irons	2			
	Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, &c	1			
	Scythes, axes, and carpenters' tools	1			
			16	306,420	298,820
Middlesex	Anchors and bar iron	1			
	Broadcloths, yarn, stripes, &c	2			
	Cassimeres, satinets, and shirtings, &c	2			
	Cordage, &c	1			
	Ivory combs	1			
	Paper, cap, letter, &c	1			
	Patent augers, &c	1			
	Pistols of various kinds	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Satinets, stripes, checks, and woolens	2			
	Swords	1			
			14	237,800	412,850
New Haven	Bell, church, andirons, &c	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, and satinets	1			
	Buttons, gilt, ivory, wire-eyed, brass lamps, &c	3			
	Cabinet ware and fancy chairs	2			
	Candles and soap	2			
	Coaches, gigs, and other carriages	1			
	Combs of various kinds	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, various sorts, morocco, bindings, &c	2			
	Muskets	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pitchforks, patent	1			
	Rum	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Nos.	Amount of Nos.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufact'd.	Capital invested.
New Haven—Continued	Screw augers, &c	1			
	Wagons, straw-cutting machines, &c	1			
	Yarn, cotton, woolen cloths, &c	1			
			22	$412,835	$379,000
New London	Broadcloths, cassimeres, blankets, &c	4			
	Gin	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, writing and printing, &c	2			
	Satinets, shirtings, &c	2			
	Shirtings, plaids, checks, sheetings, &c	3			
	Stone ware	1			
	Woolen cloths, flannels, &c	2			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			18	195,048	321,689
Tolland	Cotton cloths and yarn	3			
	Glass bottles of all sizes	1			
	Paper, writing, printing, &c	1			
	Satinets	1			
	Stoves, cast iron machinery	1			
			7	92,530	113,900
Windham	Broadcloths, satinets, and cassimeres	2			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Gin	1			
	Paper and woolen cloths	1			
	Satinets, flannels, woolens, &c	2			
	Sheetings, checks, &c	1			
	Shirtings, tickings, diapers, plaids, &c	3			
	Stripes, cotton yarn, &c	1			
	Woolen cloths, &c	1			
			13	297,560	702,766
	Aggregate of Connecticut			2,429,204	3,144,525

Schedule of factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Fairfield	Byram Manufacturing Company	1813	$500,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Saugatuck Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	do
	Richmondville Manufacturing Company	1819	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Hartford	Hartford Manufacturing Company	1814	250,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Marlborough Manufacturing Company	1815	75,000	do
	Berlin Cotton Factory Company	1818	50,000	Cotton yarn and cloths
	Union Manufacturing Company	1819	200,000	Cotton and wool
Litchfield	Sharon Valley Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Woodbury Glass Company	1820	200,000	Glass
Middlesex	East Haddam Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	Woolen and cotton fabrics
	Smith Manufacturing Company	1815	75,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Mattabesec Company	1818	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Pamcacha Manufacturing Company	1819	200,000	Cotton and wool
New Haven	Waterbury Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Milford Marble Company	1815	50,000	Marble
New London	Groton Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Mystic Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	Cotton wool, tools, machinery, flour.
	Bozrah Manufacturing Company	1814	300,000	Cotton wool, tools, and machinery.
	Jewett City Manufacturing Company	1815	200,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Williams Manufacturing Company	1817	50,000	do
Tolland	Tankerhoosen Cotton Factory	1814	150,000	Cotton fabrics
	Hebron Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Washington Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	do
	Coventry Manufacturing Company	1819	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Windham	Danielson Manufacturing Company	1812	110,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Andros Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	do
	Willimantic Cotton Manufactory	1814	100,000	Cotton fabrics. [Extinct.]
	Central Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Arnold Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	do
	Moosup Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	Cotton fabrics
	Muddy Brook Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Windham—Continued...	Sprague Manufacturing Company	1815	$150,000	Cotton, yarn, and cloths
	Stone Chapel Manufacturing Company	1815	200,000	Cotton and woolen fabrics
	Woodstock Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	..... do.....
	Chestnut Hill Manufacturing Company	1815	150,000	Cotton goods
	Pomfret Woolen Manufacturing Company	1817	50,000	Woolen cloths
	Mansfield Manufacturing Company	1818	30,000	Cotton and woolen goods
			5,540,000	

NOTE.—One new Company has been incorporated in 1821, amount of capital $100,000
Four .....do..... do.... in 1822..... do 500,000
Seven .....do .....do.... in 1823.....do 1,300,000
$1,900,000

Copy of a note from the Secretary of State of Connecticut, attached to the returns, dated November 7, 1823.

"A few companies that obtained acts of incorporation, but never went into operation, are omitted; some may have been discontinued besides those designated in the last column. In other respects, the above is a true and complete schedule."

VERMONT.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Vermont, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Addison	Brandy and whiskey	1			
	Cards, machine	1			
	Chimney-pieces, &c., marble	1			
	Cloth, fulled	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron, bloom	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Shirtings and cotton yarn	2			
			11	$79,229	$63,000
Bennington	Broadcloths, kerseymeres, and satinets	3			
	Cloths, plain, flannels, and shirtings, &c	3			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	3			
	Whiskey	2			
			12	22,324	76,570
Caledonia	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Leather	1			
	Pearlashes	1			
	Shaving boxes and brushes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	10,176	6,505
Chittenden	Cabinet ware, &c	1			
	Cloth, dressing	3			
	Flour and meal	2			
	Leather	2			
	Lumber	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Ploughs	1			
	Satinets and plain cloths	1			
	Wagons, &c	2			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	2			
			19	237,746	101,160
Franklin	Cabinet ware	1			
	Chimney-pieces, gravestones, sideboards, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Kerseymeres, blankets, &c	1			
	Leather, boots, and shoes	3			
	Stoves, hollow ware, &c	1			
	Wagons, sleighs, &c	1			
	Woolen cloths	1			
			10	18,689	

VERMONT—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Orange	Copperas	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
			3	$16,690	$11,313
Rutland	Bar iron, shovels, and spades	1			
	Brandy, gin, and whiskey	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c	2			
	Cotton yarn and cloth	2			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Rolled iron, nail rods, and nails	1			
	Sheetings and shirtings	1			
	Stoves and hollow ware	1			
	Woolen cloths	1			
	Wrought iron	1			
			13	187,153	158,318
Washington	Boots, shoes, &c	2			
	Broadcloths, &c	1			
	Chairs and cabinet ware	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails and scythes	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pearl and pot ashes	1			
	Pills, bitters, opodeldoc, &c	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Saddles, harness, &c	1			
	Wagons, carts, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Woolen cloths	1			
			15	54,633	55,900
Windham	Bibles, spelling books, &c	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c	1			
	Cloths and cotton yarn	4			
	Oil, linseed	2			
	Paper	2			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	21,900	82,320
Windsor	Broad and plain cloths and cassimeres	1			
	Cotton yarn	2			
	Gin and whiskey	2			
	Ginghams, stripes, &c	1			
	Hats and bonnets	2			
	Leather, upper and sole	2			
	Lumber	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	2			
	Scythes	1			
	Shirtings, woolen cloths, &c	1			
	Shoes of all kinds	1			
			23	141,809	104,706
	Aggregate of Vermont			784,349	691,157

Schedule of the factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Addison	Middlebury Manufacturing Company	1807	Unlimited	Cotton and woolen goods
	Middlebury Marble Manufacturing Company	1809	do	Marble
	Champlain Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company*	1810	$5,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Vermont Glass Manufacturing Company*	1810	Unlimited	Glass
	Warren Iron Manufacturing Company*	1810	do	Iron
	Monkton Argyle Company	1810	do	Porcelain
	Dunmore Manufacturing Company*	1813	do	Cotton and woolen goods

* Not in operation.

VERMONT—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Addison—Continued	Addison County Manufacturing Company*	1814	Unlimited.	Woolen, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics.
	Vergennes Iron Manufacturing Company	1815	do	Iron
Bennington	Bennington Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1810	do	Cotton and woolen goods
	Paran Creek Manufacturing Company	1811	$7,000	Cotton, woolen, and flaxen goods
	Safford Cotton, Woolen, and Linen Factory Company*	1813	40,000	do
Caledonia	Lyndon Manufacturing Company	1810	Unlimited.	Cotton and woolen goods
Franklin	St. Alban's Manufacturing Company	1815	do	Cotton and woolen goods and nails ;
Orange	Vermont Mineral Factory Company	1809	do	Copperas and vitriol
	Thetford Mineral Company*	1810	do	Lead
	Thetford Manufacturing Company*	1810	do	Woolen, cotton, flaxen goods, &c.
	Thetford Copperas Factory Company	1812	do	Copperas and vitriol
Orange and Windsor	Vermont Iron and Copperas Factory Company*	1812	do	Iron and copperas
Orleans	Magog Stone Company	1820	do	Stone
Rutland	Poultney Manufacturing Company	1808	do	Woolen goods
	Farmers' Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1811	do	Cotton and woolen goods
	Pittsford Manufacturing Company	1812	do	Cotton, woolen, hempen, iron, stone wood, oil, and hats, goods manufactured.
	Pawlet Manufacturing Company	1812	$15,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Washington	Barre Manufacturing Company	1809	Unlimited.	Woolen, cotton, flaxen, leather, iron, and wooden articles.
	Montpelier Manufacturing Company*	1809	do	Cotton and woolen goods
	Barre Alum Company*	1811	do	Alum and paints
	Vermont Card Manufacturing Company*	1813	$15,000	Cards and card wire
Windham	Brattleboro' Cloth Manufacturing Company	1812	Unlimited.	do
	Newfane Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company*	1814	$20,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Sexton's Village Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	20,000	do
	Westminster Manufacturing Company	1815	50,000	do
Windsor	Hartford Manufacturing Company	1807	Unlimited.	do
	Windsor Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company*	1809	do	do
	Springfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1812	do	do
	Bethel Manufacturing Company	1814	do	Cotton, woolen, and linseed oil articles.
	Vermont Lead Refining and Manufacturing Company†	1817	$100,000	Lead

* Not in operation. † Not located, nor in operation.

NOTE.—No limited aggregate can be ascertained.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State of Vermont, inclosing the preceding schedule, dated November 30, 1823.

"The companies marked thus (*) in the accompanying schedule, though not within the requisition of the Department, appear to be necessary, in order to convey accurate information of the situation of several of these incorporations; and it is believed that several establishments, to which, in the list, no references are affixed, are not, at this time, in operation. It may be proper to remark, that a list of incorporated factories will not furnish an accurate estimate of the manufactures of the State, as much of the capital employed in manufacturing is vested in private and unincorporated factories."

NEW YORK.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of New York, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Albany	Ale and strong beer	1			
	Clocks, wooden	1			
	Cutlery	1			
	Deer skins dressed, mittens and gloves	1			
	Flour	1			
	Gin and whiskey	1			
	Hats	2			
	Hollow ware, moulds, castings, &c.	1			
	Leather, upper and sole, harness, &c.	3			
	Paper, cap, letter, &c.	1			
	Plough plates, stoves, iron ware, &c.	1			
	Potashes	1			
	Rum	1			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Albany—Continued	Saddles, bridles, harness, &c	1			
	Shirtings	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Tin and sheet iron wire	2			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whips, mounted and common	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			24	$466,988	$166,695
Broome	Beer	1			
	Cabinet ware	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Gloves and mittens	1			
	Hats	2			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Lumber	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Pearlashes	2			
	Rifles, pistols, and muskets	1			
	Saddles, harness, trunks, &c	2			
	Shovels and spades	1			
	Spinning wheels	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			19	78,201	54,500
Cayuga	Axes, edge tools, machinery, &c	1			
	Beer	1			
	Chairs and spinning wheels	2			
	Church and other bells, mathematical instruments, &c	1			
	Combs	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Fulling and dressing cloth, &c	6			
	Furniture, cabinet	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	2			
	Nails	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Ploughs	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Saddles, harness, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Satinets, cassimeres, and other woolen cloths	1			
	Scythes, sieves, &c	2			
	Tin and sheet iron ware	1			
	Wagons, sleighs, &c	1			
	Whiskey	3			
			29	255,836	89,919
Chenango	Broadcloths, satinets, cassimeres, &c	2			
	Paper, writing, wrapping, &c	1			
	Tickings, plaids, checks, stripes, &c	1			
			4	45,787	149,005
Clinton	Axes, hoes, and scythes	1			
	Bar iron	1			
	Chairs	1			
	Cloth, manufactured and dressed	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Hollow ware and iron castings	1			
	Iron, sheet and rolled	1		Appendix.	
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Ploughs and spinning wheels	1			
	Potashes	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Segars	1			
	Tin ware of all kinds	1			
			15	111,065	94,700
Columbia	Broad and narrow cloths, satinets, &c	2			
	Cabinet ware of all kinds	1			
	Gun barrels, scythes, &c	1			
	Harness, saddles, &c	1			
	Iron, pig, and refined bar iron	1			
	Leather of all sorts	1			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Columbia—Continued	Soap and candles	1			
	Stoves, mounted, pipes, boilers, &c.	1			
			9	$72,125	$176,200
Cortland	Beer	1			
	Clocks, wooden	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	1			
	Machines, carding and spinning	1			
	Morocco shoes and boots	1			
	Nails of all kinds, and brads	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	3			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Printers' work, as newspapers, pamphlets, &c.	1			
	Saddles, bridles, harness, &c.	1			
	Scythes, hoes, axes, &c.	1			
	Spinning wheels	1			
	Tin ware, stoves, &c.	1			
	Wagons, sleighs, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			20	109,312	42,175
Delaware	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			4	55,469	42,495
Dutchess	Bar iron	1			
	Broad and narrow cloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c.	6			
	Flour and meal	2			
	Nails, cut	2			
	Paper	1			
	Porter, ale, and beer	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, diapers, &c.	3			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded, &c.	1			
	Woolen goods of all sorts	1			
			19	287,800	390,700
Essex	Bar iron, wagon tire, ploughshare moulds, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Muskets, rifles, &c.	1			
	Nails, wrought and cut, &c.	2			
	Paint, emery, red and gray	1			
	Plough irons, hoes, axes, &c.	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Wagons, carts, sleighs, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			16	101,925	100,280
Genesee	Cotton cloths	1			
	Flour	1			
	Salt	1			
	Scythes	1			
			4	7,000	70,000
Greene	Ashes, pot	1			
	Broadcloths and satinets	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Flour	2			
	Horn combs	1			
	Leather of various kinds	1			
	Paper	1			
	Scythes and axes	1			
	Stone ware	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			13	94,820	152,100
Herkimer	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Herkimer—Continued	Leather, boots, and shoes	1			
	Machinery for manufactories	1			
	Nails	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Rolls, carded, and cloth dressed	1			
	Scythes, hoes, axes, and edged tools	2			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons, carts, sleighs, &c	1			
	Wagon tire, sleigh shoes, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Yarn, shirtings, sheetings, &c	1			
			15	$202,984	$223,276
Jefferson	Beer, strong	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	1			
	Nails and hoop iron,	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, foolscap, &c	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Satinets and narrow cloths	1			
	Scythes	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, tickings, &c	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	153,385	192,502
Kings	Cordage	1			
	Floor cloth	1			
	Flour	1			
	Gin	1			
	Leather	1			
	Mustard	1			
	Rum	1			
	Whips	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	.....	106,500
Lewis	Beer	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			4	.....	44,399
Madison	Hollow ware, potash kettles, stoves, &c	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, stripes, checks, &c	1			
	Window glass	1			
			3	31,200	71,600
Montgomery	Broad and narrow plain cloths, cassimeres, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	2			
	Lumber	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, writing, &c	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Rolls, carded, and cloth dressed	1			
	Scythes	1			
	Tin ware	2			
	Whiskey and gin	2			
			16	110,340	91,754
New York, city and county of	Black lead pencils and crayons	1			
	Blockmakers' work in general	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Brass andirons, shovels and tongs, &c	1			
	Brushes, bellows, &c	1			
	Burr millstones	1			
	Chairs, fancy and Windsor	1			
	Chemical drugs	2			
	Coaches, gigs, &c	1			
	Colors	1			
	Cotton goods generally	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Glass, cut	1			
	Gloves and mittens	1			
	Gummed silk, medicated elastic, linen and cotton	2			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articl ufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
New York, city and county of—Continued.	Hats	1			
	Iron castings, railing, copper and brass, &c	4			
	Lead of all descriptions, distil worms, and pewter ware	1			
	Lead, white and red, and whiting	1			
	Locks, bolts, hinges, &c	1			
	Marble mantels, tombs, monuments, busts, vases, statues, table tops, and sideboards, &c	6			
	Morocco, roans, binding, &c	1			
	Nails, cut, &c	2			
	Needles and fish hooks	1			
	Patent painted floor cloth	1			
	Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture	1			
	Porter and ale	1			
	Rum	1			
	Saddlery in general	1			
	Satinets and broadcloths	1			
	Screens, sieves, safes, &c	1			
	Silver ware	1			
	Smokejacks, plating mills, &c	1			
	Snuff and tobacco	1			
	Soap, tallow, and spermaceti candles	3			
	Soap, fancy, transparent, &c	1			
	Steam engines and castings of all kinds	2			
	Stills, worms, &c	1			
	Stockings, pantaloons, &c	1			
	Stone cutting in general	1			
	Stone ware	1			
	Sugar, refined	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Turpentine, spirits, varnish, &c	1			
	Types, printing and stereotype plates	1			
	Whips	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			61	$657,246	$1,780,950
Niagara	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs	1			
	Copper and tin ware	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Guns and gun locks	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			10	31,600	13,750
Onondaga	Bar iron	1			
	Beer, porter, and ale	2			
	Chairs, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	2			
	Hollow ware, stoves, &c	1			
	Leather, upper and sole, and morocco	3			
	Machines, carding and spinning	1			
	Paper	1			
	Rolls carded, cloth dyed, fulled, and dressed, &c	4			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Satinets, cassimeres, and plain cloths	1			
	Whiskey and gin	2			
	Window sash	1			
			24	222,358	267,160
Oneida	Bar iron	2			
	Beer and ale	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets	2			
	Cotton cloth and yarn	1			
	Glass bottles and tumblers	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron castings, hollow ware, &c	1			
	Leather, upper and sole, and morocco	2			
	Nails	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Rifles, &c	1			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Oneida—Continued	Shirtings, sheetings, tickings, &c	4			
	Whiskey	2			
	Window glass, cylinder and crown	2			
			23	$383,090	$881,683
Ontario	Window glass	1			
			1	42,000	70,000
Orange	Apple brandy	1			
	Cloths, broad and narrow, and cassimeres	2			
	Flour, rye, and corn meal, &c	2			
	Flour and linseed oil	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	1			
	Paper	1			
	Shirtings and stripes	1			
	Wagons, ploughs, &c	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			12	36,100	311,850
Oswego	Beer	1			
	Iron castings of every kind	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Rolls carded and cloth dressed	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	96,382	64,350
Otsego	Beer	1			
	Bonnets, straw, &c	1			
	Books, school, &c	1			
	Broadcloths, plain, cassimeres, &c	2			
	Clocks, of brass	1			
	Combs	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, upper and sole	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Machinery, carding, shearing, &c	1			
	Nails	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, writing, printing, &c	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	2			
	Scythes	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, checks, plaids, &c	1			
	Stoves, pipes, tin ware, &c	1			
	Wagons, carts, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			23	268,599	428,627
Putnam	Leather, sole and upper	1			
			1	10,700	9,000
Queens	Brass and prince's metal, nails, &c	1			
	Broadcloths, kerseymeres, &c	1			
	Flannels, satinets, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Paper of all kinds	1			
	Rum	1			
	Woolen cloths	1			
			8	4,600	143,613
Rensselaer	Beer	2			
	Broad and narrow cloths, satinets, &c	2			
	Brushes	1			
	Combs	1			
	Cotton yarn, sheetings, shirtings, &c	2			
	Furniture, cabinet, &c	1			
	Gin and brandy	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Hollow ware and iron castings	2			
	Hoops, for cut nails	1			
	Leather	2			
	Linen yarn, and coarse cloths	1			
	Machine and hand cards	1			
	Nails	1			
	Paper	1			
	Prussian blue	1			

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Rensselaer—Continued	Scythes	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Spades and shovels	1			
	Wagons, sleighs, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			27	$220,665	$375,685
Richmond	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Rum	1			
			3	.....	52,700
Rockland	Cotton yarn, sheetings, and shirtings	2			
	Hats	1			
	Iron, bar and draught	1			
	Leather, various kinds	1			
	Nails and brads, &c.	1			
	Press screws, screw stocks, &c.	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco manufactured	1			
			9	107,600	313,340
Saratoga	Ale and beer	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c.	1			
	Cloth, woolen	1			
	Combs, brass	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, boots, and shoes	2			
	Lumber, &c.	2			
	Nails, axes, &c.	1			
	Paper, writing	1			
	Scythes and sleigh shoes	1			
	Tin ware, castings, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	3			
	Yarn, and wool carded	1			
			17	107,905	144,505
Seneca	Beer	1			
	Chairs and spinning wheels	1			
	Flour	2			
	Leather	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Potashes	1			
	Scythes	1			
	Whiskey	2			
	Woolen cloths dressed and wool carded	2			
			13	56,952	84,770
Schenectady	Beer, ale, and porter	1			
	Chairs, fancy and Windsor	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, boots, and shoes	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, writing and printing	1			
	Shirtings, sheetings, &c.	1			
			8	27,800	138,360
Schoharie	Broadcloths, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	2			
			3	8,093	13,700
Steuben	Cloths and satinets	1			
	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Potashes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	128,191	87,430
Suffolk	Boots and shoes	1			
	Candles, spermaceti	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flannels, kerseymeres, and satinets, &c.	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Salt	1			
	Yarn and shirtings	1			
			11	41,915	69,685

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Sullivan	Card boards and handles	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
			2	$18,850	$10,075
Tompkins	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pot and pearl ashes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	23,400	28,500
Ulster	Glass, window	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			2	.....	46,250
Washington	Beer	1			
	Cotton cloth and yarn	1			
	Gin, whiskey, &c	2			
	Leather, boots, and shoes	2			
	Plain cloths, &c	1			
	Shirtings	1			
			8	59,604	88,586
Westchester	Apple brandy	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cotton yarn, twist, filling, sewing, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Paper	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Woolen cloths and satinets	1			
			9	77,200	138,550
	Aggregate of New York	.....	.....	4,844,387	7,774,049

Schedule of the factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of New York from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Albany	Albany Manufacturing Society	1809	$200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Verbank Manufacturing Society	1812	100,000	Woolen and linen goods
	Verbank Woolen Manufacturing Company	1813	10,000	do
	Wharton Creek Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Farmers' Manufacturing Company	1819	25,000	do
Allegany	Allegany Coal Company	1813	100,000	Coal
Broome	Broome County Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Cotton goods
	Union Manufacturing Company	1813	80,000	do
	Broome Glass Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Glass
	Union Furnace Company	1816	25,000	Ironmongery
Cayuga	Cayuga Manufacturing Company	1811	120,000	Clay and salt
	Auburn Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton goods
Chenango	Chenango Manufacturing Society	1811	150,000	Woolen and cotton
	Farmers and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Norwich Manufacturing Company	1812	20,000	do
	Schenando Cotton Manufactory	1813	40,000	Woolen, cotton, and linen goods
Columbia	Columbia Manufacturing Society	1809	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Lead Mine Company	1811	50,000	Lead
	Hudson Furnace Company	1816	20,000	Ironmongery
	Columbian Manufacturing Company	1818	60,000	Woolen and cotton goods
Cortland	Homer Manufacturing Company	1813	50,000	Cotton goods
	First Homer Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	50,000	Woolen goods
Delaware	Mohawk Factory	1811	100,000	Woolen and cotton cloths
	Mohawk Manufacturing Society	1816	50,000	do
Dutchess	Pleasant Valley Manufacturing Company	1809	125,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Dutchess Slate Company	1812	100,000	Slate
	Dutchess Marble Company	1813	100,000	Marble
	Stanford Manufacturing Company	1813	25,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Fishkill Woolen Manufacturing Company	1813	30,000	Woolen cloths
	Amenia Manufacturing Company	1814	15,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Washington Manufacturing Company	1814	10,000	Cotton fabrics

NEW YORK—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Dutchess—Continued	Washington Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	$30,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Dutchess Cotton Manufactory	1814	60,000	Cotton fabrics
	Farmers' Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	Woolen cloths
	Oaksville Cotton Manufactory	1815	50,000	Cotton goods
	Pleasant Valley Company	1816	100,000	do
	Washington Cotton Factory	1817	96,000	do
Essex	Ticonderoga Iron Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Ironmongery
Franklin	Franklin Woolen Company	1816	20,000	Woolen goods
Genesee	Harmony Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Genesee Manufacturing Company	1815	40,000	Cotton fabrics
	Matteawan Company	1815	80,000	do
Greene	Greenville Manufacturing Company	1814	25,000	Woolen and cotton goods
Herkimer	Newport Cotton Manufacturing Company	1811	40,000	Cotton fabrics
	Litchfield Iron Manufacturing Company	1813	16,000	Ironmongery
	Herkimer Manufacturing Company	1814	40,000	Woolen and cotton goods, linen, iron.
Jefferson	Rutland Woolen Manufacturing Company	1811	25,000	Woolen cloths
	Black River Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Brownville Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Henderson Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	25,000	Woolen cloths
Madison	Madison Glass Manufactory	1809	60,000	Glass
	Lenox Glass Factory	1810	100,000	Glass
	Smithfield Manufacturing Society	1810	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Hamilton and Lebanon Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Cotton fabrics
	Smithfield Manufacturing Company	1814	6,000	Woolen cloths
	Eaton Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Lenox Iron Company	1815	20,000	Ironmongery
Montgomery	Salisbury Manufacturing Company	1813	10,000	Woolen cloths
	Minden Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Mayfield and Broadalbin Cotton Factory	1814	25,000	Cotton fabrics
New York	Mount Vernon Glass Company	1810	125,000	Glass
	American Fur Company	1808	100,000	Fur
	American Paint Company	1809	100,000	Paints of various colors
	New York Slate Company	1810	200,000	Slate
	Sugar Refining Company	1811	150,000	Refining sugar
	Susquehannah Coal Company	1811	80,000	Coal
	Farmers' Woolen and Cloth Factory	1811	100,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
	Elba Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company	1811	100,000	Bar iron, steel, and anchors
	New York Manufacturing Company	1812	1,200,000	Cotton and wool cards
	New York Marble Company	1812	100,000	Marble
	Woolen Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	Woolen cloths
	Pine Grove Woolen Factory	1813	30,000	do
	Eagle Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Woolen, cotton, and linen goods
	Beekman Cotton Manufacturing Company	1813	60,000	Cotton fabrics
	Eagle Cotton Factory	1813	96,000	do
	Elm Grove Woolen and Cotton Factory	1813	50,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Belle Isle Factory	1813	100,000	do
	Mining, Smelting, and Refining Company	1814	500,000	Digging, mining, smelting, and refining ores
	North American Coal Company	1814	750,000	Coal
	New York Coal Company	1814	700,000	Coal
	New York Copper Manufacturing Company	1814	250,000	Copper and brass
	Patent Cloth Manufacturing Company	1814	400,000	Cloth manufactured of hair, or mixed.
	Patent Oil Company	1814	100,000	Pressing and straining oils
	Farmers' Woolen Factory	1814	25,000	Woolen goods
	Farmers' Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Hosack Manufacturing Company	1814	50,000	Cotton fabrics
	Leeds Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Woolen cloths
	New York Machine Factory	1814	100,000	Iron, steel, and brass
	Starr Manufacturing Company	1814	20,000	Woolen, cotton, and linen goods
	Phœnix Manufacturing Company	1815	75,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Finance Factory Company	1815	30,000	do
	Mechanics' Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	do
	American Manufacturing Company	1815	20,000	Woolen cloths
	Clinton Cotton Manufacturing Society	1815	30,000	Cotton fabrics
	Linen Company	1815	200,000	Linen
	Farmers' Brewery	1817	60,000	Ale, beer, and porter
	New York Tannery	1817	90,000	Morocco and other leather
	West Point Foundry Association	1818	100,000	Iron and brass cannon, balls, and other ordnance
Niagara	Niagara Glass and Earthen ware Manufactory	1811	150,000	Glass and earthen ware
	Manchester Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton fabrics
	Chautauque Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
Onondaga	Manlius Manufacturing Society	1810	200,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
	Jamesville Iron and Woolen Factory	1811	200,000	Woolen cloths and ironmongery
	Manlius Glass and Iron Company	1811	50,000	Glass, iron, and steel
	Onondaga Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods

NEW YORK—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Onondaga—Continued....	Manlius Manufacturing Company	1813	$30,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Skaneateles Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Bar iron, anchors, mill irons
	Manlius Stocking Company	1814	7,000	Stocking looms, cotton and woolen goods
Oneida	Oneida Glass Manufactory	1809	100,000	Glass
	Utica Glass Manufacturing Company	1810	150,000	Glass
	Oneida Manufacturing Company	1810	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods, scythes, axes, &c.
	Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Society	1811	100,000	Woolen cloths
	Oldenbarneveld Manufacturing Society	1811	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Whitesborough Cloth Factory	1811	40,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen cloth.
	Whitestown Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1813	40,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Hanover Cotton Manufacturing Company	1813	20,000	Cotton fabrics
	Constantia Glass Company	1814	100,000	Glass
	Constantia Iron Company	1814	100,000	Iron, anchors, sheet copper
	Sangerfield Manufacturing Company	1814	60,000	Cotton fabrics
	Rome Cotton Manufactory	1815	50,000	do
	Utica Sugar Refining Company	1816	200,000	Refining sugar
Ontario	Ontario Glass Manufacturing Company	1810	100,000	Glass
	Geneva Glass Manufacturing Society	1810	125,000	Glass
	Ontario Manufacturing Company	1811	100,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Ontario Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	30,000	Cotton fabrics
	Bloomfield Manufacturing Company	1815	60,000	do
	Seneca Falls Cotton Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	do
	Carthage Manufacturing Company	1817	100,000	Ironmongery
	Williams Manufacturing Company	1818	60,000	Woolen and cotton goods
Orange	Cornwall Cotton Manufactory	1811	50,000	Cotton fabrics
	Montgomery Manufacturing Society	1811	100,000	Wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and paper.
	Orange Factory	1812	100,000	Bar iron, anchors, steel, nail rods
	Sterling Company	1814	500,000	Iron and steel
Otsego	Union Cotton Manufactory	1809	100,000	Cotton goods
	Butternut Woolen and Cotton Factory	1812	100,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Otsego Card and Wire Factory	1813	100,000	Iron and brass wire, cotton and wool cards.
	Susquehannah Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1813	100,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Otsego Cotton Factory	1813	100,000	Cotton fabrics
	Manufacturing Company in Burlington	1813	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Unadilla Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Otsego Factory	1814	100,000	Cotton goods
	Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1816	50,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Garretsville Manufacturing Company	1818	70,000	do
	Garrats Manufacturing Company	1818	70,000	do
Queens	Flushing Manufacturing Company	1813	25,000	do
	North Hempstead Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	30,000	Cotton fabrics
Rensselaer	Rensselaer Woolen and Cotton Factory	1810	50,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Nassau Manufacturing Company	1812	50,000	do
	Troy Wool and Cotton Factory	1812	56,000	do
	Troy Iron and Nail Factory	1814	96,000	Bar iron, steel, nail rods, sheet copper.
	Kinderhook Manufacturing Company	1814	22,500	Cotton fabrics
	Mill Brook Nail Factory	1815	10,000	Ironmongery
Richmond	Richmond and Livonia Manufacturing Company	1815	25,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Rockland	Clarkstown Manufacturing Company	1813	50,000	Cotton fabrics
	Rockland Manufacturing Company	1820	50,800	do
St. Lawrence	Potsdam Manufacturing Company	1817	100,000	Woolen and cotton
Saratoga	Milton Manufacturing Society	1810	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
	Cohoes Manufacturing Company	1811	100,000	do
	Ballston Spa Company	1813	100,000	Woolen, cotton, and linen goods.
	Capron Cotton Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton fabrics
Schenectady	Schenectady Manufacturing Company	1811	30,000	do
	Enon Manufacturing Company	1815	40,000	do
Schoharie	Western Woolen and Linen Manufacturing Company	1812	10,000	Woolen and linen goods
Seneca	Galen Salt Company	1810	50,000	Salt
	Seneca Glass Company	1811	20,000	Glass
Steuben	Steuben Woolen Manufacturing Company	1812	15,000	Woolen cloth
	Dansville Manufacturing Company	1815	20,000	Woolen and cotton goods
Ulster	Woodstock Glass Company	1809	100,000	Glass
	Bristol Glass Factory	1811	100,000	Glass
	Ulster Lead Mining and Manufacturing Company	1812	100,000	Lead
	Woodstock and Saugerties General Manufacturing and Mining Company.	1814	400,000	Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, earthen ware, and iron.
	New Paltz Factory	1814	10,000	Woolen goods
Washington	New Hartford Manufacturing Society	1810	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Cambridge Farmers' Woolen Factory	1812	9,000	Woolen cloths
	Glen's Falls Manufacturing Company	1813	12,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Greenwich Cloth Company	1814	99,000	Cotton and woolen goods and linen.
	Union Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Woolen and cotton goods

NEW YORK—Continued.

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Washington—Continued..	Mechanicsville Manufacturing Company	1814	$100,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Farmers' Woolen Manufactory	1816	12,000	Woolen goods
	Birmingham Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Ironmongery
Westchester	Bronx River Paint Company	1809	100,000	Paints, white and red lead, &c
	Westchester County Manufacturing Society	1811	500,000	Woolen and cotton cloths, paints, and linen.
	Somerstown Manufacturing Society	1811	100,000	Paper, cotton yarn, woolen and cot ton cloths.
	Cason Woolen Manufacturing Society	1812	500,000	Woolen cloths
	Walloomsack Manufacturing Company	1812	40,000	Woolen, cotton, and paper
	Friendly Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company	1813	50,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Farmers' Woolen Manufacturing Company	1813	6,000	Woolen goods
	Farmers' Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Eastchester Manufacturing Company	1814	100,000	do
	Farmers' Manufacturing Company	1815	30,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
			18,304,000	

NOTE.—Three new manufacturing companies have been incorporated in 1821—amount of capital $105,000
Three new manufacturing companies have been incorporated in 1822—amount of capital 250,000
Seven new manufacturing companies have been incorporated in 1823—amount of capital 442,000
Total 797,000

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State of New York, inclosing the returns, dated August 26, 1823.

"There are no documents in the possession of this Department showing whether any, and which, of such factories may have ceased to exist, or how much capital has been actually paid in, or contributed for or towards any such factory."

NEW JERSEY.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of New Jersey, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Bergen	Apple brandy	1			
	Bar iron and castings	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Leather of various kinds	1			
	Rum	1			
			5	$85,160	$136,250
Burlington	Castings and bar iron	1			
	Cloths	1			
	Cotton fabrics	1			
	Paper	1			
			4	115,920	207,800
Cumberland	Bar iron	1			
	Cloths, cassimeres, and satinets	1			
	Glass, window	1			
	Nails, rolled and slit iron	1			
	Stove plates and pigs	1			
			5	69,000	141,500
Essex	Apple brandy	1			
	Binders' boards	1			
	Cloths, satinets, &c	1			
	Copper sheets, &c	1			
	Cotton fabrics	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper of all kinds	1			
	Quercitron bark	1			
	Sail cloth	1			
			6	215,515	637,500
Gloucester	Castings and pig iron	1			
	Glass, vials of all sizes, jars, retorts, &c., and window	3			
			4		134,000

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Hunterdon	Brandy, gin, and whiskey	1			
	Cloths and satinets	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Riddles and sieves	1			
			6	$53,613	$29,250
Middlesex	Apple brandy	1			
	Clocks	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
			4	68,650	43,900
Monmouth	Apple brandy	1			
	Bar iron	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
			4	58,637	51,185
Morris	Apple brandy	1			
	Arnotta, or yellow dye	1			
	Bar, cast, and wrought iron	2			
	Cloth, dressed	1			
	Cloths, satinets, and flannels	1			
	Leather, various kinds	1			
	Paper and boards	1			
			7	124,997	188,660
Salem	Apple brandy	1			
	Cloths and satinets	1			
			2	9,102	5,000
Somerset	Cloths and satinets	1			
	Leather	1			
			2	23,725	34,300
Sussex	Bar iron	1			
	Flour	1			
	Glass, window	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Satinets and cloths	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			6	95,110	116,150
	Aggregate of New Jersey	.....	.....	919,419	1,725,495

Schedule of factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Bergen	Franklin Company	1811	$750,000	Paper and types, &c.
Cumberland	Fairfield Manufacturing Company	1809	50,000	Woolen, cotton, linen, and hempen goods
Essex	Beaver Woolen Factory	1813	100,000	Woolen and cotton cloths
	Cedar Grove Manufacturing Company	1814	110,000	Articles not mentioned
	Essex County Manufacturing Company	1814	250,000	do
	West Bloomfield Manufacturing Company	1814	200,000	Woolen and cotton goods
	Belleville Cotton Factory	1815	100,000	Cotton, wool, flax, and hemp
	Passaic Manufacturing Company	1815	60,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
	Newark Manufacturing Company	1815	50,000	do
	Patent Cloth Manufacturing Company	1815	400,000	Hair, by itself or mixed
	Franklin Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Cotton goods
Middlesex	New Brunswick Society	1821	50,000	Cotton, woolen, and flaxen fabrics
Morris	Menahan Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and woolen cloths
			2,360,000	

PENNSYLVANIA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Pennsylvania, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Adams	Cloth, linsey, cassimere, &c.	1	1		$5,000
Allegany	Ale, beer, porter, and whiskey, &c.	2			
	Balance beams, screws, &c.	1			
	Bar, sheet, boiler, and nail iron	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Brushes of all kinds	1			
	Castings of iron	1			
	Coaches, chairs, gigs, &c.	1			
	Clocks, spoons, &c.	1			
	Cloths, satinets, and kerseys	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	2			
	Glass, white and colored, flint, window, and hollow	2			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	2			
	Hoop and slit iron, nails, &c.	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber and flour	2			
	Nails, spades, shovels, &c.	1			
	Nails, cut, &c.	1			
	Paper of all kinds	1			
	Planes	1			
	Ploughs, harrows, wagons, &c.	1			
	Ropes, rigging, &c., for vessels	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c.	1			
	Soap, candles, oil of vitriol, &c.	1			
	Steam engines, &c.	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	2			
	Wheat fans and wire work, &c.	1			
	Whiskey, gin, and brandy	1			
	Windmills and smiths' bellows	1			
	Wool carded and cloth dressed	2			
			38	$345,315	499,295
Armstrong	Augers	1			
	Cloth, blankets, &c.	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder, fine	1			
	Hats and bonnets	2			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	2			
	Mill, plough irons, &c.	1			
	Salt	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c.	1			
	Steamboats	1			
	Stills, kettles, and tin ware	1			
	Wagons and ploughs	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool carded	1			
			17	61,980	29,108
Beaver	Bar and pig iron and castings	2			
	Broadcloths, blankets, and rolls	2			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
			6	43,748	108,275
Bedford	Bar iron	1			
			1	30,000	30,000
Berks	Bar iron	1			
	Cloths and satinets	2			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pig iron, hollow ware, and castings	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			10	364,241	373,723
Butler	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, &c.	1			

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Butler—Continued	Cloths and flannels	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Planes	1			
	Plough irons and ploughs	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Spinning wheels, &c	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wool cards	1			
			13	$16,500	
Cambria	Bar iron	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Leather	1			
			3	37,300	$7,370
Centre	Bar iron, nails, spikes, &c	1			
	Bar iron, pig iron, and castings	1			
			2	.....	165,000
Chester	Bar and rolled iron	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloths, flannels, cassimeres, checks, &c	2			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Flour	1			
	Ground bark	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Screw augers	1			
	Shirtings, stripes, &c	1			
	Shovels, spades, &c	1			
	Sickles	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			19	273,657	253,809
Crawford	Boots and shoes	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Shovels, hoes, ploughs, &c	1			
	Whiskey, gin, brandy, &c	1			
	Wool carded, &c	1			
			6	27,490	14,465
Columbia	Boots and shoes	1			
	Carriages and chairs	1			
	Cloths	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, brads, &c	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddles and harness	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
	Windsor chairs and spinning wheels	1			
			12	40,310	32,639
Cumberland	Bar and pig iron, castings, stoves, &c	2			
	Paper	1			
			3	28,556	289,680
Delaware	Cotton yarn and muslin	2			
	Cloths, cassimeres, and satinets	2			
	Flour	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Nails, hoop and sheet iron	1			
	Paper, papers and boards	2			
	Scythes	1			
	Sheet and rod iron	1			
	Spades and shovels	1			
			12	90,486	243,600
Erie	Beer and porter	2			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloth, dressed	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Erie—Continued	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails, &c	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Pearl and pot ashes	2			
	Saddles, harness, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Scythes, sickles, augers, cutlery, &c	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			18	$3,904	$46,680
Fayette	Bar iron	2			
	Cloth dressed, wool rolls, and nails	2			
	Cotton yarn and cloth	2			
	Flour, boards, and woolen manufactures	1			
	Glass, window and hollow	1			
	Hollow ware and castings, pig iron, plank, and flour	4			
	Leather, upper and harness	1			
	Mill irons, screws, &c	1			
	Paper and pasteboards	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Scythes, sickles, and cutlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool carded	1			
			19	302,378	437,380
Franklin	Cloths, flannels, blankets, yarn, and cassimeres	1			
			1	11,000	15,500
Greene	Broadcloths and cassinets	1			
			1	1,200	20,000
Huntingdon	Bar iron	1			
	Nails and brads	1			
	Paper	1			
	Pig iron	1			
	Sheet iron and nail rods	1			
			5	312,713	719,885
Jefferson	Lumber	1			
			1	7,812	.....
Indiana	Salt	1			
			1	.....	12,000
Lancaster	Bar iron	1			
	Carded wool	1			
	Cloth, flannels, cassinets, vestings, Marseilles, &c	2			
	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Shovels and spades	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	356,704	477,400
Lebanon	Cloths, flannels, satinets, blankets, &c	2			
			2	2,500	3,550
Lehigh	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Pig and cast iron	1			
	Shovels, spades, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	117,080	44,200
Luzerne	Bar iron	1			
	Cloths and cassinets, and dressings	2			
	Flour, lumber, &c	3			
	Furniture, cabinet, and chairs	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails and brads	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey, gin, brandy, bar iron, &c	3			
			18	109,885	143,270
Lycoming	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Farming utensils	1			

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Lycoming—Continued	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Rifles, guns, &c	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Stoves, hollow ware, and pig metal	1			
	Tin ware, &c	1			
	Tires, horse shoes, &c	1			
	Wagons and sleighs	1			
	Wheels, chairs, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	White kerseys	1			
			16	$53,170	$29,070
Mercer	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Cloth dressed and wool carded	2			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Newspapers, &c	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Rifle guns	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Stone cutting	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wheelwrights' ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			19	66,904	52,491
Mifflin	Bar iron	1			
	Paper	1			
			2	12,200	62,000
Montgomery	Boots and shoes	1			
	Broad and narrow cloths and satinets	3			
	Chairs	1			
	Cloth dressed	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Saws	1			
	Shirtings and worsted	1			
	Steel, rolled and slit iron	1			
	Tombstones	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			16	437,825	199,980
Northampton	Bar iron	1			
	Beer	1			
	Flour and whiskey	3			
	Musket, rifle, and pistol barrels	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
			7	218,060	94,960
Northumberland	Beer	1			
	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Potters' wares	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			6	5,700	51,005
Philadelphia, city and county of	Andirons	1			
	Baskets	1			
	Beds and mattresses	1			
	Beer, porter, &c.	1			
	Biscuit	1			
	Blistered steel	1			
	Books, printed and blank	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Brass and japanned lamps, &c	2			
	Bridle bits and stirrup irons	1			
	Brushes and bellows	1			

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Philadelphia, city and county of—Continued.	Button moulds	1			
	Calicoes, printed	1			
	Carriages, gigs, &c	1			
	Chambrays, checks, tickings, &c	1			
	Chemicals	1			
	Cloths, cassimeres, &c	1			
	Composition ornaments	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Copper, brass, and tin ware	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Cotton bagging, navy duck, &c	1			
	Cotton twist and shirting	2			
	Cotton yarn, checks, lace, &c	2			
	Flannel	1			
	Flour	1			
	Fire engines, jacks, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Glass	1			
	Gold and silver leaf, nitrate of silver, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Jewelry of all kinds	1			
	Iron, rolled, and brass wire, &c	1			
	Lace, fringe, and binding	1			
	Leather	2			
	Looking glasses and fancy chairs	1			
	Morocco, parchment, &c	1			
	Nails, brads, hoop and rod iron	1			
	Paper	1			
	Paper hangings and playing cards	2			
	Parchments, chamois, &c	1			
	Patent and moulded shot	1			
	Piano-fortes	1			
	Plaster and ginger	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Printing type	1			
	Rolled iron	1			
	Saddles, bridles, and harness	1			
	Silver tea and coffee sets and plate	1			
	Silver and gold ware and jewelry	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Starch and hair powder	1			
	Steam kitchens, stoves, &c	1			
	Stockings	1			
	Sugar, loaf, lump, &c	1			
	Swords, pistols, and rifles	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Turning machinery	1			
	White and red lead, chromatic yellow, &c	2			
	Woolen yarn	1			
			66	$1,305,652	$1,438,442
Somerset	Stoves, hollow ware, &c	1			
			1	34,000	30,000
Schuylkill	Bar iron	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			5	26,985	106,200
Union	Cotton yarn	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	23,040	55,400
Venango	Lumber	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	33,735	.....
Warren	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Lumber	1			
			2	57,900	25 050

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Washington	Beer	1			
	Chairs	1			
	Cloths, flannels, satinets, and flour	4			
	Combs	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Spades, shovels, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	$67,795	$3,500
Wayne	Glass, window	1			
			1	20,000	20,000
Westmoreland	Bar, rolled, and pig iron, &c	3			
	Beer, porter, whiskey, and gin	1			
	Cloth, dressed	1			
	Paper, newspapers, fullers' boards, &c	2			
	Salt	1			
			8	76,900	121,500
York	Bar iron	1			
	Beer	1			
	Cloths, satinets, and cotton yarn	2			
	Pans, shovels, &c	1			
	Paper	1			
			6	24,650	61,700
	Aggregate of Pennsylvania			5,049,276	6,323,077

Schedule of the factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate title.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Adams	Gettsburg Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company	1814	$40,000	Steam machinery, &c
Fayette	Bridgeport Manufacturing Company	1816	200,000	Cotton and woolen goods
Greene	Greensburg Manufacturing Company	1816	100,000	Steam mills for sundry manufactories.
	Monongahela Manufacturing Society	1812	20,000	Iron, flax, wool, and cotton
Lancaster	Manufacturing Company of Lancaster	1815	500,000	Weaving, dyeing and bleaching cotton goods, and manufacturing wool, flax, hemp, iron, &c.
Philadelphia	Philadelphia Domestic Society	1807	10,000	Woolen, cotton, linen, &c
	Whitestown Manufacturing Company	1816	70,000	Wire, &c
Susquehanna	Manufacturing Company of Waterford	1815	100,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
Washington	Washington Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company	1814	50,000	Steam machinery, &c
York	York County Manufacturing Company	1820	25,000	Cotton yarn and cotton goods
			1,115,000	

DELAWARE.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Delaware, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Kent	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
			2	$13,850	.....
Newcastle	Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c	2			
	Cotton twist, yarns, checks, plaids, muslins, &c	5			
	Flour and meal	3			
	Gunpowder, fine, cannon, &c	1			
	Hulled and pearl barley	1			
	Leather	3			
	Paper, writing, &c	1			
	Rolled and slit iron	1			
			17	421,800	$1,419,746
Sussex	Barilla	1			
	Bar castings and pig iron	2			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Rolls	1			
	Salt	1			
			8	125,850	137,550
	Aggregate of Delaware	.....	.....	561,500	1,557,296

MARYLAND.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Maryland, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Allegany	Flour	1			
	Glass, window and hollow	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool carded and cloth fulled	1			
			5	$63,650	$33,900
Anne Arundel	Cotton yarn	1			
	Flour	1			
			2	53,000	99,000
Baltimore city and county	Ale, beer, and porter	1			
	Anchors and spikes	1			
	Bar iron and sheet, boiler plates, nail plates, &c	2			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, and cassinets	1			
	Brushes of all sorts	1			
	Coaches, gigs, &c	1			
	Cordage of all kinds	1			
	Cotton yarn, tickings, and piece goods, &c	3			
	Cotton checks, stripes, &c	1			
	Cotton shirtings, sheetings, &c	1			
	Cotton plaids, sheetings and shirtings, &c	2			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet and fancy	2			
	Gin and whiskey	1			
	Glass, window	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather of all sorts	1			
	Millinet	1			
	Morocco	1			
	Paper of all kinds	1			

MARYLAND—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Baltimore city and county—Continued.	Patent floor cloths	1			
	Pig iron, castings, and flour	1			
	Refined sugar	1			
	Rum	1			
	Saddlery and plated harness	2			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Spades, shovels, hoes, &c	1			
	Spirits of turpentine, varnish, &c	1			
	Weaving and dyeing, &c., (penitentiary)	7			
			42	$1,086,234	$4,622,627
Cecil	Bar iron, nail rods, &c	2			
	Broadcloths, satinets, flannels, cotton yarn, &c	2			
	Broadcloths, fine, kerseys, shirtings, &c	2			
	Cannon, kentledge, and other castings	1			
	Flour, &c	2			
	Flour, rolled and slit iron, nails, &c	2			
	Gin and whiskey	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Paper, binders', and box boards	1			
			15	274,000	273,800
Frederick	Beer and porter	1			
	Broad and narrow cloths, &c	1			
	Cloths, cotton, flannels, carpetings, &c	3			
	Flour	1			
	Gin and whiskey	1			
	Iron	1			
	Leather of all sorts	1			
	Paper	1			
	Ploughs, harrows, &c	1			
	Satinets	1			
	Woolen cloths, blanketing, &c	1			
			13	153,960	187,760
Harford	Cloths, linseys, kerseys, &c	1			
	Leather, sole, upper, &c	1			
	Paper	1			
			3	7,100	10,800
Montgomery	Cloths, various kinds	1			
	Cotton twist	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
	Saddlery of all kinds	1			
			5	38,590	57,000
Prince George's	Flour	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Leather of all sorts	1			
			3	90,400	20,000
St. Mary's	Cotton yarn	1			
			1		6,000
Somerset	Leather	1			
			1		7,950
Washington	Bar and rolled iron, castings, &c	2			
	Cloths, satinets, linseys, &c	2			
	Coverlids, table linen, &c	1			
	Flour and plaster	1			
	Oil, linseed	2			
	Rolls, woolen	1			
	Whiskey, gin, &c	1			
			10	3,300	305,000
Worcester	Cotton yarn and flour	1			
			1		48,000
	Aggregate of Maryland			1,769,234	5,671,837

MARYLAND—Continued.

Schedule of the factories or manufacturing companies which have been incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland from 1800 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

County where located.	Corporate titles.	When incorporated.	Amount of capital authorized.	Articles manufactured.
Anne Arundel	Cape Sable Company	1818	$300,000	Copperas and alum
Baltimore	Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland	1808	1,000,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen goods
	Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company	1809	100,000	Cotton yarn, cloth, &c.
	Franklin Manufacturing Company of Maryland	1814	300,000	Paper, woolen, and cotton goods
	Western Run Manufacturing Company	1814	150,000	Cotton and linen goods
	Powhatan Manufacturing Company of Maryland	1814	400,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland	1814	150,000	Gunpowder
	Patapsco Manufacturing Company	1815	500,000	Cotton yarn and cloth
	President and Directors of the Etna Company	1815	50,000	Gunpowder
	Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore	1816	100,000	Cotton and woolen goods
	Warren Manufacturing Company		1,000,000	Cotton yarn and cloths
Caroline	Caroline Manufacturing Company	1813	120,000	Cotton, woolen, and linen cloth
Princess Anne	President and Managers of the Steam Company of Princess Anne	1815	30,000	
Prince George's	Washington Blanket and Woolen Manufactory	1813	64,000	Woolen goods
Somerset	President and Managers of the Somerset Manufacturing Company	1815	100,000	Yarn and cloths, tanning leather, &c.
Talbot	President and Directors of the Manufacturing Company of the Eastern Shore	1811	50,000	Woolen, and linen, and cotton goods
Worcester	President and Managers of the Union Company of Snow Hill	1814	52,500	
			4,466,500	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the District of Columbia, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Washington	Boots and shoes	3			
	Carpeting, oil cloth	1			
	Chairs, carriages, gigs, &c	3			
	Combs and ivory buttons	1			
	Coopers' ware	2			
	Flour, corn meal, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	2			
	Leather, morocco	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddles, bridles, trunks, &c	1			
	Segars, snuff, &c	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Stone ware	1			
	Tin ware	2			
	Wagons, carts, smiths' work, &c	2			
	Aggregate of District of Columbia		26	$163,040	$45,200

VIRGINIA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Virginia, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Albemarle	Books, &c	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			9	.....	$14,110
Bedford	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cotton, spun	1			
	Flour	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	$67,285	13,000
Berkley	Cloth, linsey, and blankets	1			
	Paper	1			
			2	64,000	25,000
Botetourt	Beer	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Hollow ware, castings	1			
	Iron, bar	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Pig metal	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	129,103	.....
Brooke	Beer and porter	1			
	Cassinets and narrow cloths	1			
	Castings, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Glass, hollow, white, flint, red lead, &c	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Whiskey, apple and peach brandy	1			
			7	106,850	115,937
Brunswick	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches, wagons, &c	1			
	Gins, cotton	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wheels, spinning, carriage, &c	1			
			7	160	23,180
Buckingham	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough iron, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			12	.....	185,630
Caroline	Boots and shoes	1			
	Carriages, wagons, &c	1			
	Clothing	1			

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Caroline—Continued	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Ploughs, hoes, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Watches, &c	1			
	Wheels	1			
			12	$61,710	$32,270
Cumberland	Flour and barrels	2			
			2	122,522	.....
Dinwiddie	Boots and shoes	1			
	Candles and soap	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coaches	1			
	Cordage and twine	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Millstones	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Silver ware, &c	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			14	497,592	292,300
Essex	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
			5	3,800	6,985
Fluvanna	Flour	1			
			1	115,000	.....
Franklin	Bar iron	1			
			1	.....	100,000
Frederick	Flour	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	335,452	.....
Goochland	Flour	1			
			1	.....	15,000
Grayson	Bar iron	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil and gunpowder	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Watches and clocks	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool carded	1			
			7	6,000	.....
Giles	Hats	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Leather	1			
			3	2,260	.....
Halifax	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Wheat fans	1			
			9	43,866	24,725
Harrison	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Bar and pig iron, castings, leather, flour, &c	2			
	Boats and flour	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	2			
	Saddles, bridles, and harness	1			
	Wheels and reels	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool carded and cloth dressed	1			
			12	67,400	83,060

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Henrico	Books, blank	1			
	Candles and soap	1			
	Castings, iron and brass	1			
	Combs	1			
	Flour	2			
	Gold and silver ware	1			
	Guns, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, brads, &c	1			
	Silver plating	1			
	Stone ware	1			
	Tin and copper ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	2			
			16	.....	$206,300
Isle of Wight	Boots and shoes	1			
	Leather	1			
			2	.....	15,800
Kenawha	Boats, flat	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Corn meal	1			
	Flour	1			
	Iron work, of various kinds	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Salt	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
	Wagons and carts	1			
			10	$30,541	764,312
King William	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches and Windsor chairs	1			
	Flour	1			
			3	4,650	4,300
Lee	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
			2	5,500	1,600
Lewis	Axes	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Salt	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			4	880	4,700
Loudoun	Broadcloths, blanketings, satinets, &c	1			
			1	.....	1,000
Louisa	Coaches, &c	1			
	Cotton, spun	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles	1			
			4	5,000	59,900
Matthews	Flour and lumber	1			
			1	3,150	15,000
Mecklenburg	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1		Appendix.	
	Gigs and sulkeys	1			
	Jewelry, plate, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			10	58,000	26,660
Monongalia	Axes, scythes, &c	1			
	Bar, rolled, and pig iron, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			9	1,200	78,400
Monroe	Gunpowder	1			
	Guns and gun locks	1			
	Hats	1			

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Monroe—Continued	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			9	$1,500	$18,798
Montgomery	Boots and shoes	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron work	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Sideboards	1			
	Wagons, wheels, &c.	2			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			12	38,765	29,920
Morgan	Flour and meal	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Whiskey and gin	1			
			3		
Nansemond	Bonnets, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches, wagons, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	2			
	Ploughs, irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Turpentine, spirits of	1			
			11	55,050	36,800
New Kent	Boots and shoes	1			
	Ploughs, axes, &c	1			
			2		
Northampton	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather, silver ware, &c	2			
			4	9,530	4,050
Orange	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour and corn meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			10	23,960	95,650
Pendleton	Saltpetre	1			
			1	4,000	
Pittsylvania	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons, wagons, carts, &c	2			
	Saddles, silver ware, &c	2			
	Tin and copper ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	112,574	75,945
Powhatan	Cotton and wool, spun	1			
			1	2,000	13,000
Randolph	Boots and shoes	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	700	3,450
Rockbridge	Flour	1			

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Rockbridge—Continued	Gunpowder	1			
	Iron, bar and pig	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			8	$96,062	$73,670
Russell	Leather	1			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			2	.....	1,000
Shenandoah	Iron, bar, pig, and castings	2			
			2	116,010	305,000
Spottsylvania	Bonnets, &c	1			
	Books, blank, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Brass and tin ware	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Cloth	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Garments, men's	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	152,027	59,125
Tazewell	Boots and shoes	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			6	900	5,250
Washington	Boots	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron	1			
	Leather	1			
	Machines, wool carding	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Satinets, cassimeres, and cloth	1			
	Stills	1			
	Wagons, wheels	2			
	Wool, carded	1			
			15	209,902	198,950
Westmoreland	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Wheels, wagons	1			
			3	1,671	.....
Wood	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Chairs, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Ropes	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Tin and copper ware	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			9	6,450	15,600
Wythe	Bar iron	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Lead	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Stills and kettles	1			
	Tin ware, &c	1			
	Wheels and reels	1			
			10	87,025	92,000
	Aggregate of Virginia	.....	.....	2,708,077	3,138,577

NORTH CAROLINA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of North Carolina, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Ash	Bar iron	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
			3	$17,750	$17,980
Beaufort	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
	Spirits turpentine	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	51,880	14,000
Brunswick	Lumber	1			
			1	4,500	45,000
Buncombe	Bar iron	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, bridles, shoes, and boots	1			
			4	36,310	14,318
Burke	Bar iron, nails, &c	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles and harness	1			
			4	23,890	31,527
Chowan	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole and upper	1			
			2	18,850	9,500
Cumberland	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddles, harness, &c	1			
	Stone ware	1			
			4	12,500	12,850
Edgecombe	Cotton yarn	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
			2	13,500	27,300
Guilford	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
			2	4,324	1,200
Halifax	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
			3	8,712	2,400
Haywood	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	7,680	Appendix....
Hertford	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
			3	11,034	15,550
New Hanover	Salt	1			
	Turpentine, spirits of	1			
			2	17,350	85,100
Onslow	Boots, shoes, &c	1			
	Flour, meal, &c	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Salt	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Turpentine, spirits of	1			
	Wheelwrights' work	1			
			7	29,300	Appendix....
Pasquotank	Leather, of all kinds	1			
			1	17,000	10,000

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Rowan	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	$86,700	$21,923
Rutherford	Bar iron, shovels, plates, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
			5	22,496	7,310
Stokes	Bar iron	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, of all kinds	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Stills	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	42,600	38,750
Surry	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	38,680	10,700
Warren	Leather	1			
			1	1,000	1,000
Washington	Shoes and boots	1			
	Twine, seine	1			
			2	7,600	10,100
	Aggregate of North Carolina			473,656	376,508

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of South Carolina, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Darlington	Axes, hoes, ploughs, &c	1			
	Carriages, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
			3		$25,000
Edgefield	Potters' ware	1			
			1		8,000
Greenville	Cotton yarn	2			
	Muskets	1			
	Tin ware	1			
			4	$50,000	82,000
Pendleton	Flour	1			
			1		17,500
St. Philip's parish	Leather	2			
	Soap and candles	2			
			4		111,500
Spartanburg	Cotton yarn	1			
			1	17,222	34,375
York	Edge tools, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	3,700	1,600
	Aggregate of South Carolina			70,922	280,775

GEORGIA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Georgia, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Baldwin	Boots and shoes, harness, &c	1			
	Carriages, chairs, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Wagons, carts, &c	1			
			6	.....	$8,454
Chatham	Axes, hinges, &c	1			
	Castings, iron	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Stone, cut and polished	1			
			5	$20,600	31,000
Columbia	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	10,155	.....
Early	Axes, ploughs, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
			2	1,950	.....
Elbert	Gunpowder	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
			4	19,650	3,400
Franklin	Furniture, cabinet	1			
			1	1,000	.....
Gwinnett	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Shoes	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
			5	200	.....
Hall	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloths	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour and lumber	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Saddles	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheels, carding machines, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			10	22,414	.....
Jackson	Agriculture, implements of	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs	1			
	Cloths of different kinds	1			
	Flour, meal, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Hollow ware, castings, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			16	.....	51,57[illegible]
Jasper	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
			3	8,500	6,600

GEORGIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Jefferson	Leather and shoes	1	1	$7,300	$4,500
Jones	Boots and shoes	1			
	Bonnets and caps	3			
	Carriages, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gins, cotton	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheels and chairs	1			
	Whiskey	1	16	54,420	20,685
Laurens	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Shoes	1			
	Smiths' work	1	6	3,937	.....
Liberty	Axes, ploughs, &c	1			
	Flour and lumber	1	2	1,000	.....
Lincoln	Boots and shoes	1			
	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1	3	9,300	5,130
Morgan	Boots and shoes	1			
	Carriages and wagons	1			
	Cotton cloth	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gins, cotton	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Millwrights' work	1			
	Saddles	1			
	Silversmiths' work	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1	15	65,039	.....
Pulaski	Gins, cotton	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Rings, finger, and scissors chains	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Shoes	1			
	Wagons, hoes, &c	1			
	Wheels, cart and spinning, &c	1	9	18,652	4,591
Richmond	Carriages	1			
	Chairs and bedsteads	1			
	Clothing	1			
	Nails	1			
	Newspapers, &c	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1	6	191,000	77,000
Warren	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1	3	3,100	.....
Washington	Axes, hoes, &c,	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs and coaches	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			

GEORGIA—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Washington—Continued	Gins, cotton	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Rifles, pistols	1			
	Saddles, &c.	1			
	Wheels, spinning, chairs, wagons, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	$40,035	
Wilkes	Carriages	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	16,500	$6,700
	Aggregate of Georgia			494,752	219,635

ALABAMA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Alabama, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Lawrence	Agriculture, implements of, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gins, cotton, and mills	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber and cotton gins	1			
	Saddles, &c.	1			
	Wagons, cotton wheels, &c.	1			
	Watches, gold and silver	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	$56,390	$18,947
Monroe	Agriculture, implements of	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Carriages	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gins, cotton	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Mill irons	1			
	Newspapers, printing, &c.	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			13	43,891	16,570
Shelby	Potters' ware	1			
	Screw presses, cotton	1			
			2	2,030	144
	Aggregate of Alabama			102,311	36,501

LOUISIANA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Louisiana, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
County and parish	Guns, rifles, &c.	1			
	Hats	1			
	Lumber	2			
	Shoes	1			
	Silversmiths' ware	1			
	Iron work	1			
	Leather	4			
	Aggregate of Louisiana		11	$48,750	$33,025

TENNESSEE.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Tennessee, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Anderson	Bells	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Wheelwrights' work	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
			9	$23,768	.....
Bedford	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cotton fabrics	1			
	Flour and meal	2			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Garments, men's	1			
	Hats	1			
	Plough irons, hoes, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Watches, rings, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Yarn and cotton	1			
			12	34,966	$34,228
Bledsoe	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	13,349	.....
Blount	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Bloom iron	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheelwrights' work	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			13	101,892	....
Campbell	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Campbell—Continued.	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			7	$5,833	
Carter.	Axes, &c	1			
	Bar and scallop iron, &c	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails	1			
	Rifles	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			12	113,450	$179,290
Claiborne	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Gun barrels	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	6,350	8,350
Cocke	Agriculture, implements of	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wagons	1			
			5	11,475	3,419
Davidson	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Cotton and wool, shirtings, sheetings, cassinets	2			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Potters' ware, glazed	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Silver ware, &c	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			17	101,523	83,290
Dickson	Boots and shoes	1			
	Bar iron, mill spindles, &c	1			
	Castings, pig iron, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, harness, &c	1			
			8	126,225	108,950
Granger	Boats	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded, and linseed oil	1			
			10	23,953	2,710
Green	Boots and shoes	1			
	Clocks and watches	1			
	Flour	2			
	Fire-arms	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Greene—Continued	Iron castings, &c	1			
	Leather	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper, writing, &c	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			19	$103,110	$40,625
Hamilton	Leather	1			
			1		
Hawkins	Agriculture, implements of	1			
	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
	Silver spoons, dirks, &c	1			
	Stills, &c	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			16	85,777	65,290
Jefferson	Cotton rolls	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, rifle	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, sole, upper, &c	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wheels, cotton, flax, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			13	40,270	22,500
Knox	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, &c	1			
	Coaches, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Iron	2			
	Leather	2			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddles, bridles, &c	2			
	Tin and copper ware	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			20	132,442	5,000
Lawrence	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour and corn meal, &c	3			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, plough irons, &c	2			
	Saddles, bridles, and spinning wheels	2			
			10	437,427	5,807
Lincoln	Gunpowder	1			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Lincoln—Continued	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, rolled	1			
			7	$720	$35,492
Marion	Boots and shoes	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	.....	2,380
Maury	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, common	1			
	Clothing	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture	1			
	Gins, cotton	1			
	Gun locks and stocks	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shingles	1			
	Silver and gold ware	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			18	50,249	23,628
Monroe	Guns	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	2,580	.....
Morgan	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Turpentine, spirits of	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			4	1,925	.....
Montgomery	Bar iron, mill spindles	1			
			1	16,000	12,000
Rhea	Boots and shoes	2			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	15,773	572
Roane	Bar iron	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hat	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Shoes	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	28,866	270
Rutherford	Books, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles and saddle trees	2			
	Watches, &c	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			14	44,631	47,016
Sevier	Bar iron	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	35,110	22,147

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Smith	Books, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Sieves, &c	1			
	Silver and gold ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	$39,925	$35,351
Sullivan	Bar iron and castings	2			
	Rolled and sheet iron, &c	1			
			3	69,500	105,000
Sumner	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, linseed	1			
	Wagons	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	73,873	39,983
Warren	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, &c	1			
	Iron, bar	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Salt	1			
			8	27,400	14,425
Washington	Bar iron	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	15,000	21,000
White	Iron	1			
	Leather	1			
	Plough irons	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	.....	2,100
Williamson	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons, &c	1			
	Porter, ale, &c	1			
	Rifles, &c	1			
	Saddles, &c	1			
	Stills	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			19	140,859	55,590
	Aggregate of Tennessee			1,924,221	976,229

KENTUCKY.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Kentucky, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Adair	Cotton yarn	1			
	Paper	1			
			2	$14,460	$16,000
Barren	Paper	1			
			1	1,500	6,000
Bath	Bar iron, pig, and castings	1			
			1	80,000	355,000
Bourbon	Cotton yarn ..... Appendix	1			
	Potters' ware ..... do	1			
	Rope, bale, bagging, cables, &c.	2			
	Wool, carded	1			
			5	30,943	25,829
Bullett	Flour ..... Appendix	1			
	Salt	1			
	Whiskey ..... Appendix	1			
			3	59,891	58,554
Clay	Salt	1			
			1	73,000	11,500
Davis	Leather ..... Appendix	1			
			1	4,300	
Estle	Bar, pig iron, and castings	2			
			2	55,000	60,000
Fayette	Bagging for cotton	1			
	Bells, wagon and coach boxes, &c	1			
	Beer, porter, and ale	1			
	Bridle bits, plated stirrup irons, &c	1			
	Cloths, superfine, of wool and cotton, flannels, linsey, &c	3			
	Coaches, chariots, &c	1			
	Cotton yarn, cassimeres, cassinets, &c	1			
	Cordage, rope yarn, twine, &c	4			
	Flour and meal	2			
	Gunpowder	2			
	Hats	1			
	Kerseys and satinets	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Soap and candles	2			
	Tobacco, manufactured	2			
	White and floated lead, &c	1			
			27	833,813	986,710
Fleming	Flour ..... Appendix	1			
	Oil, linseed ..... do	1			
	Whiskey ..... do	1			
	Wool, carded ..... do	1			
			4	4,340	79,600
Franklin	Cordage	1			
	Nails	1			
	Shoes, boots, chairs, &c	1			
	Whiskey, flour, meal, &c. ..... Appendix	3			
			6	42,000	17,000
Gallatin	Flour, meal, and whiskey	1			
			1	34,000	30,000
Garrard	Broadcloths and satinets	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
			2	500	6,000
Grayson	Flour ..... Appendix	1			
	Furniture, cabinet ..... do	1			
	Leather ..... do	1			
	Smiths' work ..... do	1			
			4	10,830	.....
Greene	Bar iron	1			
			1	40,000	30,000
Greenup	Salt	1			
			1	30,000	15,000
Harrison	Bale rope, &c	1			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Flour ..... Appendix	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Hats and leather ..... Appendix	2			

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Harrison—Continued	Threads, shirtings, &c	1			
	Whiskey Appendix	1			
			8	$26,113	$60,438
Harden	Flour do	1			
	Leather do	1			
	Whiskey do	1			
			3	55,497	27,739
Hart	Gunpowder do	1			
	Guns do	1			
	Hats do	1			
	Leather do	1			
	Pig iron and castings do	1			
	Saddles, &c do	1			
	Saltpetre do	1			
	Wheels, reels, &c do	1			
	Whiskey do	1			
			9	52,522	34,695
Henderson	Flour, &c do	1			
	Salt do	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured do	1			
			3	7,000	2,950
Henry	Hats do	1			
	Leather do	2			
	Whiskey do	2			
	Yarn, cotton do	1			
			6	26,870	2,617
Jefferson	Cotton yarn (part) do	1			
	Flour do	4			
	Gin, whiskey, &c do	1			
	Machinery for steam engines do	1			
	Saddles, &c do	1			
	Salt do	3			
	Soap and candles do	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured do	1			
	Wagons do	1			
			14	220,573	464,000
Jessamine	Cotton yarn do	1			
	Cordage, bale rope, &c do	1			
	Gunpowder do	1			
	Leather do	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured do	1			
			5	51,000	20,000
Lewis	Salt	1			
			1	18,000	12,000
Lincoln	Blankets	1			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Woolen yarn and cloth	1			
			3	7,700	10,500
Livingston	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber Appendix	1			
	Saddles, &c do	1			
	Shoes do	1			
	Smiths' work do	1			
	Whiskey do	1			
			7	20,850	2,300
Logan	Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c	1			
	Cotton yarn	1			
	Hats	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			4	33,250	30,000
Madison	Cotton yarn	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			2	12,000	.....
Mercer	Cordage (part) Appendix	1			
	Cotton yarn and cloths, wool and cotton do	2			
	Flour do	1			
	Hats do	1			
	Leather do	3			
	Whiskey do	2			
			10	31,500	47,300
Montgomery	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
			1	.....	4,000

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Mechlenburg	Leather....Appendix	1			
	Saddlery....do	1			
	Smiths' work....do	1			
			3		$6,120
Nelson	Boots and shoes....do	1			
	Flour....do	1			
	Gunpowder....do	1			
	Hats....do	1			
	Leather....do	1			
	Oil, linseed....do	1			
	Pistols, guns, &c....do	1			
	Saddlery....do	1			
	Smiths' work....do	1			
	Tin and copper ware....do	1			
	Wagons....do	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c....do	1			
	Whiskey....do	1			
			13	$130,050	57,400
Scott	Cotton yarn	1			
	Gunpowder	1			
	Nails	1			
	Paper	1			
	Woolen cloths	1			
			5	64,071	45,940
Simpson	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Smiths' work....Appendix	1			
	Whiskey....do	1			
			4	8,700	
Shelby	Cotton yarn	1			
	Bagging	1			
	Hats	1			
	Rope, plough lines, &c	1			
			4	11,366	20,600
Wayne	Cotton yarn	1			
			1	13,950	11,200
Woodford	Bagging, rope, cables, yarn, &c	3			
	Cotton yarn	1			
			4	35,500	18,600
	Aggregate of Kentucky			2,141,089	2,575,522

OHIO.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Ohio, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Adams	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Cloth, fulled, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather, &c	1			
	Plough irons, chains, &c	1			
	Pig iron and castings	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			9	$116,750	$78,330
Ashtabula	Ashes, pearl	1			
	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Bar iron	1			
	Cloth, dressed	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal, &c	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Ashtabula—Continued	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Mill machinery	1			
	Ploughshares, hoes, &c	1			
	Saddlery, &c	1			
	Tin, copper, and sheet iron	1			
	Whiskey, beer, and porter	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			17	$74,905	$53,729
Athens	Cloth, fulled and dressed	1			
	Flour, &c	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			6	26,908	38,440
Belmont	Axes, hoes, augurs, &c	1			
	Boat building	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, boots and shoes	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	36,345	24,660
Brown	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Clocks, silver ware, &c	1			
	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather, boots and shoes	2			
	Nails and brads	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Spinning wheels, wagons, &c	2			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			12	13,042	28,430
Butler	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Beer and porter	1			
	Bonnets and caps	1			
	Chairs, fancy	1			
	Cloths, cassinets, and satinets	1			
	Clothing	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	2			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	2			
	Leather, boots and shoes	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			22	41,070	161,421
Champaign	Axes, mill irons, &c	1			
	Beer	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Saddlery, &c	1			
	Tin ware, &c	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Champaign—Continued	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey, wagons, &c	2			
	Wool, carded	1			
			18	$119.540	$73,593
Clark	Flour and meal	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			6	21,449	8,950
Clermont	Beer and porter	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	22,750	18,010
Columbiana	Beer, boots and shoes	2			
	Castings, pig metal, &c	1			
	Cloth, woolens	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Paper	1			
	Salt	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			12	108,409	103,350
Coshocton	Flour and meal	1			
	Lumber	1			
			2	5,029	3,150
Cuyahoga	Beer and porter	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			8	63,282	38,115
Darke	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
			6	17,300	23,900
Delaware	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Chairs, &c	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey, and wool, carded	2			
			8	20,500	34,220
Fairfield	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Beer	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Broadcloths, &c	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Saddles and bridles	1			
	Shearing machines, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			14	16,000	107,150
Franklin	Boots and shoes	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Franklin—Continued	Flour	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			11	$69,231	$54,825
Gallia	Cloths, dressed	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			4	10,000	11,392
Geauga	Ashes, pearl	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Cloths and satinets	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Hats and leather	2			
	Saddlery, shearing machines, &c	2			
	Whiskey, and wool, carded, &c	2			
			10	14,399	14,500
Greene	Axes, mill irons, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Cloths, cassinets, jeans, &c	2			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Jewelry	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			20	38,420	119,747
Guernsey	Salt	1			
			1	3,000	2,000
Hamilton	Beer and porter	1			
	Bonnets, straw	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Brushes, of all kinds	1			
	Buckskin gloves, &c	1			
	Castings in brass, of all kinds	1			
	Chairs, &c	1			
	Clocks, wooden	1			
	Combs	1			
	Cordials	1			
	Flour, meal, &c	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Glass, window, and hollow ware	1			
	Gin, brandy, &c	1			
	Hats and bonnets	2			
	Leather and lumber	2			
	Machinery for mills, &c	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Oil, flax seed and castor	1			
	Paper	1			
	Piano-fortes, &c	1			
	Printing presses, &c	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Steam and fire engines	1			
	Stills and kettles	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
			31	233,020	570,215

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Harrison	Axes, ploughs, and mill irons, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Cloth, dressed, &c.	3			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, cut and smooth rifles, &c.	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Reeds	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Sieves, riddles, &c.	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			18	$37,314	$12,860
Highland	Boots and shoes	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
			3	6,210	1,100
Hocking	Flour, meal, &c.	1			
	Leather	1			
	Paper	1			
	Whiskey, &c.	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			5	38,000	34,550
Huron	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour, meal, &c.	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			11	75,209	58,300
Jackson	Millstones	1			
	Salt	1			
			2	18,600	6,000
Jefferson	Beer	1			
	Books, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Broadcloths, cassimeres, &c.	1			
	Copperas and alum	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Hats and bonnets, of straw	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Paper, painted, &c.	2			
	Salt	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Sickles, &c.	1			
	Steam engines, &c.	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
	Yarn, shirtings, plaids, &c.	1			
			21	199,131	296,585
Knox	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor, &c.	1			
	Farming utensils	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded, &c.	1			
			8	.....	12,780
Lawrence	Axes, hoes, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour, meal, &c.	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Lawrence—Continued	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	$3,200	$8,160
Licking	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Bar iron	1			
	Castings, pig iron, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			7	98,300	93,025
Logan	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			4		19,550
Medina	Salt	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			2	3,000	2,000
Meigs	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded, &c	1			
			4	21,250	7,725
Miami	Flour	1			
	Sickles, scythes, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			3	3,500	1,400
Monroe	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Fanning mills, &c	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Leather and lumber	2			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	22,375	11,205
Montgomery	Beer	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns, made and repaired	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Mill machinery	1			
	Oil, flax seed	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Sickles	1			
	Stills, kettles, &c	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
	Yarn and cotton cloth	1			
			18	215,940	27,424
Morgan	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Salt	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	21,240	7,914
Muskingum	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Bar and rolled iron	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Muskingum—Continued.....	Beer and porter	1			
	Bonnets, caps, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Castings, hollow ware, &c	1			
	Chairs, fancy, &c	1			
	Coopers' wares	1			
	Earthen and stone ware	2			
	Flour, meal, and lumber	2			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Glass, window and flint	2			
	Guns, rifles, &c	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Oil, flax seed, &c	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Salt	1			
	Sickles, scythes, &c	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Stills, kettles, &c	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			28	$407,600	$628,433
Perry	Ashes, pot	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Plough irons	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			16	21,140	32,986
Pickaway	Flour	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Printing	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			6	31,368	134,500
Pike	Chairs, wheels, &c	1			
	Guns, rifles	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			7	2,100	450
.....	Bar iron	1			
	Cassimeres, &c	1			
	Castings, &c	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails	1			
	Oil	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	47,100	32,250
Preble	Axes, sickles, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloth, fulled, &c	2			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	2			
	Hats and caps	1			
	Leather	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Preble—Continued	Lumber	2			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			14	$101,058	$50,945
Richland	Axes, sickles, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	28,982	17,915
Ross	Bar iron	2			
	Beer, porter, &c.	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloth, dressed, &c.	1			
	Cordage, &c.	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Mill machinery, &c.	1			
	Newspapers, books, &c.	1			
	Oil	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Tin and copper ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Yarn	1			
			20	170,060	296,200
Sandusky	Axes, hoes, &c.	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather and lumber	2			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	5,400	6,400
Scioto	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloth, woolen, &c.	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour, meal, lumber	2			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Soap and candles	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c.	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			14	33,685	38,860
Stark	Bar iron, castings, and pig metal	2			
	Broadcloths, &c.	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	57,262	33,100
bull	Bar iron	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloths	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Jewelry	1			
	Leather	1			
	Nails, cut	1			
	Oil	1			
	Planes, bench, &c.	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Tin and sheet-iron ware	1			
	Whiskey, &c.	1			
			12	78,525	44,900
trawas	Boots and shoes	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			

OHIO—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Tuscarawas—Continued	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			10	$35,050	$15,460
Union	Boots and shoes	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			7	14,400	7,700
Warren	Axes, ploughs, &c	1			
	Beer and porter	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Broadcloths, &c	1			
	Cloths, fulled, &c	1			
	Combs, of all kinds	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Oil	1			
	Paper	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			16	189,089	136,105
Washington	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Beer, ale, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Cloth, fulled, &c	1			
	Cooper's ware	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Earthen and stone ware	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Hats, bonnets, &c	2			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Silver spoons, &c	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Wagons, &c	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
	Yarn, cotton	1			
			20	60,987	86,615
Wayne	Axes, hoes, &c	1			
	Boots and shoes	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			6	13,798	13,100
Wood	Farming utensils	1			
	Jewelry	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
			4	2,550	1,915
	Aggregate of Ohio			3,134,772	3,955,839

INDIANA.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Indiana, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Clark	Gunpowder	1			
	Meal and flour	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			3	$850	$4,339
Dearborn	Flannel and linsey	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Tobacco, manufactured	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			5	26,350	22,945
Fayette	Meal and flour	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey, &c	1			
			4		35,370
Franklin	Cloths and cotton yarn	1			
			1	5,400	2,000
Jefferson	Tin ware	1			
			1	2,500	1,000
Knox	Meal and flour	1			
	Potters' ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			3	42,650	43,950
Lawrence	Meal and flour	1			
			1		15,000
Scott	Potters' ware	1			
			1	1,100	200
———	Meal and flour	2			
	Whiskey	1			
			3	63,842	25,950
	Aggregate of Indiana			142,692	150,754

ILLINOIS.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Illinois, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Bond	Flour and meal	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Salt	1			
			4	$10,495	$2,505
Jackson	Flour and lumber	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Shoes	1			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Whiskey	3			
			10	10,400	21,500
Madison	Flour, whiskey, and lumber	2			
	Leather	2			
			4	41,670	19,500
Monroe	Flour, whiskey, hats, &c	5			
			5	41,100	23,350
Randolph	Hats and leather	2			
			2	4,820	1,210

ILLINOIS—Continued.

of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
St. Clair	Boots and shoes	1			
	Combs	1			
	Cutlery	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Furniture, cabinet	1			
	Guns and pistols	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1			
	Wool, carded	1			
			10		$6,400
Union	Boots, shoes, cabinet furniture, &c.	1			
			1	$18,013	
	Aggregate of Illinois			126,498	74,465

MISSOURI.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the State of Missouri, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Cooper	Salt	1			
			1	$18,000	$8,000
Howard	Cabinet ware	1			
	Coopers' ware	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Earthen ware	1			
	Guns	1			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Mills	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Salt	2			
	Smiths' work	1			
	Tin ware	1			
	Wheels, spinning, &c	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			17	83,145	6,775
Jefferson	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			3	1,900	
Madison	Flour	1			
	Lead	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Turpentine, spirits of	2			
	Wagons	1			
	Wheels, spinning	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			9	10,662	5,420
Montgomery	Leather	1			
			1	4,800	1,000
St. Genevieve	Cabinet ware	1			
	Chairs, Windsor	1			
	Clothing	1			
	Cordage	1			
	Flour and meal	1			
	Jewelry	1			
	Leather	1			

MISSOURI—Continued.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
St. Genevieve—Continued	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	1			
	Salt	1			
	Shoes and boots	1			
	Silver plate	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			13	$41,912	$20,650
	Aggregate of Missouri			160,419	41,845

MICHIGAN.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the Territory of Michigan, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Crawford	Bar lead	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Traps, tomahawks, &c.	1			
			4	$10,500	$8,600
Macomb	Flour	1			
	Leather	1			
	Lumber	1			
			3	400	7,625
Monroe	Flour and meal	1			
	Leather	1			
			2	10,600	21,210
Oakland	Lumber	1			
			1	10,000	4,300
Wayne	Coopers' ware	1			
	Flour and meal	2			
	Hats	1			
	Leather	2			
	Lumber	1			
	Saddlery	2			
	Tin ware	1			
	Whiskey	1			
			11	3,000	19,100
	Aggregate of Michigan			34,500	60,835

ARKANSAS.

A list of such articles, and their market value, annually manufactured for sale in the Territory of Arkansas, as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries; as also the amount of capital invested in each county, respectively.

Names of counties.	Articles manufactured.	Numbers.	Amount of numbers.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.
Pulaski	Blacksmiths' work	1			
	Hats and bonnets	1			
	Lumber	1			
	Aggregate of Arkansas		3	$1,700	

RECAPITULATION.

States, Districts, and Territories.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.	Amount of capital authorized and incorporated by State laws.	Remarks relative to the incorporation of factories.
1. Maine	$424,648	$439,808		No factories incorporated.
2. New Hampshire	740,894	893,065	$2,455,000	
3. Massachusetts	2,144,816	4,542,325	21,049,000	
4. Rhode Island	878,558	2,107,222		No factories incorporated.
5. Connecticut	2,429,204	3,144,525	5,540,000	
6. Vermont	784,349	691,157		No limited aggregate can be ascertained.
7. New York	4,844,387	7,774,049	18,304,000	
8. New Jersey	919,419	1,725,495	2,360,000	
9. Pennsylvania	5,049,276	6,323,077	1,115,000	
10. Delaware	561,500	1,557,296		No useful returns.
11. Maryland	1,769,234	5,671,837	4,466,500	
12. Columbia, District of	163,040	45,200		No factories incorporated.
13. Virginia	2,708,077	3,138,577		do. do.
14. North Carolina	473,656	376,508		do. do.
15. South Carolina	70,922	280,775		No returns.
16. Georgia	494,752	219,635		No factories incorporated.
17. Alabama	102,311	36,501		do. do.
18. Louisiana	48,750	33,025		do. do.
19. Tennessee	1,924,221	976,229		do. do.
20. Kentucky	2,141,089	2,575,522		No useful returns.
21. Ohio	3,134,772	3,955,839		No returns.
22. Indiana	142,692	150,754		do.
23. Illinois	126,498	74,465		do.
24. Missouri	160,419	41,845		do.
25. Michigan, Territory of	34,500	60,835		do.
26. Arkansas, Territory of		1,700		do.
	32,271,984	46,837,966	55,289 500	

Brought down, amount of incorporated capital		$55,289,500
To which may be added, to New Hampshire, subsequent to 1820	$5,830,000	
Massachusetts, subsequent to 1820	6,840,000	
Connecticut, subsequent to 1820	1,900,000	
New York, subsequent to 1820	797,000	
		15,367,000
		70,656,500

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 692. [1ST SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 28, 1824.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of William Dixon and James Dixon, reported:

That, in the year 1812, William Dixon was a subject of Great Britain, and resided in Liverpool, and James Dixon was a citizen of the United States, residing in Savannah, and, at that time, were copartners in trade, the former conducting the business in Liverpool, and the latter at Savannah.

That in the month of July, 1812, after the repeal of the British Orders in Council, the house of the petitioners in Liverpool shipped to their house in Savannah, by the ship Thomas Gibbons, on account of the said partnership, a quantity of British merchandise, appraised to the value of twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence sterling.

The petitioners also state that the said merchandise was the proceeds of United States produce, previously consigned to the petitioners' house in Liverpool by their house in Savannah, and was less than the share of James Dixon, the American partner, in the funds of the concern then in England, and was intended as a transfer of so much of the funds belonging to the said James Dixon from England to the United States.

It further appears that intelligence of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain was received at Liverpool before the departure of the said ship and merchandise; but the petitioners, relying upon the magnanimity of the American Government, and expecting the war to cease when the repeal of the British Orders in Council should be known in the United States, determined to despatch the said ship. That, for this purpose, a British license, to protect the ship from British capture, was procured, and she sailed from Liverpool for Savannah on the 16th of August, 1812. On the 12th of October, 1812, she was captured, off Tybee light-house, within a few miles of the land, by the American privateer Atlas.

Upon the arrival of the vessel in the harbor of Savannah, she, together with the cargo, was seized by the Collector of the port, and libelled for a violation of the non-importation act. Proceedings were also instituted in behalf of the captors.

It appears that, in the course of these proceedings, a moiety of the property was restored to James Dixon, the American partner, and the other moiety, the supposed share of the British partner, condemned for a violation of the non-importation law, and distributed pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the United States.

The libel in behalf of the captors was dismissed, the vessel and cargo decreed not to be prize of war, and the capture to be consequently illegal.

Upon this case the petitioners pray a refunditure of so much of the proceeds of the said cargo as was paid into the Treasury of the United States as the share of the Government, amounting to the sum of $28,885 95.

By an act of Congress, passed the 2d of January, 1813, it is provided that, in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, owned by a citizen of the United States, have been imported into the United States from Great Britain, and which were shipped on board vessels which departed therefrom between the 23d of June and the 15th of September, 1812, wherein it should be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the said goods, at the time of the shipment, were, *bona fide*, owned by a citizen of the United States, and shipped and did depart from a British port between the 23d of June and the 15th of September, 1812, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to remit such forfeiture upon the payment of the duties to which the merchandise would have been liable if it had been legally imported; provided the goods were not purchased after the existence of the war was known.

It does not appear that any application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury in this case under the above law; and the committee presume that, as the share of the *American partner* was restored, the interest of the British subject in the other moiety was not embraced by its provisions, and the Secretary of the Treasury would have had no authority to grant any remission.

The committee suppose that this case depends upon the expediency of extending the system of remission to the forfeiture of *British* property shipped with a full knowledge of the existence of the war. They have no proof that this shipment was not made on the joint account of the partnership, and they apprehend that the American partner cannot be charged with the loss occasioned by the act of the British shipper.

The object of the remitting acts was merely to enable *American citizens* to bring to the United States their *bona fide* property, purchased in England before the knowledge of the war, but it never designed to extend similar privileges to British subjects; and there is no reason why a British subject, residing in England, should be entitled to greater advantages, in regard to his own interest, because he should happen to be connected in trade with an American citizen. Such a principle, it is believed, would violate the whole spirit and policy of the restrictive system. The committee are not aware that any such case has been relieved.

If there had been a settlement of the affairs of the concern, and it had fallen in debt to the American partner, for which the shipment in question had been made, the case of the petitioners would probably fall within the equity of the act before adverted to; but no such pretension has been proved in this case; and, so far as the committee can derive any information from the petition referred to them, the refunditure now claimed is for the mutual benefit and interest of both the American and British partner.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 693.** [1ST SESSION.

DUTIES AND DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 3, 1824.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 3, 1797, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to transmit herewith a statement exhibiting the duties accruing on merchandise imported, and drawback payable on merchandise exported, during the years ending December 31, 1820, 1821, and 1822.

The Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of drawback on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1820, 1821, and 1822, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

Species of merchandise.	1820.		1821.		1822.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
At 7½ per cent	$38,642	$3,068	$66,818	$3,570	$91,345	$21,815
At 15 per cent	1,710,475	289,718	2,160,556	198,393	2,839,662	294,494
At 20 per cent	503,699	22,516	921,552	25,669	1,387,932	21,917
At 25 per cent	2,365,288	701,287	4,522,016	359,947	5,885,342	447,565
At 30 per cent	279,790	28,186	497,926	14,568	647,840	16,255
Duck, Russia	59,118	4,807	61,730	4,024	95,512	8,636
Ravens	24,671	4,108	36,963	3,780	59,424	5,098
Holland	4,535	.....	3,540	.....	4,060	.....
Sheeting, brown, Russia	49,526	25,064	64,704	36,651	62,108	43,791
white, Russia	1,948	332	2,568	73	3,965	634
Wines, Madeira	137,135	39,089	120,190	26,024	142,094	21,651
Champagne	8,040	49	3,810	.....	7,142	52
sherry and St. Lucar	100,407	1,147	11,316	.....	24,179	700
Lisbon, Oporto, &c	103,779	2,994	150,593	7,526	230,844	9,739
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c	12,231	3,376	186,554	8,012	150,162	6,446
claret, in bottles	5,275	1,302	18,697	1,583	13,193	2,695
all other	201,287	22,803	372,795	28,952	271,315	43,350
Spirits, from grain	200,462	20,535	223,599	12,377	329,312	15,388
other materials	1,679,018	110,326	1,566,468	88,130	1,890,780	142,535
Molasses	543,673	3,558	474,339	1,199	618,859	380
Beer, ale, and porter	8,341	343	12,502	627	16,961	501
Oil, spermaceti	1,975	.....	1,520	395	467	.....
whale and other fish	71	.....	87	.....	423	.....
olive, in casks	4,283	2,400	17,117	914	8,462	3,509
Teas, bohea	19,587	.....	21,102	61	69,253	1,068
souchong	418,351	102,748	286,577	22,548	341,596	99,268
hyson skin	451,690	35,154	493,012	8,685	576,394	66,676
hyson and young hyson	864,953	157,073	658,391	81,309	907,547	163,720
imperial	143,465	26,415	134,527	29,438	211,489	88,547
Coffee	1,187,418	508,824	1,246,583	435,926	1,229,755	501,161
Cocoa	50,549	34,097	23,232	14,564	26,294	18,650
Chocolate	61	.....	28	.....	37	.....
Sugar, brown	2,224,068	739,639	1,649,275	419,680	2,333,714	213,768
white	239,471	117,937	264,664	162,195	448,787	178,956
candy and loaf	514	4	354	83	531	.....
other refined	56	.....	46	.....	34	.....
Almonds	11,927	2,771	7,716	1,097	11,423	961
Currants	7,331	3,637	910	.....	3,712	.....
Prunes and plums	3,667	157	2,600	197	3,716	.....
Figs	8,808	437	11,725	145	11,503	92
Raisins, jar and muscatel	30,412	2,211	64,531	1,417	87,799	9,688
other	26,477	5,728	45,184	39	63,489	1,322
Candles, tallow	3,011	1,635	5,699	5,436	5,431	4,531
wax and spermaceti	63	.....	11	.....	182	171
Cheese	9,914	3,139	6,263	1,221	5,194	54
Soap	4,168	2,882	10,319	3,073	14,321	9,740
Tallow	19,153	258	56,889	551	19,433	447
Spices, mace	1,325	970	104	624	769	.....
nutmegs	766	961	16,963	233	14,227	1,991
cinnamon	11,021	12,288	5,338	4,493	2,832	3,062
cloves	8,934	3,856	2,318	1,697	8,189	1,458
pepper	94,747	77,227	212,459	48,449	188,988	159,691
pimento	18,073	2,119	21,389	384	58,703	8,468
cassia	14,019	8,509	20,718	17,582	28,563	21,319
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	50	.....	57	.....	295	.....
Snuff	542	6,347	1,068	371	831	391
Indigo	101,099	80,106	90,889	36,448	171,648	111,025
Cotton	20,302	27,011	17,390	16,950	9,349	6,523
Gunpowder	8,663	3,762	6,287	609	12,267	2,343
Bristles	1,330	.....	4,205	1	5,358	.....
Glue	2,732	.....	3,511	.....	1,444	.....
Paints, ochre, dry	1,776	140	4,882	.....	14,384	.....
in oil	513	.....	1,135	.....	955	22
white and red lead	94,413	3,193	116,299	2,620	112,003	2,424
whiting and Paris white	723	.....	281	.....	3,515	.....
Lead, sheet, bar, and pig	24,630	2,536	35,685	429	34,000	3,150
manufactured into shot	42,160	1,022	47,971	455	34,061	1,773
Cordage, cables and tarred	11,684	3,560	15,966	10,849	16,873	7,667
untarred	9,951	71	14,816	.....	10,672	16
twine, &c	9,138	158	11,598	239	16,814	954
Copper rods and bolts	870	.....	1,050	.....	2,502	.....
nails and spikes	528	.....	225	87	1,205	55
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 18	6,689	658	13,364	.....	29,508	.....
above No. 18	692	.....	9,289	.....	22,380	.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	1820.		1821.		1822.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Iron tacks, &c., not above 16 oz. per M	$1,100	.....	$2,323	.....	$2,172	.....
above 16 oz. per M	60	.....	50	.....	40	.....
nails	8,904	$66	29,328	$1,076	38,405	$1,161
spikes	1,159	.....	2,972	448	4,512	136
anchors	1,832	226	1,565	267	3,737	1,150
pig	3,310	.....	7,317	.....	13,704	343
castings	4,660	7	6,620	.....	10,501	734
sheet, rod, and hoop	32,129	809	70,650	4,407	102,976	13,578
bar, rolled	94,350	5,126	60,810	10,395	163,314	14,010
hammered	298,161	5,284	234,565	4,152	404,230	5,589
Steel	8,535	705	12,784	1,058	19,448	1,019
Hemp	140,886	.....	181,064	.....	296,718	622
Alum	2,566	.....	3,798	.....	6,300	.....
Copperas	540	.....	2,895	.....	16,308	.....
Salt	1,017,567	3,340	814,277	6,586	872,555	7,664
Coal	33,886	196	39,090	369	49,799	160
Fish, dried or smoked	558	.....	308	.....	1,476	.....
salmon, pickled	2,746	.....	2,564	.....	3,018	.....
mackerel, pickled	26	.....	299	.....	306	.....
other, pickled	220	.....	146	.....	156	.....
Glass, bottles, black quart	13,997	295	16,658	581	24,639	480
window	17,708	.....	17,305	71	15,655	4
Books	500	1,082	267	105	185	26
Shoes, silk	397	237	275	36	1,080	47
all other	2,548	1,288	2,178	.....	2,259	469
Cigars	15,531	2,056	33,028	1,746	56,758	6,401
Cards, playing	657	.....	426	.....	254	.....
Discriminating duty on merchandise imported in French vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....
	16,560,626	3,286,965	18,706,417	2,183,896	24,066,069	2,851,196

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February*, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 694.** [1ST SESSION.

SINKING FUND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congress:

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board subsequent to the last report of February 6, 1823, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to this Board, dated the 5th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice President of the U. S.*
J. MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the U. S.*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*
WM. WIRT, *Attorney General of the U. S.*

WASHINGTON, *February* 6, 1824.

REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

That the sums disbursed from the Treasury during the year 1822, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, amounted, as per the last annual report, to... $7,849,150 67

And have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied for the payment of a sum short provided, on account of the public debt, prior to January 1, 1822, as per statement B, annexed to the last annual report..... 34,588 98

Carried forward..... 34,588 98

Brought forward.....		$34,588 98
There was applied, during the year 1822, towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, as per the annexed statement A, the sum of $7,842,190 87, viz:		
In the reimbursement of the principal of the deferred stock.....	$566,971 83	
In the redemption of the Louisiana stock.....	5,294 12	
In the redemption of the Mississippi stock.....	23,388 94	
In the redemption of Treasury note stock.....	277 00	
In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt.....	438 99	
In payment of the six per cent. stock of 1796.....	80,000 00	
In payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820.....	2,000,000 00	
	2,676,370 88	
On account of the interest which accrued in that year.....	5,165,819 99	
	7,842,190 87	
Of this sum there was short provided, consisting of unclaimed dividends not applied for by the proprietors, as per the annexed statement B.....	27,620 18	
		7,814,570 69
		7,849,159 67

That during the year 1823 the following disbursements were made by the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the public debt:

On account of the interest of the debt and reimbursement of the deferred stock.....	$5,525,400 09
In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt.....	294 42
In payment of the Mississippi stock.....	5,477 07
Making, together, as appears by the annexed statement C, the sum of.....	5,531,171 58

Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1823, and from a repayment in that year of moneys heretofore advanced on account of the public debt, as per statement D, and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to accounts which shall then have been rendered to this Department. In the meantime, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the payment of the deficiency, at the end of the year 1822, as per statement B.....	$27,620 18	
In the reimbursement of the deferred stock.....	601,611 73	
In the payment of the Mississippi stock.....	5,477 07	
In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt.....	294 42	
		$635,003 40
And in the payment of interest on the debt, viz:		
The interest for 1823 is estimated at.....	5,004,113 22	
Deduct this sum, short provided, per estimate F.....	107,945 04	
		4,896,168 18
		5,531,171 58

A statement (G) is annexed, which exhibits the balance of the annual appropriation of $10,000,000 remaining unapplied on January 1, 1824, and a statement (marked H) of the funded debt on January 1, 1824.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD JONES, *Chief Clerk for*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 5, 1824.

A.

Statement of the application, during the year 1822, *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.*

I. Payment on account of principal:		
1. Reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock.....	$566,971 83	
2. Redemption of Louisiana stock.....	5,294 12	
3. Redemption of Mississippi stock.....	23,388 94	
4. Redemption of Treasury notes.....	277 00	
5. In payment of certain parts of the domestic debt.....	438 99	
6. In payment of the six per cent. stock of 1796.....	80,000 00	
7. In payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820.....	2,000,000 00	
		$2,676,370 88
II. Payments on account of interest on the public debt:		
For 1822, as settled at the Treasury.....		5,165,819 99
		7,842,190 87

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824.

B.

Statement of the provision made before the 1st of January, 1823, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt due on that day.

The demands to be satisfied on the 1st of January, 1823, were as follows:

1. Dividends payable by Commissioners of Loans, including dividends due on that day, and exclusive of dividends no longer demandable at their offices	$1,573,125 25	
2. Unclaimed dividends from the Loan Offices, payable at the Treasury, beyond the amount advanced for their payment	208,517 93	
3. Balance due the late agents in London, per Treasury settlement, No. 43,834	1,474 44	
		$1,783,117 62

The funds provided to satisfy the demands were as follows:

1. Cash due from Commissioners of Loans, deceased or out of office	1,217 65	
2. Cash in the hands of Commissioners of Loans in office, and applicable to dividends	1,632,287 62	
3. Cash advanced for Treasury dividends over the amount payable	18,054 43	
4. Cash paid for bills purchased on account of the debt, which were protested for non-payment, and not yet repaid, as per note *(a)* to statement B, which accompanied the report of February 7, 1822	103,937 74	
		1,755,497 44
Short provided		27,620 18

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824.

C.

List of warrants drawn according to law during the year 1823, *on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.*

Date.	No.	In whose favor.	Amount.
1823.			
January 3	2570	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	$208 21
15	98	Branch Bank, Fayetteville	278 51
March 24	2771	.....do.....Portsmouth	5,902 02
	72	.....do.....Middletown	8,008 49
	73	Trenton Banking Company	3,184 45
25	74	Bank of the United States	577,283 93
	75	Branch Bank, Baltimore	52,255 34
26	80	Bank of the United States	4,484 39
	81	Branch Bank, Washington	12,894 26
	82	Thomas T. Tucker	12,136 80
	83	.....do	2,156 27
	84	Branch Bank, Charleston	54,481 22
27	89	.....do.....Boston	283,583 89
	90	.....do.....Providence	9,008 13
31	2802	.....do.....New York	321,895 52
April 1	75	.....do.....Richmond	5,489 23
7	2917	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	167 25
9	24	Branch Bank, Fayetteville	197 03
June 23	3113	Bank of the United States, Philadelphia	10,304 28
	14	Branch Bank, Washington	13,517 82
	15	Thomas T. Tucker	12,278 40
	16	.....do	2,099 12
24	19	Branch Bank, Portsmouth	5,841 84
	20	.....do.....Middletown	7,994 51
	21	.....do.....Charleston	52,994 85
25	22	.....do.....Baltimore	52,192 42
	23	Bank of the United States, Philadelphia	587,079 91
	24	Trenton Banking Company	3,184 45
26	26	Branch Bank, Boston	283,694 63
	27	.....do.....Providence	9,776 70
27	32	.....do.....Richmond	5,929 73
July 1	3218	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	167 25
7	3269	Branch Bank, New York	314,593 29
14	97	.....do.....Fayetteville	154 05
September 23	3489	.....do.....Charleston	36,844 09
24	90	Bank of the United States	593,313 62
	91	Trenton Banking Company	3,410 20
	92	Branch Bank, Middletown	7,742 55

C—Continued.

Date.	Number.	In whose favor.	Amount.
1823.			
September 24	93	Branch Bank, Baltimore	$51,424 27
	94	.....do.....Richmond	5,866 62
	95	.....do.....Portsmouth	5,613 36
25	97	Thomas T. Tucker	12,300 45
	98	.....do	2,034 84
26	99	Branch Bank, Washington	13,400 21
	3500	Bank of the United States	10,161 78
	1	Branch Bank, Providence	10,054 44
27	4	.....do.....Boston	279,396 23
October 2	3609	.....do.....New York	319,662 54
11	3643	Branch of Farmers' Bank, Delaware	167 25
13	46	Branch Bank, Fayetteville	113 88
December 17	3812	Thomas T. Tucker	2,034 84
20	20	Branch Bank, Richmond	6,368 16
	21	.....do.....Baltimore	21,961 24
	23	.....do.....Portsmouth	6,137 41
	25	..... do.....Middletown	13,921 48
24	29	Thomas T. Tucker	13,431 09
	30	Bank of the United States	16,672 49
	31	Branch Bank, Washington	17,327 85
27	37	.....do.....Providence	10,867 48
	38	Trenton Banking Company	3,226 61
29	40	Branch Bank, Boston	336,088 11
	41	..... do.....New York	358,457 76
	42	Bank of the United States	622,373 05
30	44	Branch Bank, Charleston	46,818 00
			5,525,400 09
		Paying certain parts of domestic debt.	
February 1	2625	Peter Mills	184 79
17	53	Catharine Bradford	7 80
March 4	2715	Jacob Baker	101 83
			294 42
		Reimbursement of Mississippi stock.	
April 8	2920	Branch Bank, Washington	4,048 50
September 30	3508	Richard Smith	1,428 57
			5,477 07

RECAPITULATION.

Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	$5,525,400 09
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	294 42
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	5,477 07
	5,531,171 58

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.—*Repayment into the Treasury during the year* 1823 *in relation to the public debt.*

Number.	Date.	On what drawn.	For what purpose.	Amount.
3917	1823. April 9	John Pooler, late Commissioner of Loans, Georgia	Moneys heretofore advanced to him for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt	$1,365 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

E.

Estimate of the application in 1823 *of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt falling due in that year.*

I. On account of the principal:

1. Reimbursement of the deferred stock, estimated at	$601,611 73	
2. Payment of the Mississippi stock	5,477 07	
3. Payment of certain parts of the domestic debt	294 42	
		$607,383 22
II. On account of the interest of the domestic funded debt		5,004,113 22
		5,611,496 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824. JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

F.

Estimate of the funds provided before the 1st of January, 1824, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt which fell due before that day.

Amount short provided on the 1st of January, 1823, per statement B.....	$27,620 18	
Application, per estimate E.....	5,611,496 44	
		$5,639,116 62
Amount of warrants issued on account of the principal and interest of the public debt during the year 1823, per statement C.....		5,531,171 58
Short provided on account of unclaimed dividends.....		107,945 04

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824.

G.

Statement of the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars by the second section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, passed March 3, 1817.

Application, per statement F, which accompanied the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the 6th of February, 1823, viz:			Appropriation for 1817.....	$10,000,000 00
In 1817.....	$10,000,000 00		Do.....1818.....	10,000,000 00
In 1817, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1818.....	2,830,108 52		Do.....1819.....	10,000,000 00
		$12,830,108 52	Do.....1820.....	10,000,000 00
In 1818.....		7,169,891 48	Do.....1821.....	10,000,000 00
In 1819.....		7,703,821 87	Do.....1822.....	10,000,000 00
In 1820.....		8,638,514 28	Do.....1823.....	10,000,000 00
In 1821.....		8,367,093 62		
In 1822.....		7,849,159 67		
Application in 1823, per the accompanying report.....	$5,531,171 58			
Deduct repayment, per statement D.....	1,365 72			
		5,529,805 86		
Balance unapplied January 1, 1824.....		11,921,604 70		
		70,000,000 00		70,000,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

H.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States on January 1, 1824.

Reimbursement of the deferred stock in 1822, as per the foregoing statement A.....	$566,971 83	Amount of the funded debt on January 1, 1823, per statement G, which accompanied the report of February, 1823.....	$91,343,999 69
Amount of funded debt January 1, 1824, subject to a reduction by the amount of reimbursement of the deferred stock in 1823.....	90,779,573 87	Add three per cent. stock, issued in 1823..... $132 39	
		And Treasury note six per cent..... 2,413 62	
			2,546 01
	91,346,545 70		91,346,545 70
		Amount of the debt on January 1, 1824, brought down....	90,779,573 87
		Deduct estimated amount of deferred stock, reimbursed in 1823.....	601,611 73
		Amount per statement No. 3, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 31, 1823.....	90,177,962 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February* 4, 1824.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 695. [1ST SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 9, 1824.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The remonstrance of merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and others, of Boston, against the passage of an act to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The undersigned, merchants and manufacturers of Boston and its vicinity, impressed with a firm conviction that the system of impost duties contemplated in the bill to amend the tariff, if carried into effect, cannot but be productive of consequences equally important and injurious to all the various interests of the United States, and at no distant period to the manufacturing interest itself, would be wanting in duty to themselves, and in a proper regard to the interests of other classes of their fellow-citizens, like them depending on the immediate or indirect operations of foreign commerce for a support, were they to omit the renewed expressions of their decided disapprobation of the principles, as well as details, of the bill under consideration. Happily, at the present time, many intelligent individuals of the manufacturing class coincide with the undersigned in the opinion that excessive duties on foreign articles will be a heavy burden on the agricultural, commercial, and mechanic interests, and, indeed, on every class of consumers, without any equivalent benefit to manufacturers; and, as we believe, to the injury, and perhaps destruction, of those very branches of industry which it is the avowed design of the patrons of the bill to encourage and protect.

The undersigned will not occupy the time of Congress by endeavoring to support their opinion either on acknowledged principles of public economy, or by elaborate illustrations of probable effects. The former are no doubt familiar to those who compose the concentrated wisdom of our nation, and the latter have been ably and frequently presented to them and the public, but in no shape, as the undersigned believe, more ably or lucidly than in the memorial of merchants and others of this place, interested in commerce and agriculture, presented to your honorable body in the session of 1820 and 1821. This presents, in a candid and intelligent manner, the reasons which then, as well as now, induce the undersigned respectfully to remonstrate against "the passage of the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, the tariff of duty it proposes, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, as having a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people."

[To be annexed to the remonstrance of sundry merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the city of Boston, &c., against the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage.]

Report of the Committee of Merchants and others, of Boston, on the Tariff.

At a meeting of merchants and others, interested in the prosperity of commerce and agriculture, at Boston, on the 17th day of August, to take into consideration a communication from the Chamber of Commerce at Philadelphia on the tariff recommended to Congress at its last session, the following persons were chosen a committee to adopt such measures in relation to the subject as they should deem expedient:

Messrs. William Gray,
James Perkins,
John Dorr,
Nathaniel Goddard,
Benjamin Rich,
Israel Thorndike, jr.,
William Shimmin,
Thomas W. Ward,
William Harris,
Daniel Webster,
Nathan Appleton,
Abbott Lawrence,
Joseph Sewall,
Jonathan Phillips,
Messrs. Lot Wheelwright,
Caleb Loring,
Samuel A. Welles,
George Bond,
George Hallet,
Samuel P. Gardner,
Josiah Knapp,
Isaac Winslow,
Winslow Lewis,
Thomas Wigglesworth,
John Cotton,
John Parker,
William Sturgis.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 2d day of October, at which time delegates from the principal seaports of Massachusetts, and farmers, manufacturers, and all others feeling an interest in the subject, were invited to attend.

The committee appointed seven of their number, Messrs. Perkins, Gardner, Webster, Welles, Shimmin, Sturgis, and Dorr, to prepare a report and resolutions, to be submitted at the adjourned meeting.

At the general meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the 2d of October, the following report, presented by Mr. Perkins, chairman of the committee last mentioned, was accepted, and the resolutions accompanying it adopted unanimously; and it was ordered that they be printed, and a copy sent to every member of Congress from this State.

WILLIAM GRAY, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr., *Secretary.*

REPORT.

Your committee beg leave to report that we have examined the proposed tariff, and submit to you some remarks relating to its probable operation on the community, and to the principles on which it is professedly founded. We shall not enter into a minute discussion of its details, as the imposts which ought to be laid depend, in every case, on a variety of considerations peculiar to itself, and as we do not consider it any part of the duty assigned to us to digest a code of revenue laws. Neither shall we invite your attention particularly to the effects of the measure on commerce, because we presume you wish to have it distinctly understood that the merchants in this vicinity neither expect nor desire any peculiar favors, nor any encouragement or protection whatsoever, which is not required by the interests of the public. They were not forward, therefore, to oppose the duties recently recommended, however pernicious to themselves as individuals; believing that it was their duty to acquiesce in them, if the public good required it, and that they would not be imposed if it did not. But the influence which has been obtained by the zeal of private interest admonishes us that those whose situation and experience enable them to judge of the operation of this new system should exert themselves to diffuse such information as may tend to make its consequences rightly and generally understood. Its avowed object is to direct and control the occupations of men, by granting special privileges to those engaged in particular pursuits. This can be done (waiving the important question whether it can be done at all without violating the spirit of the Constitution) only at the expense of the community; for it is evident that legislation does not create wealth, but simply transfers it from hand to hand, and can enrich one class only by impoverishing others. It would surely be surprising that a system of restriction so unequal, and so repugnant to all sound theory, should be adopted by a free and enlightened people, at a time when the greatest statesmen of Europe, after a long trial of it, are openly acknowledging its incorrectness, and whole nations suffering and lamenting the consequences of its adoption; and when our own unexampled success, under a more liberal policy, has given the sanction of experience to the deductions of reason.

This tariff would impose on certain foreign manufactures duties professedly and effectually prohibitory; and the question involved in its adoption is not whether the consumer of those goods shall pay a higher price for them, but whether he shall be prevented from purchasing them at all; not whether the duty now levied on the importation of them shall be a little increased or diminished, but whether they shall be totally excluded. In one case this is already done. From the most accurate information, founded chiefly on official documents, it appears that, from the year 1800 to the year 1812, both inclusive, the duties received on the importation of the coarse cottons of India amounted to more than three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. But, in 1816, the duty was raised to six and a quarter cents on every square yard, (about eighty-three and a half per cent. on their average cost,) which, added to the necessary charges, equal to twenty-seven per cent. more, has utterly excluded them, and the whole revenue once derived from this source is lost. Since the organization of our Government, there have been paid into the Treasury of the United States, from the customs alone, nearly three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the whole amount of internal revenue and direct taxes has been little more than thirty-four millions.

To prevent the importation of manufactures would, of course, deprive the Treasury of the impost now levied on them, and an equal sum must therefore, in order to support the necessary expenses of Government, be raised by some other direct or indirect tax on the people.

The Committee on Manufactures, who prepared the tariff, did not overlook nor deny this consequence of its adoption, and, in order to remedy it, provided that an additional impost should be laid on all articles of general consumption or necessary use which are not raised in our own country—such as spices, coffee, and many others, forming a large part of our imports. A new impost on such articles, by increasing their price, would have some tendency to diminish their consumption, and thus prevent an increase of the revenue proportionate to the increase of duty; but, making no allowance for this diminution, the additional duty on them would not nearly supply the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the imposts on manufactures. The chairman of the committee just mentioned appeared to be well aware of this fact, and declared it to be another inevitable consequence of their system that an excise should be imposed on domestic manufactures; and this, if our manufacturers are to have a monopoly secured to them, as seems to be contemplated, will be a new tax on the consumer. The first consequence, then, of excluding foreign manufactures by high duties, is to create a necessity for some other tax, equal to the whole sum now levied on them, and which will necessarily be lost by their exclusion.

Another consequence, and the only one which can benefit the American manufacturer, is to enable him to raise the price of his productions in our market, by adding to it a sum equal to the difference between the present and the proposed prohibitory duty which addition must be paid entirely by domestic consumers. No duty could enable him to manufacture for exportation; for, if he cannot at home enter into competition with foreigners, without being protected by an impost, it is obvious that he cannot rival them abroad, where there is no such discrimination in his favor, and where he is burdened, as well as they, with the expense of transportation. Duties imposed for the mere purpose of revenue give an advantage equal to their whole amount to our manufactures; but, by increasing them till they become prohibitory, the people suffer a two-fold injury—the price of the goods prohibited is raised, and the revenue formerly collected from them is lost. With the sole motive, then, of empowering the manufacturer to raise his price, and thus tax the public in this way for his emolument, another tax, from which he can derive no advantage, is at once to be laid on all articles of general use which we cannot produce, and hereafter still a third, either on the consumption of domestic manufactures, or directly on property and labor. We should not object to any burden, equally apportioned, to raise the revenue necessary for administering the Government; but to impose one tax for no earthly purpose but to facilitate the imposition of another seems to us to be a policy as whimsical as it is alarming.

The burden occasioned by most of the particular duties recommended would fall on all the community, but chiefly on those least able to bear it. In this country the poor man, personally, consumes nearly as much tea, sugar, and coffee, as the rich; and though his clothing is not so fine, yet its cost constitutes a much greater proportion of his whole expenses. Besides, this new tariff is so nicely adjusted as to lay a far heavier impost on coarse cottons and linens than on those of finer texture. It is obvious that an additional duty can have no effect, except in so far as it increases the price or diminishes the quantity here of the foreign merchandise on which it is imposed, and, consequently, can be of no service to any manufacturers but those with whose productions this merchandise now actually comes into competition in our own market. All who have no foreign rivals here at present, who now carry on their business

successfully, and supply the country with the fruits of their labor, can derive no advantage, direct or indirect, from a further duty on such articles as they manufacture, since they have already the exclusive possession of the market, and their prices are regulated, not by foreign, but by domestic competition. An additional impost on such articles as are made by these would be merely nominal, and have no effect, unless it were to blind them to their true interests, and induce them, by the offer of a protection at once needless and futile, to bear, together with the rest of the community, a great and real burden, for the sole benefit of those classes who now have foreign competitors. Some manufacturers, as those of chocolate and refined sugar, would be greatly injured; and those of cordage, and some of iron, and distillers of molasses, still more so, by the duties proposed to be laid on the raw materials of their manufactures, the price of which must thus be increased and their consumption lessened. The impost on iron is particularly injurious to industry. It is required for the machines of manufacturers themselves, for all the implements of agriculture, and all the tools of the mechanic arts; and nails, of which six thousand tons are annually made, and chiefly from foreign iron, are one of the very few of our manufactures now actually exported. A far greater number of men is employed in converting this material into articles of use than in extracting it from the ore; and surely the interests of the many ought not to be sacrificed to that of the few. The contemplated excise on domestic manufactures will not be confined to those to which alone this tariff affords a real and efficient protection, but extended to all. Let the manufacturers, then, who now carry on their business untaxed, and those who buy their productions, look to the end, and mark the double effect of such excise, in at once raising the cost and diminishing the consumption of them.

The manufacturers above mentioned must immediately suffer, together with farmers and all other citizens, the double burden of a new tax, to supply the deficiency of the revenue, and an increase in the price of clothing, and of those little, innocent, social luxuries which have hitherto been so generally enjoyed among us; and for whose emolument? Principally, in effect, for that of the manufacturers of cotton, woolen, iron ore, and glass—men whose business requires considerable capital. We have no means of determining, exactly, the number of workmen engaged in these pursuits, but those employed on cotton are far the most numerous; and the greatest establishment for working this material in America, that at Waltham—which has a capital of nearly half a million, and which makes its own machinery, and does not pay a man beyond its own walls, except the venders of its goods—requires only two hundred and sixty persons, men, women and children, to carry on its business. But, however the number thus employed be estimated, it is manifest that it must bear so small a proportion to our population that the rate of wages throughout the country would not be perceptibly increased, and therefore these workmen themselves would receive no more than the present price of labor. The gain, then, would accrue to the capitalists who own the factories, and to them alone.

Thus, according to this new scheme, a great, certain, and immediate burden falls on the public, most heavily on the poorer classes, and redounds to the exclusive emolument of a few, and those few the wealthy. Surely such a scheme can only be justified by showing, clearly, that some definite national benefit will ultimately result from it, fully equal to the present burden; and its advocates attempt to do this by urging, in the first place, that it is necessary for national independence. How is it necessary for national independence? In the elaborate defence of the system, by the chairman of the committee who invented it, we find it repeatedly asserted, that "we must command our own consumption."* Happily for us, this phrase is interpreted in the same speech; and it means, as it seems, that we must have neither imposts nor importation—in plain English, that we must use nothing but our own productions.

In a certain sense we may be said to depend on foreign nations for whatever we receive from them. But they equally depend on us for the equivalent which we pay them for it, and this dependence is voluntary and mutual. Nor is it any derogation from national dignity. A sovereign who receives tribute from a foreign country depends on it for that tribute; yet he is not, therefore, its servant, but its master. If one country produces only labor, and exports only manufactures, and another, in return for these, provides it with the raw materials composing them, the former may, with most propriety, be called dependent; for, since every country has necessarily the capacity to labor in proportion to its population, that which produces the raw material may manufacture it whenever it chooses to do so; but the ability of the other to labor would be worthless if it could not procure the material to which that labor may be applied. The exchange of raw cotton, then, for manufactures makes Europe dependent on America, rather than America on Europe. Ask the planter of the south which of the two is the dependent, himself or the Manchester spinner!

The farmer is the most independent man, because he produces the means of subsistence and the materials for labor; and the nation which does this holds, like him, in its own hands, the means of commanding the exertions of others. The capacity of providing for our own support constitutes independence, and this is not diminished by exchanging our superfluous productions for those of other countries. If the goods we receive are comforts, or mere luxuries, we can subsist without them; but this is no reason for depriving ourselves of them unnecessarily. If they are manufactures of materials raised by us, and we might by prohibiting their importation make them ourselves, at a higher price than they actually cost us, is it not equally true that, if the hostility of the nation which supplies us, or any other cause, should prevent their importation hereafter, we may make them at the same additional expense then? If so, we are not dependent. And why should we assume a burden now because it may fall on us hereafter? Or how does it remedy a future and contingent evil to make it immediate and certain?

A wise nation, indeed, will not permit itself to be surprised by hostilities without the means of defence, and will, beforehand, therefore, accumulate those munitions which are little needed in peace but immediately requisite in war, or, at least, provide the means of obtaining them. Food and clothing are also necessary for subsistence, and, of course, for defence; but the demand for these being constant at all times, affords, of itself, a constant encouragement to their production without the special aid of Government. With regard to all the means of defence, however, it is enough for independence and security if we have the ability to produce or procure them when they are wanted. As to munitions of war, they should receive whatever encouragement is necessary; as to food, we are burdened with it; as to clothing, the very proposal to prohibit immediately the importation of foreign manufactures used for this purpose implies, of itself, a conviction that we are already competent to supply all our wants. The quantity of naval stores required in peace being even greater than in war, the stock on hand for commercial purposes would, on a

* "The nation must command its own consumption."
"This nation must command its own consumption and the means of defence."
"If the country commands its own consumption, importation and imposts cease."—(*Speech of Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on the 24th of April.*)

sudden eruption of hostilities, afford the means of protection until we could raise them. In thus considering the subject as it affects our means of defence, we have taken the case assumed by manufacturers as most favorable to their pretensions—that of a war with all mankind. It is obvious that, if there were any neutrals, most of our wants would be supplied as certainly, though not as cheaply, as at present. We have found this to be true in our own wars, and all history confirms it.

But so far would the enormous tax proposed on hemp and iron be from contributing to national independence that it would strike a severe blow at our freedom and security. By the existing treaty American and British ships are placed on the same footing; and it is a subject of gratulation that our countrymen now sustain the competition. The imposition of new and heavy burdens on our own shipping would tend to give the British the monopoly of our trade and to make them our sole carriers. When this is accomplished there will be no lack of orders in council to regulate the trade of America, and the dependence which we shall suffer, unlike that of which we now complain, will be neither mutual, voluntary, nor terminable.

Another favorite phrase of the advocates of this system is, that it would promote national industry. What is national industry but the industry of individuals? And what encourages it like high wages? And what sustains the price of wages but the demand for labor? And what tends so much to increase and support this demand as the employment of our whole capital in those pursuits in which the most labor is required? The occupations, then, in which a given capital demands and maintains the greatest quantity of human labor are most promotive of industry; and this is eminently true in a country where everything else is more abundant than capital.

The price of manufactures involves the cost of the raw material, the sum paid the owner of the capital employed in working it, and the wages of the workmen. It is when the last are greatest in proportion to the whole price that industry is best paid and most encouraged. Machines for multiplying the effects of labor may, indeed, produce a great profit, but it accrues to the owners of them, not to those employed in managing them. Should any one construct a machine so perfect that it would enable a single hand, by merely turning a crank, to supply the country with broadcloth, the possessor of this curious piece of mechanism would certainly make a fortune; but the laborer who put it in motion would receive not a cent more than the regular wages for turning a crank. The occupations in which much money is laid out for complicated machinery, for lands, buildings, and fixtures, to accumulate the raw material, or the means of converting it to use, or to keep on hand a great quantity of the articles manufactured, so as to dispose of them most beneficially in the market, may afford a profitable investment for capital, but have no exclusive nor peculiar tendency to increase the price or the amount of labor. The factory at Waltham tends to raise wages no more than every other establishment, however small its capital, which employs the same number of hands; and it is difficult to conceive a case in which industry or its reward can be increased by turning any number of men from one pursuit to another. The machines and implements for the aid of labor, which can be profitably employed with a very small capital, such as the tools of the mechanic, are most useful to the poor; those which require a large capital, to the rich; the former tend to diffuse wealth, the latter to concentrate it. Which is most consonant to our institutions and character?

Those employments, such as household manufactures, which do not interfere with other business, but only occupy its intervals, do indeed increase the quantity of industry in a country. But these need the least encouragement. The labor devoted to them is an absolute gain to the individual as well as to the public, and may be deemed to cost him nothing; hence, he is in no danger from the competition of those who must derive the means of support, however small, from making similar articles. The same may be said of those which afford occupation to children, and to the other classes who now subsist with little or no occupation. The subsistence of these persons being already provided for, their wages in such new employment would be clear profit. They can really afford to work for nothing, and will be induced to do so for next to nothing.

It is incumbent on those who would give aid to one class of men to be satisfied, by clear proof, that they shall not materially injure another class who deserve, at least, protection. In the year 1810 the United States possessed 1,428,728 tons of shipping; and, as one seaman is required, on an average, for every twenty tons, more than 71,000 men must have been employed in that capacity. For every hundred tons, four tons of iron are consumed, the price of working which is four cents a pound; hence, the very labor of the blacksmith on the iron used in constructing those vessels, independently of subsequent repairs, was worth above four millions and a half of dollars. Among how many was this divided? The ship carpenters, valuing their labor at ten dollars a ton, one-third less than has sometimes been paid, received, for building these vessels, more than fourteen millions of dollars. It is a given rule that, for every ton of shipping, a ton of timber is necessary; and for this, at nine dollars a ton, the farmer must have received nearly thirteen millions.

The average duration of our vessels, including losses at sea, is estimated, by competent judges, to be seven years. But suppose it to be ten; then, in order to maintain the same quantity of shipping, these supplies must, every ten years, be repeated; and this in addition to the whole amount necessary for repairs. Estimate the number of men thus supported, and add to them the ship joiners, the boat builders, the mast-makers, the block and pump makers, the painters, glaziers, and plumbers, the anchor smiths, the coppersmiths, the carvers, sail-makers, riggers, rope-makers, the bakers of ship bread, the butchers and packers of provisions, the grocers, ship chandlers, tallow chandlers, the coopers, the lightermen, the truckmen, the stevedores and laborers, the gunsmiths, the mathematical instrument makers, the wharfingers, the owners of wharves and warehouses, and all others who derive a subsistence from navigation, and their wives and children, and all dependent on them, and see how wide a ruin would follow the attempt to do what we are pleased to call "commanding our own consumption."

The coasting trade, it may be said, will be left. But to what will this amount, after deducting all that portion of it which is employed in transmitting the goods received from other countries, or those destined to them, and in the vast traffic which ultimately results from foreign commerce?

It has been asserted that this new project will be beneficial to agriculture; that, though the farmer will pay a higher price for all he buys, and be taxed more than ever for the support of the Government, yet that he will be compensated for this by the creation of another or better market for the produce of the soil. Is this true? That produce consists of articles of food, or of the raw materials of manufactures. How is it possible that manufactures should extend the demand for food? Surely it will not be pretended, in spite of our own experience, and that of all mankind, that manufacturing countries increase most rapidly in population, or that they require greater means of subsistence than others. The farmer feeds all the inhabitants of the country now, and here he can do no more. Since, then, the demand for food

cannot be increased, the price can be raised only by diminishing the supply. If many now engaged in cultivating the soil are forced to quit the pursuit, the quantity of food raised may become less, and the price, of course, greater. Thus, farmers are to be driven from their present employment, to seek subsistence in another, and fields now under culture and laden with plenty are to be abandoned to desolation; and all this for the extension and encouragement of agriculture. Yet, though the domestic market for food could not thus be increased, the foreign market might and would be diminished; for we cannot afford to export our productions to other countries, unless we will take what they can give us in return. Now, our farmer understands very well that a foreign demand for his produce benefits him, by advancing the price, not only of that which is actually exported, but of the whole quantity raised; he obtains more money for all that he sells, whether it is to be consumed at home or abroad.

The establishment of domestic manufactures would, indeed, create a demand at home for the materials of which they are composed, but, at the same time, would lessen the foreign demand to the same extent; because the nation which now supplies us would cease to want that quantity of the raw material which it converts into manufactures for our market. And, besides, to increase the price of such manufactures tends to diminish their consumption, and, consequently, the demand for them and for their materials. It is the direct interest of the farmer that the raw materials raised by him should be manufactured as cheaply as possible, in order to increase this consumption and demand. It is also his direct interest, for this reason: that the smaller the portion of the price paid by the consumer, which the manufacturer takes for his share, the larger the proportion which the cultivator receives for his. The extent to which his productions are manufactured and used is all that affects him, no matter by whom it is done or where. Some appear to imagine that our soil must always produce the same quantity, and that we have only to determine whether it shall be made use of at home or abroad. But this is not so. The productions of agriculture are created by the call for them. The existence of more grain and cotton than we actually use is only the consequence of the demand for exportation. Destroy the cause, as would be done by prohibiting importations, and what will become of the effect.

There is, however, an argument in favor of encouraging particular employments by bounties or taxes, which merits a different consideration. It has been justly urged that there may be occupations peculiarly adapted to our situation and character, and which, if once established, might be carried on here better than elsewhere, so as to afford their productions at a cheaper rate than is now paid for them; and yet habit and indolence, and the natural attachment of men to the pursuits in which they have been educated, and the immediate expense of commencing the business, and the want of that skill which only time and experience can give, and a doubt how soon or how certainly the profit will be realized, may deter individuals from engaging in these occupations, and induce them to persist in others less profitable to themselves and to the public; and that if these difficulties can be overcome by a present tax, which will be more than compensated by the reduction of prices hereafter, it is good policy and economy to impose it. On this principle encouragement has always been given by our Government to particular pursuits, and it should always be given to the full extent that this principle will warrant. By its adoption the whole subject is made a mere question of economy—of economy to consumers, who are all the people; and it becomes our duty to study not how to make manufactures dear, but how to make them, on the whole, cheap and abundant. The best and perhaps the only effectual mode of doing it is to promote competition at the lowest prices.

There is a difference in this respect between navigation and manufactures. Our ships, engaged in foreign trade, derive no advantage, even in our own market, from being near it; for all vessels must make two passages, in order to carry goods from one country to another and bring back the returns; and it makes no difference which country is the first starting place. Our ships, too, when in the ports of a foreign nation, are liable to have a tax imposed on them, which shall prevent their entering into fair competition with those of that nation in the trade between us. But our manufactures used at home (and these only are benefitted by an impost) have an advantage over all foreign goods, equal both to the expense of transporting the latter, estimated by Mr. Hamilton at between fifteen and thirty per cent., and to the duty imposed on their importation here for the purpose of revenue.

Besides, no other nation can tax our manufactures so as to prevent their entering into competition with its own in our market, or can give its own any advantage over ours, but by granting a bounty on their exportation from its dominions. This bounty is never, in fact, equal to the cost of transportation and the impost here; and should it in any instance be greater, an equality would be produced by laying an additional duty, equal to the difference on importations from the single country which granted the bounty. The policy of producing equality by such means of raising prices to produce competition at high rates, when competition is useful only as it lessens them, may well be doubted. But, on any ground, by what train of reasoning can it be shown that, because a bounty is granted on the exportation of linens from England, it would promote a free and general competition to prohibit or tax those brought from Germany? Yet this is the motive assigned for imposing a duty of six cents and a quarter on every yard of German linen costing ten cents.

According to the principle above laid down, the reason for a tax, increasing the price of goods for a time, being to lessen it afterwards, and the only motive for a present monopoly, to create future competition, it follows as an invariable rule that such tax or monopoly ought never to be perpetual; for this would be sacrificing the end to the means. As the burden thus imposed on the public is certain and immediate, it follows, also, that those who call for it must show that a full equivalent will ultimately be received in the reduction of prices; otherwise, the bargain is a bad one. Again, since every benefit ought to be purchased as cheaply as possible, it follows still further that they must prove the present tax to be the smallest which is competent to effect their professed object; for all beyond this is a useless sacrifice. It is, in our opinion, an insuperable objection to the proposed bill that its advocates make no attempt to show to what the advantage which they expect will amount, or what amount of taxes is requisite for its attainment.

As a general rule, the employments which need the smallest encouragement are best fitted to our actual condition, and most conducive to our prosperity; and those which can be supported only by great bounties or taxes are shown, by that very fact, to be least adapted to our character and circumstances, and least likely to occasion a reduction of prices hereafter by sustaining a free and general competition at the lowest rates. The enterprise and activity of our citizens leave little doubt that the pursuits most appropriate to our situation will ultimately be established without any extravagant aid from Government; so that the only effect of assisting them would be to hasten their establishment. Is this an advantage worth the price we are called on to pay for it? Those who assert the fact are bound to prove it clearly.

It is only in a very clear case that this principle should be put in practice, since, in the experience of nations, the failure of such attempts has been much more frequent than their success, and has always produced mischiefs not easily remedied. The encouragement of silk manufactures in England is a source of great distress among the people and great embarrassment to the Government.

The other question is equally important. Is the immense tax proposed to be laid in favor of particular manufactures necessary for their protection? Since true economy requires the expense of protecting those articles only which become cheaper hereafter in consequence of this protection, no manufactures should be encouraged from this motive but such as can be afforded by the maker at a lower price, after the difficulties of establishing them are surmounted; and these, of course, so long as they continue to maintain the price at which they can be sold at first, afford him a profit constantly increasing. Whenever, therefore, the encouragement granted to any manufacture is sufficient to occasion its establishment and existence, its extension and the further emolument of those engaged in it may safely be left, and ought to be left, to time, skill, and industry. Can, then, the manufacturers, for whose benefit the new tariff is chiefly designed, exist under our present system? Do they in fact exist? Their zeal, activity, and almost success, in the attempt to render their fellow-citizens tributary to their wealth, seem to leave no room for such a question. The necessity of supporting cotton factories is most strongly urged. Now, the price at which the manufacturers in our vicinity can go and take the cotton from the wharf and bring it back manufactured to the warehouse is little more than the mere impost on the cotton of India, the only goods which would otherwise come into competition with it.

Though the advocates of the bill under consideration assume the name and the authority of the manufacturers of the United States, the great majority of our manufacturers would be directly and severely injured by its enactment. In this part of the country, those most deeply interested in the very pursuits to which it gives the greatest aid desire, as we believe, no further encouragenment, but understand their true interests, and are well aware that exorbitant taxes imposed for their profit could not be long in operation before their effect on other manufacturers and on the community would be known and felt; the natural consequence of which would be, to cause a reaction in public opinion, and induce the people, in their indignation, to withdraw the protection now afforded to our manufacturers, and to leave them to contend at once with foreigners in our market, without any other superiority than that derived from being near the consumer, and from duties laid for the sole purpose of revenue.

We rejoice to see manufactures flourish, and deem their spontaneous growth an evidence of wealth and prosperity; but to them, and to all pursuits, the best protection is that which is permanent. The great excellence of laws, and especially of such as affect the employments of men, is stability. By this only, individuals are enabled to regulate their conduct beforehand, and to calculate the chance of success in the occupations which they may select, without danger of having the bread of their industry snatched from their mouths by nice experiments and novelties in legislation.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have regarded with pleasure the establishment and success of manufactures among us, and consider their growth, when natural and spontaneous, and not the effect of a system of bounties and protection, as an evidence of general wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That, relying on the ingenuity, enterprise, and skill of our fellow-citizens, we believe that all manufactures adapted to our character and circumstances will be introduced and extended, as soon and as far as will promote the public interest, without any further protection than they now receive.

Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes, equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of the Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution and with sound policy.

Resolved, That the supposition that, until the proposed tariff or some similar measure be adopted, we are and shall be dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence, is, in our opinion, altogether fallacious and fanciful, and derogatory to the character of the nation.

Resolved, That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefitted by that tariff favor great capitalists rather than personal industry or the owners of small capitals, and, therefore, that we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

Resolved, That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the farmer must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

Resolved, That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of smuggling.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the proposed tariff, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 696.** [1ST SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 9, 1824.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York respectfully represents:

That, in common with their fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union who have embarked their property in commerce and navigation, your memorialists have seen with alarm and surprise, in the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," commonly called the tariff bill, and now before your honorable body, principles and details which, if sanctioned by Congress and embodied into a law, will deeply affect the rights and interests, not of your memorialists only, but of almost every other class of their fellow-citizens.

With the highest respect for your honorable body, but with the plainness and sincerity becoming freemen, we beg leave to lay before you some of the numerous evils which would result from the proposed bill, should it become a law.

During the late war with Great Britain much encouragement was given by the National Legislature to the manufactures of this country; and when the war terminated, it was deemed by Congress an act of justice, as well as a measure of policy, to establish a tariff of duties which, while it should not operate severely on the other great interests of the community, would be a protection to those who had been induced to invest capital in manufacturing establishments. The tariff of 1816, which was then formed, has, with some alterations, continued to this time; and it so far fostered domestic manufactures that they soon recovered from the embarrassments which followed the great influx of foreign goods in 1815, and have since, in most cases, when managed with skill and prudence, and aided by sufficient capital, been prosperous and profitable; and we do not hesitate to assert that money vested in such establishments has yielded better returns than money employed in commerce, navigation, or agriculture. Since that tariff has been in operation, the charges on importing foreign goods, including duties and premium on exchange, have varied from forty to fifty per cent. on the first cost of those which pay *ad valorem duties*, and a much higher rate on those charged with *specific duties:* the premium to our manufactures has, consequently, been from two-fifths to one-half of the first cost of all foreign articles which come in competition with our domestic products. Though this encouragement to the industry of one class of the community is liberal almost to excess, still the other classes, confiding in the equity of the Government, and knowing that further aid was required in its fiscal concerns, have patiently acquiesced, in the full belief, however, that heavier burdens would not be imposed, unless the necessities of the nation required them.

It was supposed that this ample protection would have satisfied the manufacturing interest; but the repeated demands which have since been made show how delusive has been this expectation, and that the object aimed at and constantly kept in view is a monopoly. We ought not, and will not, charge all of this class of our fellow-citizens with this engrossing disposition. Among the manufacturers of the United States we see numbers of our wisest, most patriotic, and most deserving citizens, who carry on this branch of industry with profit to themselves and benefit to their country. Such as these wish not further duties for their own protection; they believe that sufficient encouragement has been already extended to the manufacturing class, and that the hot-bed stimulus of the proposed bill is not wanted to cherish the *well-managed* manufactories which now exist, or to rear up others of a similar description. Nor would we be understood to charge the *mechanics* of the United States with a disposition to promote laws to foster their exclusive interests; on the contrary, this numerous and respectable class of our fellow-citizens have the strongest motives to raise their voice in opposition to most of the provisions of the proposed bill. The ship builder, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the rope-maker, the dyer, the hatter, the shoemaker, the sadler, the machinist, with every other class of mechanics, and all the laboring classes of the community, are identified with the merchant and the farmer; their interests cannot be promoted by an enormous duty on hemp, iron, and wool, or by laws which discourage commerce and navigation. They are the great consumers of the country: and it cannot be supposed that a statute which adds to the price of every article of their clothing, of every agricultural implement, every tool used in their various trades, should be acceptable to them, especially if intended to give still further benefits to a class of citizens which has already received its full share of the protection and patronage of Government.

Since the establishment of the tariff of 1816, and of the few changes subsequently made, the *national revenue* has gone on prosperously; and, notwithstanding the universal depression of commerce in Europe and America, it has, since that period, been sufficient to provide for all the engagements and expenses of the Government, and to keep up and extend the great *national institutions*, and to leave a surplus in the Treasury so large, as we are informed from high authority, as to enable the Treasury Department to anticipate, by nearly twelve months, the reimbursement of many millions of the public debt.

We may fairly infer, therefore, that the *necessity of a greater revenue* will not be among the motives to pass the bill in question.

Your memorialists have always believed that the true and legitimate object of taxation is revenue, and that the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, and imposts," which is given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, was not granted with the intention, nor will it bear the construction, that it may be so exercised as to cherish and elevate one class at the expense of all the other classes of our citizens. The Constitution imposes on Congress the great duty of "promoting the general welfare." To lay taxes which will operate as prohibitions and restrictions on trade, which will promote exclusive interests at the national expense, which imposes heavy burdens on the many, and gives to the few the benefits of a monopoly, cannot be consistent with that sacred duty. Nor can we believe that the general welfare will be promoted by attempts to regulate the industry of individuals, by forcing them out of employments in which they have acquired skill and experience, into others of which they are ignorant; or by laws inevitably leading to illicit trade and infractions of the revenue.

Popular sentiment with regard to evasions of the revenue laws has hitherto been on the side of Government, and the moral feeling of the people has been a greater security to the collection of the revenue than all the oaths and regulations of the custom-houses; establish prohibitory or extravagant duties, and the sense of injury which would arise from the belief that the burden is laid to promote a particular interest, superadded to the desire to profit by illicit traffic, would enlist public opinion in favor of the contraband dealer, and he would enjoy from a large portion of the community a degree of countenance, sympathy, and even protection, which he would now look for in vain. Should this change of popular sentiment take place, where, it may be asked, is the security of the revenue? Would even a Navy along our immense line of seacoast be a sufficient protection? We may guard against smuggling in the immediate vicinity of our principal ports, but what is to prevent it on our northern frontier, and in our numerous bays and inlets from Maine to Florida? Besides the diminution of the revenue which would arise from smuggling, there would be a still greater reduction in consequence of the enormous duties contemplated by the proposed bill. All the lower-priced cotton goods, flannels, and other coarse woolens, hemp, iron, alum, copperas, guns, most of the enumerated articles of hardware, and many other articles which now pay to the Treasury large sums in duties, would either cease to be lawfully imported, or would be brought into the country in small quantities; and the Government would have to resort to some mode of taxation bearing upon *every part* of the community, in order to supply the deficiency occasioned by exclusive encouragement to a particular interest.

The revenue would also decrease from a general decrease of commerce and navigation. If we

prohibit or extravagantly tax foreign productions they cannot be imported into our country; and if we do not buy from other nations what they have to sell and what we want, can it be expected that they will take from us our commodities? If we do not buy, we cannot sell: for, on the supply of mutual wants is founded all the intercourse and all the commerce of nations, and when they cease to be mutual they cease to exist. Restrictive systems first operate on commerce, then on navigation and agriculture; and when those great interests are prostrated, they necessarily bring down with them the revenues of the Government.

But, perhaps it will be said that the great increase of American manufactures will make up not only the deficiency of supply, but the deficiency of the revenue; that period *may* be within our prospect, although we have not yet seen its approach; whenever it does arrive, we will readily acknowledge that we have been mistaken in all the views which we have entertained, and will cheerfully yield to the manufacturing interest every encouragement which it demands.

A principle which runs through the proposed bill has particularly attracted the attention of your memorialists. That spirit of patriotism which proposes to tax the many for the benefit of a few, proposes, also, to lay the burden on the poor and to exempt the rich. Those articles which are consumed by the poorer and more laborious classes of our inhabitants are loaded with enormous duties, while those used almost exclusively by the rich are taxed at a comparatively low rate. A few instances will illustrate this position. The duties on low-priced cotton goods, on cheap flannels, and low-priced woolens, will, according to the proposed bill, be from 60 to 100 per cent.; and on low-priced guns, 140 per cent. on the first cost. These are almost exclusively used by the least wealthy part of our population; while the fine cottons which pay 25 per cent., fine broadcloths which pay 30 per cent., and elegant fowling pieces, which, by this unskilful project, will pay 6 per cent. only, are almost exclusively used by the rich.

Another feature of the bill before your honorable body is equally partial and impolitic. The Constitution of the United States was instituted, not only to "form a more perfect union," but to "establish justice" and "promote the general welfare." Hence, the burdens on the people should be as equally distributed as is possible, and laws which impose taxes having a *sectional* bearing ought to be carefully avoided. It is well known that in a number of the States of our Federal Union there are few or no manufactories, and that the inhabitants of those States are almost exclusively agriculturists. Is it just, is it politic; will it contribute to promote those feelings of common interest and mutual kindness on which this Union was founded, and which are its strongest cement, to lay onerous duties on the consumption of the inhabitants of those States, in order to establish great workshops in other parts of our country? If this is done, it may not be the sole evil or the least injury which the bill in question will inflict on the citizens of the south. It may lead to results which will jeopardize the value of cotton, the great staple of that section of the Union.

The bill proposes duties which are nearly, if not quite, prohibitory on most of the manufactured cotton goods which are derived from Great Britain. If this should lead to countervailing duties on the part of that nation, their bearing and consequences may be imagined from a few important facts. In 1823 there were imported into Great Britain more than 420,000 bales of cotton from the United States. During the year 1822 the manufactured cotton goods of every description imported into the United States from Great Britain, after adding 20 per cent. for wastage on manufacturing, was equal in weight to 36,444 bales of cotton, of 300 pounds each. In 1823 the quantity may amount to 40,000 bales. Great Britain is, therefore, our customer for 420,000 bales, and we are her customers for 40,000 bales. If we impose prohibitory or very heavy duties on her manufactured goods, may she not meet us by a countervailing duty on American cotton? The culture of cotton is extending in Spanish and Portuguese America, in India, and other parts of the world; and we may, by our own mistakes, raise up successful competition in the greatest staple our nation can boast of. A duty in Great Britain on American cotton, or a bounty on the cotton of her Asiatic dependencies, of two pence sterling per pound, would introduce annually into her manufactories many thousand bales of India cotton, to the exclusion of the cotton grown in the southern and western sections of the Republic.

It is painful to your memorialists to perceive that, while the nation just alluded to is beginning to see the advantages of a free commerce and the evils of restrictive laws, and her statesmen are about to form their systems of trade on the principles of true political economy, attempts are making in the United States to induce the National Government to adopt a narrow and retrograde policy, and to persuade our legislators that prohibitory regulations and laws, calculated to promote partial and exclusive interests, such as have disgraced Spain and China, are the most wise and politic. The old maxim, to sell dear and to buy cheap, is inverted; and it is now found that to pay high and to sell low is the true road to national wealth and prosperity. It was formerly believed that *national industry* consisted in the growing of cotton, rice, flour, tobacco, ashes, flax seed, sugar, raising of beef and pork, the building of ships, navigating them, and in the numerous trades inseparably connected with commerce; now, *national industry* is ingeniously construed to mean labor in manufacturing establishments.

Your memorialists readily admit that, on some articles of luxury, there may, without disadvantage, be an increase of duty, should the exigencies of the Government demand it, and that the existing tariff requires some modifications; but such modifications, to be useful, ought to be gradual, and to be founded on the wants and feelings of the various interests of the community. It is not to salutary changes that we object, but to a system of prohibition and exclusion; a system calculated to raise up one interest and to prostrate every other. We feel not the slightest hostility towards our fellow-citizens who are occupied in manufacturing; it gives us sincere pleasure to believe that they are now engaged in the most profitable branch of industry, and we hope they will continue to do well. These sentiments, while they are sincerely entertained, are at the same time perfectly consistent with the opinion that the manufacturer has no more right to the favor and protection of his Government than the farmer, the mechanic, the navigator, or the merchant.

Your memorialists fully believe that the bill now before your honorable body is unjust in its principles and injurious in its details; that it is calculated to produce unhappy effects on the interests of the great body of citizens, while it cherishes and elevates the interests of a particular part; that if it should, without material alterations, become a law, it will promote smuggling, impair the revenue, lessen confidence in Government, and prove injurious to commerce, navigation, and agriculture; and that it is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution under which we live. Sincerely impressed with the truth and importance of these opinions, we feel it to be our bounden duty to remonstrate against the said bill, and to pray your honorable body that it may not become a law of the land. WM. BAYARD, *President.*

JOHN PINTARD, *Secretary, New York, January* 30, 1824.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 697. [1ST SESSION.

COST OF IMPORTS AND DUTIES THEREON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 12, 1824.

Statement of the cost of such manufactures as are embraced in the proposed tariff, for the purpose of excluding the foreign supply by protecting duties, with the amount of duties accruing thereon, in the year ending September 30, 1823.

Species of merchandise.			Merchandise imported.		
			Invoice.	Dutiable value.	Duties.
Manufactures of wool, viz: Cloths and cassimeres	at 25		$5,844,068	$6,428,474	$1,607,118
Worsted and stuff goods	15		1,504,469	1,654,915	248,237
Blankets and rugs	15		604,896	665,385	99,808
Cottons, printed and colored			4,899,499	5,422,635	1,807,545
white			2,636,813	2,923,435	974,478
Duty 25 per cent. on a minimum valuation of 25 cents per square yard, which increases the duty to more than 50 per cent. on some articles; the average duty is at least 33⅓ per cent.					
Hose, woolen and cotton	at 20		629,211	692,132	138,426
Cotton twist, thread, and yarn	25		103,259	113,584	28,396
Linens, bleached and unbleached	15		3,803,007	4,183,307	627,496
Hempen goods	20		472,826	520,108	104,022
Brass, manufactures of	20		259,214	285,135	57,027
Copper ...do	25		91,610	100,771	25,193
Iron and steel ..do	20		2,568,842	2,825,726	565,145
Glass ware ....do	20		430,527	473,579	94,716
Tin and pewter.do	20		16,372	18,009	3,602
Paper, writing, wrapping, &c	30		111,893	123,082	36,925
Hats, caps, and bonnets	30		813,394	894,733	268,420
Candles, tallow	3	$105,285	10,000		3,159
Soap	3	503,672	50,000		15,110
Paints, white and red lead	3	3,539,245	240,000		106,177
Lead, manufactured	2	1,097,719	60,000		21,954
Cordage, tarred, and cables	3	737,081	66,000		22,112
untarred and yarn	4	278,769	33,000		11,151
twine and packthread	4	409,050	48,000		16,362
Iron, nails	4	581,639	30,000		23,266
spikes	3	77,028	3,000		2,311
sheet, rod, and hoop, cwt	250	143,043	357,000		357,608
castings	75	14,221	30,000		10,666
Glass, bottles, black, qt. gross	144	12,136	30,000		17,476
window, taken (3 00)		14,450	80,000		43,350
			25,826,900		7,337,256

NOTES.—The articles paying specific rates of duty are stated at estimated valuations.

The bill reported proposes a very considerable increase of duty on all the manufactures above enumerated; in most cases the rates are doubled; in many others they are tripled, quadrupled, and quintupled. The statement made by the Committee on Manufactures does not furnish the materials for ascertaining what rates, ad valorem, will be exacted under the proposed tariff; but, taking into view the rates specified, the minimum valuations, new specific rates, and the provision in the third section, the average rate of duties proposed on the aggregate of the above mentioned manufactures is, probably, not less than 50 or 60 per cent. ad valorem. In other words, the duties on manufactures now imported, amounting to near $26,000,000, will be doubled by the tariff proposed, should the importation be continued; and, if the duties operate as prohibitory, the revenue must be extinguished on such articles as are excluded. The statements are founded on Treasury documents.

Statement of the value of articles forming materials used in domestic manufactures, with the amount of duty accruing thereon, in the year ending September 30, 1823.

Species of merchandise.			Merchandise imported.		
			Invoice value.	Dutiable value.	Duties.
Tin, in sheets and plates	at 15		$386,540	$425,194	$63,779
Indigo	15	$893,307	1,751,966		133,996
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	1	2,314,684	104,160		23,147
Iron, bar, rolled ....cwt	150	106,933			160,400
bar, hammered ...do	75	591,880	1,891,635		443,910
pig ....do	50	49,607	74,409		24,803
Alum ....do	200	2,106	6,196		4,212
Copperas ....do	100	16,973	17,282		16,973
Coal ....bush	5	854,983	111,639		42,749
			4,343,827		913,969

Statement of agricultural articles embraced in the tariff, with the duty accruing thereon, in the year ending September 30, 1823.

Species of merchandise.			Merchandise imported.		
			Invoice value.	Dutiable value.	Duties.
Wool, raw, 1,674,348 lbs	at 25		$340,956	$375,051	$93,763
Tallow	1	$1,156,983	92,558		11,570
Hemp, cwt	150	115,735	674,454		174,603
			1,107,968		278,736

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 20, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 19, 1824.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury "to transmit to the House the statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States on the 30th day of December of the years 1822 and 1823," the Secretary has the honor to transmit two statements, prepared at the Bank of the United States on January 8, 1823, and January 10, 1824, respectively, which exhibit the state of that bank and its several offices at periods more nearly corresponding with those embraced by the resolution than any other statements in the possession of the Department.

The Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

DR. *General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned.*

Date.	Banks.	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Treasurer United States.	Due from Bank United States and offices.	Due from State banks.	Overdrafts.	Banking-houses, bonus, premium on loan, &c.	Expenses.	Deficiencies.	Notes of Bank of United States and offices.	Notes of State banks.	Specie.
1823.																
January 6	Bank United States	$2,271,015 74	$100 00	$2,994,180 00	$179,189 56	$4,937 84		$12,131,183 80	$650,046 71		$1,507,649 94	$722 53		$1,118,080 56	$117,490 58	$920,656 76
1822.																
Dec. 23	Office Portsmouth	338,737 60	3,800 00	11,700 00				13,180 59						195,640 00	28,964 28	21,012 80
26	Boston	1,257,871 80	25,250 00	295,240 00	458,386 39			237,295 22	7,890 38					348,905 00	77,104 00	104,503 87
26	Providence	245,460 20		12,200 00	156,456 31		$10,892 75	6,542 10	2,561 54			22 31		189,510 00	15,450 61	16,427 77
30	Middletown	308,490 92		1,000 00	53,422 00			871 50	17,749 59				$33,058 90	104,230 00	4,937 00	44,560 16
31	New York	2,155,752 87		129,900 00	325,632 34			674,934 82	423,997 28		40,000 00	1,362 70	10,983 00	517,135 00	109,012 73	526,288 46
30	Baltimore	2,384,839 40	185 00	1,651,232 62	103,707 58	59,842 53		173,396 85	119,540 19	$209,300 00	111,686 68	94 45	93,579 08	444,425 00	37,277 36	197,600 00
28	Washington	1,249,389 67		149,589 42	77,199 09	7,978 23	23,785 18	108,625 31	6,719 76		18,675 08	315 26		356,625 00	8,653 92	95,637 95
23	Richmond	1,274,335 08		68,420 00	15,800 00			1,734 75	5,323 82		52,323 81	2,923 00	90,249 14	603,115 00	72,497 23	151,410 57
21	Norfolk	659,726 61	2,458 13	139,960 00	11,122 58			98,138 55	15,458 94		26,397 45	3,288 92		55,130 00	8,368 02	61,366 58
23	Fayetteville	481,443 08		32,000 00	83,755 87			20,828 03	173,340 57		25,602 10		21,140 55	123,645 00	22,314 00	34,547 15
24	Charleston	2,156,647 57	18,240 00	629,523 00	30,759 00			1,374 72	194,464 68		67,727 78	6 82	6,909 00	610,590 00	165,652 00	252,786 87
24	Savannah	601,694 29		11,943 00	10,421 79			62,548 14	7,203 00		41,220 44	2,217 75	7,285 12	1,058,525 00	1,972 00	439,371 62
6	Lexington	1,162,421 24		13,242 96	31,390 66	4,775 68		6,178 48	10,880 21			231 14		30,350 00	3,552 00	48,240 53
10	Louisville	1,103,193 71			60,922 00			18,980 94	7,814 34		11,357 87	815 44		106,565 00	39,030 00	231,924 87
14	Chillicothe	450,235 24			21,041 00		2,019 00	18,036 68				97 62		205,650 00	25,170 00	244,486 83
14	Cincinnati	1,713,442 65		500 00	151,704 65	514,140 58			148,614 91			10,760 56	7,723 14			11,565 20
2	New Orleans	2,120,682 78		8,300 00	154,954 12			6,103 11	16,986 48		40,000 00	874 60	13,134 27	688,195 00	25,948 00	965,202 43
24	Pittsburg	661,653 76			14,469 00	35,000 00	2,194 36	23,343 78			14,123 13	864 44		108,735 00	2,855 00	57,283 06
		22,597,034 21	50,033 13	6,149,031 00	1,940,333 94	623,674 86	38,891 29	13,603,297 07	1,808,532 50	209,300 00	1,956,764 28	24,597 54	284,062 20	6,865,050 56	766,948 73	4,424,874 48

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned. CR.

Date.	Banks.	Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Profit and loss and contingent interest.	Contingent fund.	Due to Bank United States and offices.	Due to State banks.	Loan from Baring Bros. & Co.	Baring Brothers & Co.	Hope & Co.	Deposits of Treasurer U. States.	Deposits of public officers.	Deposits of individuals.	Interest and commission on Baring Brothers & Company's loan.
1823.																
January 6	Bank United States	$24,245,306 24	$1,444,784 96	$805,222 30	$20 64	$31,248 29	$3,824,902 78	$23,503 49	$104,184 47	$1,020,000 00	$262,907 89	$9,802 60	$301,754 18	$338,088 45	$509,668 98	$25,010 95
1822.																
Dec. 23	Office Portsmouth	200,000 00	309,960 00	.....	1,291 78	.....	.....	28,340 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,690 04	16,102 52	8,650 80	.....
26	Boston	1,500,000 00	467,780 00	1,531 25	9,334 85	.....	.....	122,976 63	85,598 22	.....	.....	.....	399,094 86	103,744 57	123,386 28	.....
26	Providence	350,000 00	245.470 00	36 00	2,276 46	.....	.....	6,486 82	28,587 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,561 67	15,045 58	.....
30	Middletown	200,000 00	262,182 50	278 50	1,949 45	.....	.....	35,279 42	2,217 61	.....	.....	.....	32,318 75	1,908 12	32,185 72	.....
31	New York	2,500,000 00	575,127 50	2,439 55	12,579 33	.....	.....	166,252 07	90,500 00	.....	.....	.....	589,765 87	353,730 49	624,604 39	.....
30	Baltimore	.....	1,038,575 00	7,722 45	9,437 35	.....	.....	5,314,816 96	24,281 50	.....	.....	.....	36,954 93	149,126 11	363,249 67	.....
28	Washington	500,000 00	1,057,485 00	664 50	5,947 27	.....	.....	73,862 82	8,451 23	.....	.....	.....	88,468 12	261,296 87	107,018 06	.....
23	Richmond	1,000,000 00	922,130 00	3,265 45	7,129 16	.....	.....	164,025 65	6,700 25	.....	.....	.....	25,255 45	67,061 48	142,564 96	.....
21	Norfolk	500,000 00	322,375 00	561 50	1,141 14	.....	.....	45,123 30	1,331 82	.....	.....	.....	64,897 71	12,485 47	133,499 84	.....
23	Fayetteville	500,000 00	286,955 00	320 00	1,932 66	.....	.....	160,797 96	371 10	.....	.....	.....	25,604 17	20,169 84	22,465 62	.....
24	Charleston	1,500,000 00	1,127,240 00	6,044 50	8,350 60	.....	.....	723,212 76	29,388 27	.....	.....	.....	107,590 81	44,774 76	588,179 74	.....
24	Savannah	1,000,000 00	1,059,230 00	2,256 25	657 58	.....	.....	103,270 42	1,248 06	.....	.....	.....	44,706 00	16,679 47	16,354 37	.....
6	Lexington	.....	126,155 00	.....	522 29	.....	.....	1,107,286 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,716 35	9,963 02	60,619 81	.....
10	Louisville	.....	127,420 00	229 80	723 34	.....	.....	1,033,262 95	136 17	.....	.....	.....	296,531 16	2,461 43	119,839 32	.....
14	Chillicothe	.....	190,815 00	.....	490 86	.....	.....	404,103 86	387 83	.....	.....	.....	337,125 13	12,099 45	21,713 94	.....
14	Cincinnati	.....	6,570 00	.....	9,942 94	79,785 95	.....	2,447,437 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,715 95	.....
2	New Orleans	1,000,000 00	1,750,015 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,731 86	17,575 97	.....	.....	.....	333,511 62	108,948 56	400,597 78	.....
24	Pittsburg	.....	134,227 50	.....	5,082 97	6,159 62	.....	682,366 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,272 73	2,762 20	43,650 05	.....
		34,995,306 24	11,454,497 46	830,572 05	78,810 67	117,193 56	3,824,902 78	13,072,137 84	400,959 56	1,020,000 00	262,907 89	9,802 60	2,785,257 88	1,528,964 48	3,347,010 86	25,010 95

At Bank of United States:	Funded debt United States, (various)	$11,018,552 34
	Foreign bills of exchange	24,299 76
	Mortgages	8,000 00
At office, Baltimore:	Debt of S. Smith and B. G. Williams, &c	1,357,457 23

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.			R.		
Funded debt of the United States, (various)		$11,018,552 34	Capital stock		$34,995,306 24
Bills discounted on personal security	$22,597,034 21		Notes issued		11,454,497 46
funded debt	50,033 13		Dividends unclaimed		830,572 05
bank stock	6,149,031 00		Discount, exchange, and interest		78,810 67
		28,796,098 34	Profit and loss and contingent interest		117,193 86
Bills of exchange, foreign	24,599 76		Contingent fund		3,824,902 78
domestic	1,940,333 94		Baring Brothers & Co		262,907 89
		1,964,933 70	Hope & Co		9,802 60
Real estate		626,674 86	Due to Bank United States and offices	$13,072,137 84	
Mortgages		8,000 00	Due to State banks	400,959 56	
Due from Bank United States and offices	13,603,297 07				13,473,097 40
Due from State banks	1,808,532 50		Loan from Baring Brothers & Co		1,020,000 00
		15,411,829 57	Interest and commission on do		25,010 95
Debt of S. Smith and B. G. Williams and McCulloch		1,357,457 23	Deposits, viz:		
Overdrafts		299,300 00	On account of Treasurer U. States	2,785,257 88	
Deficiencies		284,062 20	Deduct overdrafts, &c	38,891 29	
Expenses		24,597 54		2,746,366 59	
Banking-houses, bonus, premium on loans, &c		1,956,764 28	On account of public officers	1,528,964 48	
Cash notes Bank United States and offices	6,865,050 56		On account of individuals	3,347,010 86	
State banks	766,248 73				7,622,341 93
Specie	4,424,874 48				
		12,056,173 77			
		73,714,443 83			73,714,443 83

Bank of the United States, *January* 8, 1823.

DR. *General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned.*

Date.	Banks.	Bills discounted on personal security.	Bills discounted on bank stock.	Bills discounted on funded debt.	Domestic bills of exchange.	Real estate.	Treasurer United States.	Due from Bank United States and offices.	Due from State banks.	Debt of S. Smith and B. G. Williams and J. W. McCulloch.	Deficiencies.	Banking-houses, bonus, premium on loans, &c.	Expenses.	Notes of Bank of United States and offices.	Notes of State banks.	Specie.
1824.																
January 5	Bank United States	$2,887,139 24	$2,948,000 00	$100 00	$377,578 86	$4,697 59	.....	$12,421,641 20	$653,064 38	.....	.....	$1,398,072 73	.....	$1,143,760 56	$187,514 97	$1,063,573 99
1823.																
Dec. 29	Office Portsmouth	414,760 30	10,100 00	3,212 00	4,100 00	942 13	.....	2,976 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,650 00	25,595 82	48,705 69
1824.																
January 1	Boston	1,754,344 77	139,800 00	15,100 00	456,086 94	.....	.....	737,789 47	140,790 08	.....	.....	2,850 00	.....	364,465 00	26,690 00	632,725 61
1	Providence	406,885 72	10,000 00	.....	201,186 95	.....	.....	31,869 12	11,075 77	.....	.....	.....	$343 08	248,120 00	4,587 59	173,815 31
1823.																
Dec. 29	Middletown	362,503 60	20,000 00	.....	75,633 62	.....	.....	28,006 48	7,336 97	.....	$33,058 90	.....	.....	47,740 00	10,249 00	69,015 15
31	New York	3,498,254 88	358,400 00	17,916 25	192,617 07	.....	.....	1,141,804 43	162,064 73	.....	9,347 67	72,160 59	929 50	438,668 06	136,000 00	883,603 88
29	Baltimore	2,332,554 05	2,069,456 76	.....	89,854 76	87,675 77	.....	56,963 42	110,226 24	$1,267,332 08	307,404 46	110,657 34	663 85	494,940 00	36,193 87	725,000 00
27	Washington	1,272,938 39	145,003 20	.....	35,424 98	18,716 25	$53,368 42	177,712 04	24,879 62	.....	.....	19,297 52	229 50	211,300 00	2,879 67	47,938 66
30	Richmond	1,194,707 93	102,563 00	.....	39,156 73	23,757 40	.....	32,118 82	31,341 44	.....	95,150 29	35,507 93	5,202 48	444,395 00	121,307 21	164,332 07
27	Norfolk	672,503 76	168,275 00	9,458 13	6,919 31	.....	34,596 53	77,810 26	31,986 06	.....	.....	27,961 54	3,809 81	69,280 00	3,761 95	97,234 05
30	Fayetteville	405,864 22	33,575 00	.....	93,670 08	.....	.....	21,596 93	201,689 37	.....	21,087 05	27,998 49	15 08	127,390 00	15,635 00	57,306 41
23	Charleston	2,074,688 26	666,839 00	29,810 00	155,168 41	.....	.....	582 01	146,150 87	.....	6,909 00	67,727 78	40 50	643,975 00	36,690 00	241,277 86
23	Savannah	522,664 35	11,900 00	.....	22,873 72	.....	.....	305,572 59	10,768 50	.....	7,285 12	41,480 32	2,306 42	1,130,925 00	5,985 00	194,350 88
19	Lexington	1,105,086 26	14,092 96	.....	50,675 17	34,223 03	.....	41,144 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	379 25	32,910 00	14,676 00	58,293 00
16	Louisville	1,093,169 93	.....	.....	76,042 93	18,859 71	.....	20,814 67	7,514 34	.....	.....	11,357 87	258 46	108,270 00	5,750 00	266,228 04
27	Chillicothe	423,728 06	.....	.....	13,960 00	.....	.....	37,516 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 57	223,545 00	26,682 00	265,809 53
13	Cincinnati	1,367,572 93	500 00	.....	151,704 65	899,141 02	.....	70 00	104,834 15	.....	7,723 14	.....	12,108 83	.....	.....	39,652 45
1	New Orleans	1,869,677 35	9,800 00	.....	259,794 57	.....	.....	13,030 03	106,084 69	.....	13,134 27	42,500 00	44 07	1,141,385 00	36,690 00	762,945 76
30	Pittsburg	665,308 66	.....	.....	21,381 44	93,889 00	2,194 36	39,568 87	.....	.....	.....	14,123 13	1,099 84	50,330 00	8,015 00	21,385 68
		24,324,352 66	6,708,304 92	75,596 38	2,323,830 19	1,181,851 90	90,159 31	15,188,587 49	1,749,807 21	1,267,332 08	501,099 90	1,871,695 24	27,456 24	7,145,0[illegible]32	705,173 08	5,813,694 01

At Bank of United States: Funded debt of the United States, (various) $10,874,014 88
Baring Brothers & Co..... ..... 1,408,953 44
Hope & Co..... ..... 467 60
Foreign bills..... 24,599 76
Debt due by United States 5,267 32
Foreign exchange account 92,667 66
Mortgages and other securities..... 12,200 00
At Office, Charleston 108,500 00

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned. Cr.

Date.	Banks.	Capital stock.	Notes issued.	Dividends unclaimed.	Discount, exchange, and interest.	Profit and loss and contingent interest.	Contingent fund.	Due to Bank of United States and offices.	Due to State banks.	Loan from Baring Bros. & Co.	Deposits of Treasurer U. States.	Deposits of public officers.	Deposits of individuals.
1824.													
January 1	Bank United States	$24,045,569 63	$1,855,704 96	$807,276 50	.....	$139,792 31	$3,823,533 24	$513,524 88	$128,085 31	$1,020,000 00	$1,954,880 39	$468,045 36	$746,901 60
1823.													
Dec. 29	Office Portsmouth	300,000 00	311,530 00	.....	$2,207 17	.....	.....	84,804 23	.....	.....	10,521 85	17,902 24	6,086 67
1824.													
January 1	Boston	1,500,000 00	451,625 00	1,856 00	10,960 02	.....	.....	12,434 55	90,081 33	.....	1,891,675 07	210,268 44	102,741 46
1	Providence	400,000 00	294,940 00	73 50	3,353 10	.....	.....	5,587 82	16,718 07	.....	340,920 95	14,669 41	11,610 69
1823.													
Dec. 29	Middletown	250,000 00	266,282 50	405 00	1,821 71	.....	.....	80,114 68	4,458 82	.....	30,328 81	17,716 27	2,415 93
31	New York	2,500,000 00	727,132 50	1,516 50	18,797 60	.....	.....	177,685 95	116,388 12	.....	2,403,606 66	477,001 23	489,638 50
29	Baltimore	.....	978,305 00	2,761 75	8,814 67	.....	.....	5,706,197 75	51,698 76	.....	405,555 46	141,072 60	394,576 61
27	Washington	500,000 00	977,110 00	876 00	5,540 66	.....	.....	52,639 56	15,016 95	.....	115,528 22	238,515 90	104,460 96
30	Richmond	1,000,000 00	784,120 00	3,243 72	4,427 59	.....	.....	239,565 83	14,973 98	.....	15,851 80	95,554 34	131,803 04
27	Norfolk	500,000 00	290,080 00	1,511 25	1,725 96	.....	.....	162,317 24	8,046 30	.....	.....	27,619 90	212,295 75
30	Fayetteville	500,000 00	270,705 00	136 50	2,716 99	.....	.....	153,467 59	.....	.....	52,919 94	20,433 64	5,947 97
23	Charleston	1,500,000 00	1,072,170 00	7,468 75	7,896 64	.....	.....	731,032 93	3,375 44	.....	360,288 43	29,077 36	467,319 14
23	Savannah	1,000,000 00	1,046,960 00	1,362 50	353 43	.....	.....	27,518 09	8,636 96	.....	121,637 67	19,574 37	30,069 78
19	Lexington	.....	124,495 00	.....	2,207 75	.....	.....	1,114,630 65	.....	.....	8,773 08	13,937 82	87,435 62
16	Louisville	.....	125,640 00	192 80	1,343 84	.....	.....	1,144,182 10	3,089 77	.....	226,295 65	494 78	107,027 01
27	Chillicothe	.....	190,675 00	.....	967 04	.....	.....	571,503 76	983 73	.....	185,521 52	24,296 53	17,319 25
13	Cincinnati	.....	4,800 00	.....	11,172 88	82,652 47	.....	2,456,387 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,294 40
1	New Orleans	1,000,000 00	1,944,370 00	414 90	.....	.....	.....	489,099 64	506 43	.....	223,877 52	81,168 83	515,648 42
30	Pittsburg	.....	145,437 50	.....	2,266 47	6,159 62	.....	678,410 14	.....	.....	23,695 06	2,797 58	58,479 61
		34,995,569 63	11,862,072 46	829,095 67	86,583 52	228,604 40	3,823,533 24	14,401,104 81	461,999 07	1,020,000 00	8,371,878 08	1,900,146 60	3,520,072 41

General statement of the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit at the dates herein mentioned—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.			Cr.		
Funded debt of the U. States, (various)		$10,874,014 88	Capital stock		$34,995,569 63
Bills discounted on personal security	$24,324,352 66		Notes issued		11,862,072 46
bank stock	6,708,304 92		Dividends unclaimed		829,095 67
funded debt	75,596 38		Discount, exchange, and interest		86,583 52
		31,108,253 96	Profit and loss and contingent interest		228,604 40
Domestic bills of exchange		2,323,830 19	Contingent fund		3,823,533 24
Foreign bills of exchange		24,599 76	Due to Bank United States and offices	$14,401,104 81	
Baring Brothers & Co		1,408,953 44	State banks	461,999 07	
Hope & Company		467 60			14,863,103 88
Real estate		1,181,851 90	Loan from Baring Brothers & Co		1,030,000 00
Mortgages, &c		120,700 00	Deposits:		
Due from Bank United States and offices	15,188,587 49		Treasurer United States	8,371,878 08	
State banks	1,749,807 21		Deduct overdrafts	90,159 31	
		16,938,394 70		8,281,718 77	
Debt of S. Smith and Buchanan and G. Williams		1,267,332 08	Public officers	1,900,146 60	
Debt due by United States		5,267 32	Individuals	3,520,072 41	
Deficiencies		501,099 90			13,701,937 78
Banking-houses, bonus, &c		1,871,695 24			
Expenses		27,456 24			
Foreign exchange account		92,667 66			
Cash, notes Bank U. States and offices	7,145,048 62				
State banks	705,173 08				
Specie	5,813,694 01				
		13,663,915 71			
		81,410,500 58			81,410,500 58

Bank of the United States, *January* 10, 1824.

18th Congress.] **No. 699.** [1st Session.

REMISSION OF DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED COASTWISE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1824.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Napier, Rapalye & Bennet, citizens and merchants of Charleston, South Carolina, reported:

That the petitioners state that they received a consignment of fifty boxes of sugar from St. Augustine in the month of January, 1822, then a port of the United States; that about the same time they had received another consignment from the same port of four boxes of muskets, one box of pistols, eight boxes of Havana sugar, a quantity of cigars, and other articles, on all which they had been compelled to pay duties, as if the importation had been from a foreign country; that the amount paid was $755 67, which they pray may be refunded.

It is proved by the documents accompanying the petition that the fifty boxes of sugar were imported into St. Augustine in July, 1821, by Ferdinando M. Arredendo, and consigned to Ignatio Arredendo, supercargo, with orders to deliver the sugar to Napier, Rapelye & Bennet, of Charleston. It is proved that the cigars were manufactured in St. Augustine; but there is no proof of the time when the eight boxes of sugar, four boxes of muskets, eight boxes of sulphur, and two boxes of almonds were imported, other than that the importation was prior to the delivery of St. Augustine to the United States.

It appears to your committee that the fifty boxes Havana sugar were imported between the period when St. Augustine ought to have been delivered and the day it was actually delivered, and that the importation was with a view of evading the duties payable on goods imported into the United States, and that the prayer of the petitioners, so far as relates to those fifty boxes, ought not to be granted.

The committee believe it probable that the other articles shipped by L. Rodesberg, of foreign origin, were a *bona fide* importation; that the cigars, being made in St. Augustine, were not liable to duty; and they report a bill for relief, so far as relates to four boxes of muskets, one box of pistols, eight boxes of sugar, three boxes cigars, eight boxes sulphur, and two boxes almonds, amounting to the sum of $219 13.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 700.** [1ST SESSION.

REMISSION OF DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED COASTWISE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1824.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Petray & Viel, merchants and citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, reported:

That the petitioners state that they received on consignment, from St. Augustine, certain sugars and brandies, on the 10th day of January, 1822, and on the 23d of January they received another consignment of sugars from the same port; that those articles had been imported into St. Augustine prior to the delivery of the Floridas by Spain to the United States, and had been reshipped to Charleston subsequent thereto; that St. Augustine being then a port of the United States, no duty could of right, they allege, or ought to have been charged on goods exported from one port of the United States and received into another; yet, that the Collector of Charleston had, by express order of the Treasury Department, compelled them to give bond for the amount of duties, as if the importation had been from a foreign country. That they had actually paid the duties, amounting to $1,039 08, rather than forfeit their credit at the custom-house; and they now pray that the same may be refunded to them.

It appears that St. Augustine was received by the proper authorities from the Spanish officer on July 10, 1821.

The documents submitted to the committee prove the following facts: That on December 18, 1821, there were shipped from St. Augustine 12 pipes of brandy, to the address of Petray & Viel, of Charleston, which brandy had been imported while St. Augustine was a Spanish port, to wit, in the month of January, 1721, being part of 65 pipes of brandy imported by A. Gray, from Bordeaux, in the French ship Edmund, the remaining 44 pipes having been sold by the said Gray, in St. Augustine, to Charles Robion, for account of the French consul in Charleston; and, by his direction, he did deliver 36 pipes thereof to P. Menard, who was the shipper of the 12 pipes in question to address of Petray & Viel. The 65 pipes arrived in St. Augustine seven months before its delivery.

The documents also prove that the same P. Menard shipped 15 barrels of sugar, at the same time, to the address of Petray & Viel, which had been imported in July into St. Augustine, whilst a Spanish port; also the property of the French consul at Charleston.

It is further proved that, on January 12, 1822, there were shipped by the same P. Menard from St. Augustine, to the address of Petray & Viel, 40 barrels of Havana sugar, which had been imported in the month of July, 1821.

It appears to your committee that the 15 barrels and 40 barrels of sugar were imported into St. Augustine between the time that port ought to have been delivered and the time it was actually delivered; that the importation had been made with a view of evading the duties imposed by the laws of the United States, and that no relief ought to be granted.

The brandy, having been imported many months prior to the delivery of St. Augustine, ought to be considered a *bona fide* importation; and they report a bill for the relief of Petray & Viel, so far as relates to that object.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 701.** [1ST SESSION.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 26, 1824.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia respectfully showeth:

That your memorialists, on behalf of the commercial community which they represent, beg leave to interpose their respectful remonstrance against a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, entitled "A bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

The well known object of that bill—to stimulate the manufactures of the United States—and its necessary tendency, in the judgment of a large portion of this people, to depress the agriculture and commerce of the country, form the inducements of your memorialists for asking the attention of Congress.

In a free country like the United States all branches of lawful industry have a right to equal protection by the laws; there can be no inequality without favoritism, and no favoritism without injustice. The Constitution of the Government having placed all the people on the same plane, its principles cease to operate when the law elevates one portion or depresses another; and whether the equality of the citizens be disturbed by distinctions of person or of property is a matter of indifference.

That which might be a venial departure from those principles in a small community, where the whole would sympathize with the prosperity of any considerable part, becomes otherwise in a Confederation like this, whose members are large States, removed to a great distance from each other; destined, by nature, to different employments; incapable, under any legislation, of changing them; and subject, under a perverted legislation, to the extremity of distress in one State, while another is smiling in prosperity. In such a country, bounties to particular labor are bounties to particular States, which other States pay, without partaking of the benefit. The design of the Constitution, and the obligation of Congress, being to provide for the common defence and *general* welfare of the United States, and the duty of *uniformity*

in the laws of the Union being emphatically and repeatedly enjoined in that compact, your memorialists have no doubt that Congress will never lose sight of it, and as little that they will perceive the destruction of all practical uniformity, even by a general law, if it be made partial, by the situation, the character, and the employment of large portions of the country.

The universal opinion of well informed men has now established it as a general rule, that the greatest degree of national wealth is to be obtained by leaving every one to the unfettered use of his own labor, skill, and capital; for it is in this way that individuals, of whom nations are composed, attain to the greatest prosperity. Obvious, however, as this general truth now is, it has been long in coming to light; legislation has had its dark ages as well as letters; and certainly they have continued longer to envelop the principles of national wealth than they did to obscure the laws of science or the beauties of literature. It is to be hoped that the dawn which has tardily broken upon the world, in the department of trade, is not to be immediately overcast; and, particularly, that the clouds which are again to darken it are not to proceed from a quarter where everything else, in regard to Government, lies in the broadest light. If legislation acts upon the subject of trade, which, after all, is more safely left to the law of man's nature, by which he is incessantly stimulated to do the best for himself, and therefore for his country, it should act for the removal of impediments and restrictions, not for the creation of them. So much more unerring, however, is this law of man's nature than any political regulation, that it has been deemed the wisest course to abstain from public enactments altogether, and to leave the hive to the industry and instinct of its laborers, without attempting to direct which cell shall be first filled, or to narrow the passage to one, or to enlarge it to another, more than the wisdom of the laborers shall each for himself provide.

Whatever interference with the general freedom of trade is necessary for the purposes of revenue, and, still further, whatever provisions have justly for their object to sustain the Government itself, by enabling it to withstand the shock of war—and, with this view, to promote within its own bosom the necessary resources for such a trial—all communities of men must submit to, and will submit to cheerfully. Laws enacted for these purposes are necessary exceptions to the general rule—not exceptions to its truth, for it is true without exception—but exceptions to its application; they are the price which nations pay for their existence as such; they tend to diminish the production of wealth, but they do what, in every condition of the world, has been found as useful as to produce, namely, to secure the product. But, beyond this, the danger of legislative interference with trade becomes extreme. Be the wisdom, and impartiality, and foresight of the legislature what they may, they are at no time, and under no circumstances, perfectly adequate to the task. The subject is beyond the scope of human intelligence, except when it is individually and personally applied to that limited space within which the individual moves; and, in this particular, trade differs little from the thousand other interests of the great family which it is the ordinance of Heaven should be wrought out by the separate wisdom and exertions of its members, with scarcely a consciousness how the work is produced, and with an utter inability on their parts to contrive the result beforehand.

The practice of no foreign nation leads, as your memorialists submit, to a different conclusion. England has grown rich in spite of her restriction upon trade, and not by means of them; her wisest statesmen are desirous of removing them, and can trace, with unerring certainty, to their operation a large part of the oppression under which the fundamental interest of that nation languishes, and is doomed to languish. But the fetters have entered into her flesh, and they cannot be removed without tearing away the flesh with them. Does the history of England, with the light of the present day, furnish an argument to the United States for embarking in the same career of bounties, prohibitions, and excises? England is the great example of their mischief. She is emphatically the example of all that individual skill, enterprise, and intelligence can achieve for the production of wealth, and of all that perverted legislation can do to make it fruitless of national happiness. Her wisdom has perhaps been developed too late for her own good; it may possibly be not too late for us.

It is, therefore, the sentiment of your memorialists, which they beg leave respectfully to press upon Congress, that, beyond the limits of a fair resort to trade for the purposes of revenue, and the case of public necessity, or high public exigency, to prepare the country for the event of war, restrictive legislation upon trade, whether it be in the shape of prohibitions of one branch, or bounties to another, are eminently dangerous, and, to a community as extensive and diversified as this, severely unequal.

In submitting to Congress their remarks upon the bill in question, your memorialists will not touch upon the controversy—upon which more has been written than has been understood—concerning the comparative value of the application of capital in different ways. The wealth of a nation is the combined result of its application in every way in which private interest is promoted by applying it. They are sincere well-wishers to the manufactures of this country. They will always be happy to see them prosper under that due prosecution of them to which individual skill and capital, in the present state of the law, are perfectly competent. If they are not desirous of seeing them suddenly enlarged by the aid of the new tariff, it is, in part, because the benefit to the manufacturers themselves is by no means so necessary a consequence as is supposed; but it is principally, no doubt, because your memorialists are of opinion that such a tariff is *not* wanted for the purposes of revenue, nor for the existing manufactures of the country; and, above all, because its influence will be pernicious to the commerce and to the agriculture of the nation, both of which are entitled to the equal protection of Congress.

It is not wanted for the purposes of revenue. This is almost the only undisputed point among the various topics which are connected with the bill. It is frankly conceded by its friends that, if passed into a law, it must diminish the revenue derived from imposts, and that, from some other quarter, the Government must make up the loss. So far, therefore, its opponents go upon conceded ground; and almost the only ground on which legislation, in regard to trade, is safe, is thus given up. Your honorable bodies will then be pledged, by the enactment of this law, to resort to that mode of raising revenue to which this people have been uniformly opposed, and to which they may be more justly opposed hereafter than heretofore. If the extent of duty prescribed by the tariff be essential to protect the manufacturer, and an excise be laid upon the manufacture equal to the duty which is lost, it seems to follow, necessarily, that the consumer must hereafter pay both the duty and the excise, one of which will remain in the pocket of the manufacturer, and the other, after an infinity of deductions for collection, reach the public Treasury.

The tariff is *not* wanted for the existing manufactures of the country. Under laws which, from time to time, have been passed for their aid, all of them operating, nevertheless, as restrictions upon commerce and a tax upon the cultivator and consumer, they have prospered, and now prosper. How little they partake of the evils under which the commerce and agriculture of the country now suffer, need not

be remarked. It is at present the most flourishing branch of American industry. If there are exceptions, they are the consequence of the bounty heretofore given by law, which has tempted into the business persons who have not the capital, nor the skill, nor the economy, to pursue the business with profit. Something more than public bounty is necessary to the gainful prosecution of trade of any kind. Habits of close attention to business; skill in the application of all the known processes; genius in the invention of newer ones less costly or more efficient; vigilance in detecting and providing for the wants and caprices of the consumer; and, above all, frugality in expenditure; these are indispensable to thrift in any trade; and how much they melt away under the sunshine of legislative favor, or, rather, how often this sunshine warms into temporary animation those to whom it cannot give vigor for the constant struggles of trade, let those say who have watched the operation of bounty laws in Europe. If the existing bounty be not sufficient to protect American manufactures, what amount will do it? They are already encouraged by a duty on cotton goods of 25 per cent., with a minimum estimate for the basis of the duty of 25 cents per square yard, which, on cotton goods, similar to those manufactured in this country, amounts from 35 to 70 per cent. on the cost; of 25 per cent. on cotton twist; of 20 per cent. on cutlery and hardware; of 30 per cent. on cut glass; 20 per cent. on plain glass; and upwards of 20 per cent. on window glass; of 15 dollars per ton on Russia and Swedish iron, in bars and bolts; of 30 dollars per ton on rolled bars and bolts; and of 50 dollars per ton on hoop, sheet, and rod iron; of 20 per cent. on spades and shovels; of 30 per cent. on paper and paper-hangings; of 25 per cent. on woolen goods; and of 30 per cent. on manufactures of leather; besides all the advantage arising from the charges on the foreign articles, from inland carriage, shipping expenses, freight, insurance, and exchange; amounting, in the articles of Swedish iron, to about 75 per cent. of its cost at the mines.

The perfectly well known prosperity of some of the manufacturing establishments of this country is, however, a better argument than any derived from the amount of duty and charges on the foreign fabric; for if, to refer to one case alone, a joint stock company in the vicinity of Boston is, and for some time past has been, able to make a dividend of annual profits exceeding twice or three times the ordinary interest of money, maintaining and improving its capital at the same time, where is the necessity for further aid? Do others want their skill? Then it is skill that is wanted and not not public bounty Are others deficient in their vigilance, their economy, their activity? Let these be acquired, and they will abundantly supply the place of a new tariff. Is capital wanting? How does this square with the allegation that capital is lying dead to an immense amount because it cannot be employed? What is done so regularly by one manufacturer may be done, with similar means, by more; and the means are not to be given by the law, but by the manufacturer.

The influence of the tariff will be pernicious to the commerce of the country. This branch of industry has confessedly suffered more than any other by the events of recent years; it has borne its disasters patiently; they have been the inevitable consequences of events which, although caused by man, man has neither by action nor legislation been able to prevent, and scarcely to mitigate. It is just now creeping again into life; and what is to be the effects of the new tariff? The effect is morally certain; so much so as almost to infer the intention in those who promote the cause. It is to paralyze and deaden by one blow that portion of the commercial capital of this country which is employed in the purchase, importation, and distribution of all that the new tariff shall exclude from the country; the ships which are built and navigated for its carriage; the numerous artisans who are employed in their equipment; the seamen who man them, and the fixed capital invested in wharves, warehouses, and other property, created as facilities to trade. Your honorable bodies will not look for a detail of these effects in a memorial. It has already been given to the public in various forms, and shown to be of immense magnitude. No cure, no alleviation is suggested for this. One arm of the nation will either be cut off, or maimed forever, under the vain expectation of promoting a better circulation in the other.

But, above all, will the influence of the new tariff be prejudicial to the interest of the agricultural States? This interest is one with which your memorialists may be thought to have no intimate concern, since their personal relations are exclusively with commerce; but the wealth, the harmony, the duration of this great Republic are interesting to all its citizens; and they who wish, as your memorialists do, that it may be perpetual, must wish to see it administered upon principles of impartial justice to all, by which alone its perpetuity can be secured. What will be the effect of a prohibition of foreign merchandise as extensive as that now to be effected but an immediate reduction in value of the labor and capital of the cultivator to the whole extent of the increased price that he must give for the American manufacture? The evil to him is without compensation. The value of his crops he loses precisely to the extent in which the manufacturer gains. He has no means of warding off or breaking the blow. His capital is inconvertible; it is fixed forever in the one employment of agriculture. He cannot participate in the golden harvest of manufactures, if it is to be a golden harvest. His habits, his situation, his working hands are all unfit for the loom and the spindle. He has heretofore sold for as much as he could, and bought for as little as he could, and at such markets as he pleased, in the enjoyment of that liberty which was the great end of the Constitution. He is hereafter to buy in one market only, at such prices as a market without foreign competition will charge; and he may sell as he can, when foreign nations shall act upon the principle of taking no more from us than we do from them.

Your memorialists have found themselves unable to assent to the reasoning by which the evils of the non-importation system are obviated. They cannot conceive that it is for the interest of this community to give more for an American fabric than for one that is made abroad; to pay a higher price for labor here than they can purchase it for elsewhere. They cannot believe that the effect of the tariff is to raise the price only for a short time, and then to bring it down forever below its former range. There is no experience to justify the assertion. The reduction of low-priced cotton since the last tariff is well explained by other circumstances—the fall of the raw material, the diminution of the price of labor, improvements in machinery, stagnation of trade. And are not the manufacturers asking, by this very bill, for an increase of duty on the cottons with which it is said they can compete with Great Britain in a foreign market? The history of our duty laws, since the adoption of the Constitution, shows that the aid of the tariff has been constantly asked by the manufacturers, and never given back. The duty on cotton goods, which, in 1790, was five per cent., in 1798 and 1800 became 12½; in 1804, by the Mediterranean duty, 15; in 1816 and 1818, after the war duties were at an end, 25 per cent., with a minimum valuation of 25 cents the square yard; and now the proposition is to impose a duty of 25 per cent., with a minimum valuation of 35 cents the square yard. Certainly this has not the appearance of a temporary arrangement to give American manufactures the opportunity for development. When have the

manufacturers, here or in England, been contented or able to part with a bounty which the law has once given them?

Your memorialists are also unable to comprehend how the country is to be benefitted by enticing into manufactures that capital which it is said now lies unemployed. What difference is it to the country whether the capital lies unemployed, or its employment is paid for by an additional charge upon the consumer? If it is unemployed, the capitalist bears the loss; if it is employed in manufactures which are sold at an enhanced price, the consumer bears the loss. In the one case, the capitalist loses his interest; in the other, the consumer pays it, by paying just so much more than he would have paid if the capital had been unemployed, and he had purchased at a foreign market. The country is in no respect a gainer by the employment. It is not intended by your memorialists to say that there is not much unemployed capital in the country. Much of it, however, is of a kind that cannot be converted into manufactures, and that part which can, can only be converted by that slow and healthful absorption which is made from day to day in a system that is left to the care of nature.

But if manufactures are to attract to themselves the capital which now lies unemployed, your memorialists would ask what is to be the fate of that capital now employed in commerce, and which the tariff is to displace? It certainly is not within the contemplated effects of the tariff to increase the consumption of manufactures by increasing their price. The quantity will, at all events, be no greater than heretofore; and, if this shall be the case, what the new manufactures take up the present commerce must give out, with this disadvantage, that much of what it gives out must be lost, because it cannot be converted into anything else.

So plain are these consequences, in the apprehension of your memorialists, that they cannot but presume they are in the contemplation of those who espouse the new tariff, and that it is intended, by this portentous bill, to change the relations of the United States with the whole world; to compel her to manufacture all she consumes; to depend for nothing upon a foreign country which it is physically possible for her to make, and to withdraw her sanction from those mutual relations of dependence and exchange upon which the refinement and the happiness of the world have been heretofore supposed to depend. If this shall be the work of the nation, acting without the control or guidance of the law, it may then be inferred to be the best thing for the nation; but, under the control of the law, your memorialists confidently believe that this effect will never be produced.

They cannot believe that commerce and agriculture are to sink into insignificance, and that manufactures, like Aaron's rod, are to swallow them both up.

If this unsocial independence is to become the idol of the United States, it is worthy of consideration how far foreign powers, and particularly Great Britain, may think it expedient to practice upon the same principle. If we take nothing from her, she may take nothing from us. She will certainly take nothing from us if she can obtain the same thing from her own colonies, or from a friend that will, at the same time, become a customer. If the cottons of the United States average half a million of bags annually beyond the domestic consumption, bringing to the cultivator upwards of twenty millions of dollars at low prices; if not more than fifty thousand bales are returned upon us in manufactured goods from all the world; if our tobacco amounts to nearly one hundred thousand hogsheads beyond domestic consumption, producing to the grower eight or nine millions of dollars; if the returns for these values, now made in foreign fabrics, are not to come hereafter in that shape, the United States must prepare not to see them come at all. They must prepare to see the East Indies, the Brazils, the Black Sea, every quarter of the habitable globe, stimulated, by bounty to itself and by restriction upon us, to take our place in the markets of Europe, and to leave these commodities upon our hands; to leave in our docks, to perish, the two hundred thousand tons of shipping employed in their carriage; to lose the six or seven millions of dollars of freight which they earn; to turn over to beggary the ten thousand seamen employed in their navigation; and the ship-builders, boat-builders, blacksmiths, sail-makers, rope-makers, riggers, caulkers, joiners, and other artisans, employed in their construction. This day of downfall to the United States your memorialists do not anticipate; but it is because they do not anticipate the success of that policy which seems to lie at the foundation of the new tariff.

At the conclusion of these evils, your memorialists do not hesitate to mention the moral effect of the proposed tariff as not being among the least of its disastrous tendencies to this community. It is unquestionably true that so wisely, for the most part, have the Legislature of the Union proportioned the duties to the ability of fair trade, that in no nation upon earth is there less evasion of the law by smuggling. Yet a coast and country better adapted for it are not to be found; and effectually to prevent it would require the supervision of a line of frontier amounting to more than three thousand miles. Man is, unhappily, such as circumstances make him; and there is a bounty under which crimes will flourish as well as manufactures. Far less than the duties of the proposed tariff would, it is apprehended, give a munificent reward to the smuggler. Spain was and is a country of prohibitions, of restrictive duties, and monopolies. According to Bourgoanne, the Government lost, by smuggling, seventy per cent. of its imposts; and, notwithstanding the immense numbers employed to guard the revenue, a single neighboring nation carried on a contraband trade with that country to the enormous value of millions of piastres annually.

In the late war between the United States and Great Britain, short as it was, and with but little time for the preparations which unlawful trade requires, even more than lawful, the introduction of contraband goods from the Canada frontier was open, notorious, and daring, notwithstanding it united almost the guilt of treason with that of smuggling. Your honorable bodies cannot but know how dangerous it is to enlist even a prejudice, if it be a general one, in favor of a violation of law; and how vain it is to legislate against the habits, the interests, and particularly the passions, of a large body of people.

Your memorialists cannot conclude without submitting to Congress that some of the provisions of the bill referred to seem as if directly aimed at the existence of foreign commerce, by striking at its most important element—that of ship building—as it raises the duty on foreign hemp from thirty dollars per ton to two cents per pound; and, consequently, the increased price of cordage will fall on the builder of ships, without a collateral advantage to any one These charges, with the duties on duck, iron, chain cables, and ship-chandlery, are estimated to enhance the cost of building a ship of 300 tons from the sum of six hundred to one thousand dollars. The *real* effect of many of the provisions of the bill is, moreover, different from the *apparent* one; many calculations have been made to show this. Duties on woolen and cotton goods, which are nominally thirty and twenty-five per cent., extend from those duties to upwards of one hundred per cent.; and the cheaper the article is abroad, the heavier is the duty. The operation of the law must, consequently, fall with most severity on the poorer classes, who will pay a duty of from

thirty to one hundred per cent., and more, on their coarse cottons and woolens, while the rich will pay the uniform duty of twenty-five and thirty per cent. on their finest cotton fabrics and broadcloths.

To the principle of the law your memorialists are, however, more opposed than to its details. It seems to them to be a political theory, under the name of a duty bill; and *that* a theory which both argument and experience have exploded—the theory that Government knows better than an individual what is good for him, and can better employ his skill, his labor, and his capital; that it is wiser and more economical to buy dear of our own people than cheap of foreigners; and that it is competent, in these times, for a nation to grow wealthy and happy with her gates opening outwards to sell everything, but to buy nothing.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that Congress will not pass the tariff bill into a law.

By order of the Chamber.

ROBERT RALSTON,
President.

Attest:
JNO. VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23, 1824.

18TH CONGRESS.] **No. 702.** [1ST SESSION.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURE UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 13, 1824.

MR. MCLANE, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of David Beard, reported:

That the petitioner claims relief for a quantity of merchandise brought into the United States soon after the declaration of war in 1812, and seized by United States revenue officers, in the State of New York, under the non-importation laws, and which was subsequently condemned and sold. The facts in relation to this claim appear, from the testimony submitted to the committee, to be as follows:

David Beard and Joseph Farnwell, citizens of the United States, trading under the firm of David Beard & Co., were engaged in retailing merchandise in Detroit, and had also a store in Sandwich, in Upper Canada. Some time in the summer of 1812, previously to the declaration of war, Mr. Farnwell, one of the above named partners, purchased, in Montreal, for the firm, a quantity of merchandise intended for their usual retail business at their store in Sandwich; an agent was employed to attend the transportation of the goods up the St. Lawrence, who, when he arrived at Prescott, was informed of the declaration of war, and apprehending that they would be seized by the British authorities as American property, he applied to the custom-house officer at Ogdensburg to admit the goods to entry for safe keeping. The Deputy Collector refused to admit them, by reason of the non-importation law being still in existence; but expecting daily to hear of its repeal, suggested that it was not the policy of the Government to prevent its own citizens from bringing home their property under such circumstances; and if the goods were brought over and put into some place of safety until the news of the repeal of the non-importation law should arrive, they could then lawfully be admitted to entry. The goods were accordingly brought into the United States, (except a quantity of powder and ball detained by the enemy,) but soon after seized by the revenue officer of the United States; a part of them were bonded by Mr. Farnwell, and removed from the custom-house at Ogdensburg, but subsequently seized, condemned, and sold. Mr. Beard, the other partner, was engaged in contracts to supply General Hull's army, and taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Detroit, in which situation he was detained until late in October, 1812; as soon after as his health and circumstances would permit, he repaired to Ogdensburg and collected such of the goods as had not been seized, and delivered them to the Collector of that place and Sackett's Harbor. It is also represented that the loss has been so heavy as to reduce the firm to poverty and insolvency.

From all the evidence which accompanies the petition, Messrs. Beard & Co. appear to have been engaged in a regular and fair business, and to have been merchants of high respectability, and there is no reason to believe that they had any intention in this transaction to violate the laws of the United States; the goods were brought over by their agent after consulting an officer of the United States who suggested the mode pursued by the agent. The case is undoubtedly one of great hardship, and presents a strong claim upon the Government for entire indemnity; but, inasmuch as those goods have been seized and sold by the officers of the United States in the lawful discharge of their duties, and that a portion of the proceeds of the sales has accrued to them for costs, and their share of the legal forfeitures; the claim, therefore, upon the strict justice of the Government does not extend beyond remuneration for that portion of the proceeds which has accrued to the United States; it was the misfortune of the petitioners to be placed in one of those situations which persons engaged in trade are liable to in such important changes in the affairs of their country. The rule of indemnity proposed by the committee is, therefore, founded in sound policy, and they report a bill accordingly.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 703. [1ST SESSION.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 15, 1824.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures respectfully showeth:

That they have read with attention a memorial presented to your honorable bodies by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and feel themselves bound to point out sundry material errors in point of fact—sundry erroneous inferences—which it contains, tending, unless corrected, to injure not only their constituents, but the nation at large. They regret that the length of the document in question, and the great variety of its errors, will constrain them to be more prolix than they would wish. For this they hope the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

"In a free country like the United States all branches of lawful industry have a right to *equal protection by the laws.* There can be no inequality without favoritism, and no favoritism without injustice."

These maxims come with an ill grace from a class of citizens who, from the commencement of the Government to the present hour, have enjoyed every species of protection which could be devised, and who have been unceasing in their applications for what is now styled "*favoritism*" and "*injustice.*" The manufacturers of this country require but half the protection which has uniformly been extended to commerce. By such protection they would prosper, and shed prosperity on the nation at large.

"The universal opinion of well informed men has now established it as a general rule, that the greatest degree of national wealth is to be obtained by leaving every one to *the unfettered use of his own labor, skill, and capital;* for it is in this way that individuals, of whom nations are composed, attain the greatest prosperity."

This specious but erroneous theory accords but ill with the practice of our Government and the requisitions of our merchants. Had they been left to "*the unfettered use of their own labor, skill, and capital,*" their tonnage would never have emerged from its insignificance. In the year 1789 it was only 201,562 tons. By an enormous extra tonnage duty on foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 700 per cent. more than on American vessels; by subjecting foreign vessels engaged in the coasting trade to pay 50 cents per ton *on every entry,* whereas American vessels paid but six cents *once a year;* by duties on teas imported in foreign vessels, which averaged 27 cents per pound, while those on teas imported in American vessels averaged but 12, being an advance of 125 per cent. in favor of American tonnage; by these and other directions of "labor, skill, and capital," enacted by the first Congress in 1789, the American tonnage rose in a few years to the second grade in the scale of nations, being in 1792 564,437 tons, and 898,328 in 1798.

But we respectfully ask, is the American manufacturer left to the "*unfettered use of his own labor, skill, and industry,*" when he is expelled from his own market by floods of rival articles introduced, to his destruction, by the American merchant or by foreign merchants or manufacturers? Let his "*labor, skill, and industry*" be what they may, he is constantly "*fettered,*" and too often ruined by foreign rivals. Your memorialists respectfully state that they cannot conceive why, "*in a free country, where,*" according to the Chamber of Commerce, "*all branches of lawful industry have a right to equal protection by the laws,*" the manufacturers and owners of ships should be protected from foreign rivalship in the coasting trade, and the manufacturer of woolens and cottons looks in vain to the Government for a similar protection when his prospects in life, and those of his children, are blighting and blasting by that rivalship. If this be "*equal protection,*" then we are unacquainted with our own language.

"If legislation acts upon the subject of trade which, after all, is more safely left to the law of man's nature, by which he is incessantly stimulated to do the best for himself, and, therefore, for his country, *it should act for the removal of impediments and restrictions, not for the creation of them.*"

To be consistent with this doctrine, the Chamber of Commerce ought to have petitioned for a removal of all the "*restrictions*" in favor of commerce with which the statute books abound. Foreign vessels ought to be admitted to pursue the coasting trade; the discriminating duties on teas ought to be abrogated. In a word, all "impediments and restrictions," enacted at their instance and for their benefit, ought to be removed.

"*Beyond the limits of a fair resort to trade for the purpose of revenue,* and the case of public necessity, or high public exigency, to prepare the country for the event of war, *restrictive legislation upon trade,* whether it be in the shape of prohibitions of one branch or bounties to another, are eminently dangerous, and, to a community as extensive and diversified as this, severely unequal."

"It has been deemed the wisest course to *abstain from public enactments altogether,* and to leave the hive to the industry and instinct of its laborers, without attempting to direct which cell shall be first filled."

"Revenue is almost the only ground on which legislation, in regard to trade, is safe."

"The tariff bill is a political theory, that *Government knows better than an individual what is good for him, and can better employ his skill, his labor, and his capital;* that it is wiser and more economical to buy dear of our own people than cheap of foreigners; and that it is competent, in these times, for a nation to grow wealthy and happy with *her gates opening outwards to sell everything, but to buy nothing.*"

These are repetitions of a trite idea already advanced three or four times, and if correct, would be a pointed condemnation of the unceasing applications of the merchants for "*legislation in regard to trade,*" and of the whole course of the National Legislature on that subject. We respectfully ask, when, in 1789, prohibitory duties were imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff, six cents per pound on the former, and ten cents per pound on the latter; and in 1816, ten cents on the one, and twelve cents on the other, to exclude foreign tobacco and snuff, for the benefit of the tobacco planters, were these duties imposed with a view to "revenue?" When foreigners were by law excluded from the coasting trade, under penalty of confiscation, was that for "*the purpose of revenue!*" Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the tobacco planters can maintain this doctrine. The whole revenue from snuff and tobacco, since the

Government was organized, would not pay the salary of a single Deputy Collector. How, then, can it be asserted that Congress has a right to impose prohibitory duties for the benefit of tobacco planters and merchants, and the right be denied with regard to another class at least as useful? Is it not wonderful that a respectable body of citizens should advance doctrines so utterly untenable—so contrary to the uniform practice of our Government, and so completely condemnatory of their own unceasing requisitions on Congress?

"What will be the effect of a prohibition of foreign merchandise as extensive as that now to be effected, but an immediate reduction in value of the labor and capital of the cultivator to the whole extent of the increased price that he must give for the American manufacture?"

"*One arm of the nation will either be cut off*, or maimed forever, under the vain expectation of promoting a better circulation in the other."

"*If we take nothing from Great Britain, she may take nothing from us*, if she can obtain the same thing from her own colonies, or from a friend that will, at the same time, become a customer."

The high character of the respectable body from whom the memorial emanates forbids the idea that they did not believe what is here asserted, but it required a high degree of excitement to entertain such apprehensions. That "an arm of the nation will be cut off;" that we are "to take nothing from Great Britain;" and that "a prohibition of foreign merchandise," are to be the results of imposing additional duties, which do not average ten per cent., except on one or two articles of worthless texture, is really so extravagant an idea as to excite astonishment how it could ever have been entertained. The highest duty proposed by the new tariff on all the leading articles is lower than the lowest of the duties in Great Britain. Yet no one has pretended that the British have ever "cut off one of their arms" or legs. As well might we assert that paring the excrescences of a man's nails was cutting off his leg or his arm, as that the imposition of even double the duties contemplated by the new bill would "*cut off one arm of the nation.*"

"It is intended by *this portentous bill* to change the relations of the United States with the whole world; to compel her to manufacture all she consumes; to depend for nothing upon a foreign country which it is physically possible for her to make; and to withdraw her sanction from the mutual relations of dependence and exchange upon which the refinement and the happiness of the world have been heretofore supposed to depend."

It is impossible to express the astonishment and regret we feel at the terrific picture thus drawn of the consequences of a bill which, we beg leave to repeat, imposes additional duties of only 5, 6, 8, and, at most, 10 per cent., except on a few articles wholly unimportant in themselves. To those who have not seen the bill, it might seem to be an absolute prohibition of foreign commerce altogether.

It is to be lamented that the best measures ever devised have been frequently rendered unpopular and defeated by ascribing to them consequences to the last degree improbable. We appeal, on this point, to the sober sense of the respectable President of the Chamber of Commerce, and take the case of chintzes, silks, broadcloths, and Brussels carpets, in full disproof of the terrifying predictions thus hazarded. Will it be said that a lady will forego the use of fine chintz or silks for her gowns, because, by the new duties, she will have to pay ten, fifteen, or twenty cents per yard more for them? Will a gentleman renounce the use of superfine imported broadcloth, because a coat which requires two yards, at ten dollars per yard, will cost him a dollar and a half additional? Will he abandon the use of Brussels carpets to ornament his rooms, because, by the new duties, they will cost twenty or thirty cents more per yard? We might thus go through all the details of this "*portentous bill!!!*" as it is ludicrously styled, against which all the angry passions of the nation are unjustly and causelessly excited, and expose the weakness of the objections, and the transcendent error of descanting on "*changing the relations of the United States with the* WHOLE WORLD!!!" and "*withdrawing our sanction from the mutual relations of dependence and exchange upon which the refinement and the happiness of the world have been heretofore supposed to depend!!!*" but we forbear, trusting that the Chamber of Commerce, as soon as the present excitement has subsided, will deeply regret lending itself to such a hideous and unjust portrait of a salutary bill, calculated not merely to rescue their fellow-citizens, the manufacturers, from distress and suffering, but for the benefit of the whole nation.

"*The tariff is not wanted for the existing manufactures of the country.* Under laws which, from time to time, have been passed for their aid, all of them operating, nevertheless, as restrictions upon commerce and a tax upon the cultivator and consumer, *they have prospered, and now prosper.*"

Here is an unqualified assertion decidedly contradicted by the fact. We will confine ourselves to the cotton and woolen manufactures, though we might enumerate twenty more which are languishing and require additional protection. The coarse cotton manufacture, being protected by a high duty, has attracted so large a portion of capital and industry which could not find other employment, in consequence of the want of adequate protection for so many others, that it now languishes extremely in this part of the country. Many of the establishments are either wholly or partially suspended. There are at this hour, in the city of Baltimore, immense stocks of cotton goods and 400,000 lbs of yarn, for which there is no demand, and many of the spinners and weavers are obliged to suspend their operations. Bankruptcy threatens the proprietors for want of a market for their productions. The woolen manufacture is in a still more drooping state. Many of the manufactories in this neighborhood are closed, the proprietors in depressed circumstances, and their work-people discharged. One-half of the woolen manufactories in Rhode Island are closed, and those that are still employed are continued in the hope of at length being adequately protected by the Government. The woolen manufactures of Massachusetts are likewise in a depressed state. And yet, in the face of these strong facts, the world is assured that the modification of "the tariff is not wanted for the existing manufactures!"

"The perfectly well known prosperity of some of the manufacturing establishments of this country is, however, a better argument than any derived from the amount of duty and charges on the foreign fabric; for if, to refer to one case alone, a joint stock company in the vicinity of Boston is, and for some time past has been, able to make *a dividend of annual profits, exceeding twice or three times the ordinary interest of money*, maintaining and improving its capital at the same time, *where is the occasion for further aid?* Do others want their skill? Then it is skill that is wanted, and not public bounty."

"What is done so regularly by one manufacturer may be done with similar means by more, and the means are not to be given by the law, but by the manufacturer."

We sincerely rejoice that an appeal is made to the case of the Waltham factory. It is an overwhelming one; and, if experience were allowed to prevail, ought to settle the question of high duties forever, without appeal. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the views, or more subversive of the theory, of the

Chamber of Commerce. The duties on coarse cotton goods, which form the great mass of the manufactures of Waltham, were from 50 to 100 per cent., and were liable to the objection now strenuously urged against the minimum duty on coarse woolens. Those articles, used wholly or chiefly by the poor, were subject to the above high duties, averaging 75 per cent., (and the lower the price the higher the per centage of duty,) while the most splendid chintzes, calicoes, mull mulls, &c., were subject to only 25 per cent. We appeal to this entire nation whether experience, the only true test of theory, has not, most unequivocally, in this case, put down all the gloomy anticipations which were hazarded on the subject of "taxing the many for the benefit of the few" by high or prohibitory duties? Has not this duty conferred a solid benefit on "the many?" Has not the result been to furnish the poor with a strong, lasting article, as a substitute for a wretched, unserviceable one, and at about half the former price? And such has been the advantage of the powerful protection thus afforded—so completely is the manufacture established—so high is the reputation, and so reasonable the price of this species of goods, that the first East India merchant in this city, and one of the first in the United States, has recently declared that, if the duty were now repealed, the East India article could not be imported to compete with our own substantial manufactures. Such has been, and such ever will be, the effect of duties sufficiently high to protect manufactures in their nascent state.

On the subject of "*the annual profits exceeding twice or three times the ordinary interest of money,*" we only observe, if this were correct, it would prove nothing to the purpose, any more than the successful commerce of Mr. A——, of Boston, Mr. B——, of New York, or Mr. G——, of Philadelphia—gentlemen possessed of enormous capitals, and of course enabled to carry on business to immense advantage—would prove that commerce in general is prosperous. The proprietors of the Waltham factory possess an immense capital, and enjoy all the advantages which such a capital insures its possessors. But the assertion is not warranted by the fact. A large proportion, probably one-half, of the profits of that establishment, we are assured, is derived from the manufacture of machinery. And it is much to be regretted that such very erroneous impressions on this subject have been allowed to prevail so long uncontradicted.

To the query, "*where is the occasion for further aid?*" we reply, that if the Waltham and other factories of that description prosper under duties averaging about 75 per cent., it affords no proof that the manufacturer of woolen goods, who has only a protection of 25 per cent., or the manufacturers of iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, or lead, who have only one of 20 per cent., do not "want further aid." Dives, with his tables groaning under the choicest viands that plenty, with her cornucopia, could lavish on him, might as well ask why Lazarus "had occasion for further aid," as any inference lie from the case of Waltham to bar the poor manufacturer of woolen blankets of any further protection than 15 per cent., the manufacturer of cotton stockings anything beyond 20, or the manufacturer of linen, whose rival comes into the market with a bounty from his Government as high, and in some cases higher than the duty here. The British bounty on the exportation of linens, at six pence per yard, is one penny half penny, or 25 per cent. Our duty is only 15!

"They cannot believe that the effect of the tariff is to raise the price only for a short time, and then to bring it down forever below its former range. *There is no experience to justify the assertion.*"

It is deeply to be regretted that, in the discussion of subjects of such vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of the nation, facts are so very frequently overlooked, disregarded, or positively misstated. We are here informed, in the most unequivocal, manner that "there is no experience to justify the assertion" that adequate protection of manufactures by high duties "*brings down the price forever below its former range.*" It is wonderful that so respectable a body as the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce should stand committed for such a declaration, in the face of the case of coarse cottons, on which we have already dilated sufficiently, and which might be regarded as deciding this question finally. Nails, of which immoderate quantities were formerly imported at high rates, were in 1817 burdened with a duty of four cents per pound, which was about fifty per cent. of the price in Great Britain. They are now manufactured here in superabundance, of superior quality, and sold at six cents per pound, which is cheaper by thirty per cent. than formerly. This fairly disproves the assertion of the Chamber of Commerce. The observation may be extended to all kinds of chemicals, to manufactures of leather, to printing types, to books, and, in a word, to every article whatever, which, being fully protected, encourages the employment of adequate capital, and creates sufficient competition. On this all-important topic we beg leave to quote the sound and irrefutable maxim of Alexander Hamilton:

"When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, *it invariably becomes cheaper.* * * * The internal competition which takes place soon does away everything like monopoly, and by degrees *reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed.* This accords with the reason of the thing and with experience."

"Above all, will the influence of the new tariff be *prejudicial to the interest of the agricultural States?*"

This assertion is not founded. Agriculture languishes for want of a market for its surplus produce. Breadstuffs, the staple on which at least three or four millions of our citizens, (nearly half the agricultural portion of our population) depend for support, are absolutely prohibited in almost every part of Europe. With our export of tobacco the growth in that quarter materially interferes. We export less in quantity and value of tobacco, flour, rice, and products of the forest, than we did in 1801, although our population has nearly doubled since that time. Our cotton has become so great a drug that there were on hand in Great Britain at the close of the last year 199,745 bales, being not far short of half the import of that year from the United States, which was 448,164 bales, and sixty per cent. of the consumption of our cotton for the same period, which was only 334,415. There is scarcely a market in the world in which our flour is received where it is not very frequently a drug; and as respects tobacco, Curwen & Hagerty, as intelligent merchants as any in Great Britain, under date of December 31, 1823, furnish the following melancholy statement for the planters of that article:

"Tobacco is very unsaleable, and lower than we have ever before known it. *The exports from the United States have so overwhelmed every market in Europe that there is absolutely no outlet for exportation from this country, and no prospect of the stock on hand being consumed in it. We have upwards of* 31,000 *hogsheads in Britain and Ireland, whilst the consumption does not exceed* 14,000 *hogsheads!* The stock on the continent is estimated at 44,000, making a total stock in Europe of 75,000 hogsheads, being 10,000 more than one year's consumption! Under such circumstances immediate improvement in this article would appear impossible."

Under these calamitous circumstances of our three great staples, can it be "*pernicious* to the interests

of agriculture," as the Chamber of Commerce asserts, to make a domestic market for that produce of the soil which the foreign world unkindly refuses in exchange for her manufactures, or which, if received by her, is shipped in such quantities as to glut all the foreign markets?

"We must prepare to see the East Indies, the Brazils, the Black Sea, *every quarter of the habitable globe*, stimulated by bounty to itself and by restrictions upon us, to take our place in the markets of Europe, and to leave these commodities upon our hands."

As this threat, so degrading to the dignity of an independent nation, has been frequently held out and employed to terrify the southern States, it is proper to examine it at length. This commercial hostility, painted in such strong colors, is as much as could possibly take place in the event of a sanguinary warfare; indeed, more than did occur during our late war. We imported from Great Britain in the year 1822 to the amount of $34,806,287, and exported only $24,498,347, leaving a balance against us of $10,400,000, which absorbed the proceeds of our commerce with the rest of Europe, and a large portion of that with the rest of the world. We supplied her with the produce of the soil in its rudest state, whereon she supported about 1,500,000 of her subjects. We received manufactures from her highly elaborated, and increased in value three, four, five, and tenfold, which might have afforded employment to 1,000,000 of our citizens. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of advantages in this commerce—a commerce more advantageous than any one nation ever carried on with another—far more advantageous to Great Britain than her mines to Spain, she will not, unless when in danger or famine, allow a single barrel of our flour to be consumed by those millions of people who are employed to supply us with manufactures! And yet, while we patiently submit to the exclusion of one of our great staples, to the impoverishment and severe depression of the farming interest, we are threatened with her resentment if we dare attempt to increase our duties on her manufactures! with restrictions upon our cotton and our tobacco, if we exercise the right of an independent nation! Will any American, possessed of the spirit of independence, submit to the idea that Great Britain may and does exclude the grand staple of nearly one-half of the nation, and that the United States must not dare to increase the duties on the manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester, lest she should prohibit or restrict the use of our tobacco or our cotton? The free mind revolts at such a degrading idea. Of tobacco, she consumes, as we have shown, only 14,000 hogsheads per annum, and our cotton she can no more dispense with than she could dispense with receiving our grain and flour in the event of a famine. Without any such daring offence as imposing extra duties on her manufactures to protect our own, and to reduce our expenses within our income, she received in 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, from the East Indies, 613,935 bales of cotton, whereby the price of our staple was reduced fifty per cent., which spread distress and embarrassment among our planters and bankruptcy among the shippers. And should the crops in that quarter, in the Brazils, or Egypt, prove superabundant, her merchants will import the surplus into her markets in the way of trade, without intending us any evil, and regardless whether we lay on new duties or take off the old. These are considerations by which merchants are not affected. And it is a disparagement and outrage to the character and wisdom of the Government of Great Britain to suppose that it would descend to such a step in order to disable the best customer of the nation from being able to pay for her merchandise. Let it be observed, however, that, notwithstanding the immense benefits Great Britain enjoys from our trade, she favors the cotton of the negro empire of Hayti in preference to ours! *Cotton from the dominions of Boyer is imported into Great Britain duty free, whereas that from the United States pays six per cent!!!*

"If the cottons of the United States average *half a million of bags annually* beyond the domestic consumption, bringing to the cultivator upwards of $20,000,000, at low prices; if not more than *fifty thousand bags are returned upon us in manufactured goods from all the world*," &c.

This, we respectfully represent, is one of those wayward arguments which recoil on the authors with tenfold force.

We shipped of cotton, in 1822, to Great Britain	450,686	bales.
We shipped of cotton, in 1822, to Havre	73,328	bales.
To other ports of France, supposed	25,000	bales.
Total	549,014	bales.

The proceeds were, according to the Treasury returns, $24,035,058. We imported in the same year about $10,000,000 of cotton goods, produced, not from 50,000 bales, as stated, but about 35,000, according to estimates made by mercantile men of sound judgments. Thus it appears, according to the Chamber of Commerce, that less than one-tenth, but in reality one-sixteenth part of our export of cotton paid us for two-fifths of the whole. And this is the gainful trade, for the preservation of which such an ardent struggle is made. Can anything prove more clearly the immense superiority of the European system over ours? Two-fifths of 549,014, or 219,000 bales, are paid for by 35,000, or at most by 50,000, leaving the balance to support the Governments, employ the capitals, enrich the capitalists, and feed the population of Europe, while many of our own are suffering intensely.

"If our tobacco amounts to nearly 100,000 hogsheads beyond domestic consumption, producing to the grower eight or nine millions of dollars—if the returns for their value, now made in foreign fabrics, are not to come hereafter in that shape, the United States must prepare not to see them come at all."

Where the means of information were so easily procured as in this case, this loose mode of argument ought to have been avoided. The export of tobacco is far from 100,000 hogsheads, and the amount far from eight or nine millions of dollars. The average of the four years, 1819 to 1822, inclusively, (we have not the returns for last year,) was only 73,000 hogsheads, and value 6,750,000 dollars. Great Britain and Ireland, in 1822, received from us only 28,000 hogsheads, amounting to $2,690,000, of which a considerable part was for exportation. Their consumption, we once more repeat, is only about 14,000 hogsheads.

"How little they partake of *the evils under which the commerce and agriculture of the country now suffer*, need not be remarked. It is at present the most flourishing branch of American industry."

"*This branch of industry* (commerce) *has confessedly suffered more than any other by the events of recent years.* It has borne its disasters patiently. They have been the inevitable consequences of events which, although caused by man, man has neither by action nor legislation been able to prevent, and scarcely to mitigate."

Nine years have elapsed since we closed our war, in a state of prosperity; every man, woman, and child in the country, able and willing to work, employed. We have advantages, natural, moral, and

political, never exceeded, perhaps never equalled. Yet here is an open and precious confession that two of the great branches of industry, agriculture and commerce, are in a suffering state. The third branch, manufactures, with some few exceptions, is also suffering, as we have already stated. We trust it cannot be denied that such a state of things must be produced by an unsound policy; for nothing but such a policy could have entailed on this country the variety of suffering and distress experienced since the close of the war—which are still severely felt—and to which nothing but a radical change of that policy can apply a remedy. We respectfully represent that there is a wonderful discrepancy in the statements of the opposers of any modification of the tariff. At one time it is asserted, with all the confidence that truth ought to inspire, that the country is, and has at all times been, prosperous and flourishing, and that it would be unwise to change such a happy state for the sake of experiments which might mar our prosperity. At another, as in the present case, the calamitous situation of affairs which meets the eye in almost every quarter of the country is, with equal confidence, alleged as a reason for adhering to a policy which paralyzes the industry of a nation as intelligent, as enterprising, and energetic as any in the world—a nation which requires only a sound policy to rise to a level with the greatest nations of Europe, in point of "wealth, power, and resources."

"*England has grown rich in spite of her restrictions upon trade, and not by means of them.* Her wisest statesmen are desirous of removing them, and can trace, with unerring certainty, to their operation a large part of the oppression under which the fundamental interest of that nation languishes, and is doomed to languish."

This is an assertion contradicted by the whole tenor of history, and has been refuted times without number. It is scarcely possible to produce a greater error. Previously to the reigns of Edward III and Edward IV England was feeble and poor, and dependent for her clothing on her neighbors, who purchased her wool and sold it back again to her in a manufactured state, at three, four, five, and six-fold advance. Those wise princes laid the solid foundations of her prosperity and greatness by "restrictions" and bounties. To those "restrictions" of the interference of foreign rivalship; to the rigorous, undeviating, and unceasing protection of her domestic industry; to her collecting from all the nations of the earth raw materials to employ her people, and selling back those materials manufactured, as she does our cotton, at an advance of three, five, ten, and twenty-fold, she owes her prosperty. By those restrictions alone she has fostered her manufactures to their present flourishing state. We instance that of cotton goods, thus brought to such extent and perfection, that it affords employment to 500,000 families, averaging four persons each. Out of a raw material, of which she does not raise one pound, and which costs her but $22,500,000 per annum, she produces $180,000,000, and thereby lays the whole world under contribution. Whereas the United States, which raises more than two-thirds of the whole consumption of Europe and America, and exports nearly five-sixths of her crops, receives only about twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, or twenty-four million dollars for that portion! She produces out of what she manufactures only about $25,000,000. We respectfully submit to your honorable Houses that the history of the world can scarcely produce a greater sacrifice of the means of national prosperity and happiness. It might as well be asserted that the earth brought forth its fruits in spite of the sun or rain, as that the magnificent manufactures of Great Britain, allowed by all the world to be the basis of her transcendent "wealth, power, and resources," the birth of which was coeval with, and which owe their maturity to, restrictions, "flourish in spite of those restrictions."

That "her wisest statesmen are desirous of removing those restrictions," is not, we believe, by any means correct. If they had any such desire, they might easily accomplish their purpose. They have advantages beyond what any other nation ever possessed in point of capital, machinery and skill; and yet they dare not open their ports to foreign manufactures. Their tariff has been revised so lately as 1819, and published in 1820, and the old complicated duties consolidated; but no repeal or relaxation has taken place to admit the consumption in Great Britain of foreign manufactures. All non-enumerated articles, and nine-tenths of the enumerated manufactures, are subject to 50 per cent. duty; those of cotton and leather to 75 per cent.; glass to 80 per cent.; linen sails to 104 per cent.; and checkered or printed linen to 172 per cent. Here is fact against assertion. It is true, some of their theorists, like our own, hold out the idea of a relaxation of duties and unrestrained intercourse, but until they act upon the system their sincerity on the subject may be well doubted. It would not be extraordinary if those plausible theories were urged with a view to affect the policy of other nations.

"She is emphatically the example of *all that individual skill, enterprise, and intelligence can achieve for the production of wealth*, and of all that perverted legislation can do to make it fruitless of national happiness."

This is quite contrary to the facts of the case. Great Britain is "emphatically an example" of what a sound legislation "can achieve" by the protection of national industry, and what wild ambition and wasteful wars "can do to make it fruitless of national happiness." Her resources have exceeded, and now exceed, those of any other nation, ancient or modern—all the result of the consummate skill of her statesmen. Amassing wealth in every quarter of the globe by her manufactures, she was enabled, with ease, to raise $4,630,000,000 by taxes, and to borrow $2,070,000,000 during the wars of the French revolution. She is now paying off her national debt; has diminished her taxes to the amount of $90,000,000 per annum; has had, notwithstanding this extraordinary reduction of taxes, a surplus of revenue beyond expenditure of $22,500,000 in 1822, and the same in 1823; her manufactures of every kind, as well as her imports and exports, are rapidly increasing; she abounds in wealth, so that her subjects are the general bankers of all the needy Emperors, Kings, and Commonwealths in the world; and has reduced the rate of interest to three per cent. What a heartrending contrast the United States exhibited when in a belligerent state! What a heartrending contrast she now exhibits! After a peace of thirty years, and enjoying a most extensive commerce for nearly twenty, during a great portion of which time our merchants were the carriers for half the commercial world, the United States was unable to raise more than $36,000,000 during a war of thirty months; had to eke out the residue of her expenses by exchequer bills and loans procured with great difficulty; found herself in two years with a bankrupt Treasury, and in a state of extreme peril; and at present there is a general complaint of distress and embarrassment from every quarter of the Union, with few exceptions. Agriculture is suffering by the depression of some of her chief staples; commerce languishing, and manufactures, with few exceptions, drooping; parents not knowing what employments to provide for their children; a large portion of the capital of the country, although vastly reduced by our present system, lying idle; as, in the employment of it, there is no security against the overwhelming influence of foreign rivals. The Chamber of Commerce itself confesses, as we have shown, that agriculture and commerce are both in a state of depression, yet the citizens of the United States possess as

much "individual skill, enterprise, and intelligence" as the British, or any other people of ancient or modern times. Where, then, lies the immense, the incalculable difference between the state of the two nations? The answer is plain. On the one side, the ægis of Governmental protection is interposed to prevent the industry and the prosperity of the British manufactures from being crushed by foreign rivals, and to save the country from being drained for the purchase of what it can itself supply. When a man in that country invests any sum, large or small, in any branch of manufactures, he has rarely any other than domestic competition to dread. Our citizens, on the contrary, have to encounter the competition of all the manufacturing nations of Europe, and thousands and tens of thousands of them have fallen in the struggle, in which millions of national wealth have been sacrificed. This is the true secret of the unemployed capital, the existence of which the Chamber of Commerce admits. The merchants, who have at all times strenuously opposed the protection of manufactures, have partaken largely of the distress produced by the policy which they so uniformly and zealously support.

"Foreign nations shall act upon the principle of *taking no more from us than we do from them.*"

Why should they? We do not act thus. We receive from Great Britain $10,000,000 per annum more than she "takes from us."

"When have the manufacturers, here or in England, been contented, or able to *part with a bounty which the law has once given them?*"

Just exactly at that point of time when the merchants part with their powerful protection.

"Far less than the duties of the proposed tariff would, it is apprehended, give *a munificent reward to the smuggler.* Spain was and is a country of prohibitions, of restrictive duties, and monopolies. According to Bourgoanne, the Government lost by smuggling 70 per cent. of its imposts."

We regret to find such an alarm sounded on the danger of smuggling, in consequence of a small addition to the existing duties, and are astonished that such an argument, so void of foundation and so often refuted, should be again brought forward. While the existing tariff abounds with exorbitant duties, two, three, and four-fold the highest proposed to be imposed by the new tariff, as, for instance, an average of above 110 per cent. on teas; 200 per cent. on spirits; 75 per cent. on wines; 50 per cent. on pimento; 100 per cent. on pepper; 180 per cent. on salt, we respectfully inquire of your honorable Houses and the nation at large, with what propriety or justice these appeals can be made to the public prejudices, and whether any danger of smuggling can be seriously apprehended from duties of 30 per cent. on woolens; 35 per cent. on cottons; or 25 per cent. on manufactures of iron, brass, copper, steel, tin, lead, &c. These are the principal articles proposed to be subjected to extra duties. We are sorry to say that the frequent presentation of the danger of smuggling may operate as an encouragement to persons destitute of principle to enter on the practice, when they find such a respectable body of citizens holding out this as a necessary consequence of a small increase of duties.

Reference to the case of Spain, the worst administered and most imbecile Government in Europe, is not calculated to aid the cause of the Chamber of Commerce. The same duty was there imposed on the transit of goods from one province to another as on their importation from foreign nations. When 14 per cent. duty was imposed for conveying merchandise over an imaginary boundary line; when, by the alcavala, a tax of 14 per cent. was levied upon raw materials and on manufactures every time they changed owners, and this regulated by the selling prices, and, therefore, constantly increasing; when saltpetre, gunpowder, tobacco, sulphur, wax, and quicksilver were all royal monopolies, it was not wonderful that there were hosts of smugglers to bid defiance to the public authorities. But can this wretched, this abominable system be for a moment compared with ours?

"Except whatever provisions are necessary for enabling the Government to stand the shock of war, the danger of legislative interference with trade becomes extreme. Be *the wisdom, and impartiality, and foresight* of the Legislature what they may, they are at no time and under no circumstances perfectly adequate to the task."

This is an assumption not warranted. We have superabundance of coal and iron lying untouched in the bosom of the earth, water power in abundance running to waste, and thousands of our people only partially employed. Plans perfectly practicable, whereby those dormant riches of nature might be called into use, and activity given to the industry of our population, might be devised by almost any individual possessed of a moderate share of "wisdom, impartiality, and foresight."

"Your memorialists are unable to comprehend how the country is to be benefitted by enticing into manufactures that *capital which it is said now lies unemployed.* What difference is it to the country whether the capital lies unemployed, or its employment is paid for by an additional charge upon the consumer? The country is in no respect a gainer by the employment. It is not intended by your memorialists to say that there is not *much unemployed capital in the country.*"

There is no difficulty in comprehending the benefit of putting unemployed capital into circulation. It would give a spring to agriculture by providing a market for its raw materials, afford profitable employment to thousands who would otherwise be partially or wholly idle, and add to individual and national wealth.

"What is to be the fate of that capital now employed in commerce, and which the tariff is to displace?"

Supposing such a displacement to occur, there is an easy answer to this query. Commerce is admitted by the Chamber of Commerce to be in a state of depression, principally owing to there being too many engaged in it, as there have always been at every stage of our progress as a nation. If it were in the power of the Legislature of the Union to establish new manufactures, to extend the old, or to create any new employment for a third or even one-half of the merchants in the country, it would be a blessing to the whole. There would be enough remaining for all the profitable business we can carry on. In whatever proportion new employment is created, in that proportion will the merchants be benefitted. The small abridgment which the tariff would cause in the foreign trade would be amply compensated by an increase in the coasting and export trade.

"The operation of the law must consequently fall with more severity on the poorer classes."

This sympathy for the poor might be well spared. The coarse woolen fabrics which are proposed to be subjected to high duties, and which may be thereby excluded, are to the last degree worthless, like the East India coarse cottons, and their place would, as in the latter case, be supplied by strong and durable fabrics of domestic manufacture, and at lower rates. If we feel for the poor, they may be easily relieved and substantial benefit be conferred on them by lowering the duties on molasses, brown sugar, bohea tea, and salt, which are about 45, 100, 120, and 180 per cent., while watches, clocks, time-pieces, tartan plaids, bombazets, damask table-cloths, silks, satins, Canton crapes, Chambray gauzes, &c., &c., pay but 15 per cent.; girandoles, lustres, and porcelain, only 20 per cent.; and plated ware, broadcloths, Cashmere and

Merino shawls, Brussels and other carpets, kerseymere, chintzes, and calicoes, only 25 per cent. We respectfully submit that this extraordinary discrepancy of taxation calls loudly for reform.

"The aid of the tariff has been constantly asked by the manufacturers, and never given back."

We state, in reply, that "the aid" of the Government "has been constantly asked" by commerce, and uniformly granted, "and never given back." For eight years have the manufacturers, in their utmost distress, respectfully "*asked the aid of the Government*," but hitherto in vain.

"*To turn over to beggary the* 10,000 *seamen employed in their navigation, and the ship-builders, boat-builders, blacksmiths, sail-makers, rope-makers, riggers, caulkers, joiners, and other artisans, employed in their construction.*"

The deprecation of these calamitous scenes ought to be postponed until such a result be proved or rendered probable; and it is a result which cannot, will not, follow. It is the "day dream" of a heated imagination. The American tonnage employed in the transportation of the articles intended to be subjected to additional duties for the benefit of manufacturers is not much more than that employed in the trade of Hayti. And the whole of our tonnage employed in the commerce with England in 1822 was only 119,202 tons, whereas in the trade to Cuba we employed 118,405 tons. There is no consideration of, or sympathy for, the thousands of manufacturers whom our excessive importations have "*consigned to beggary*" since the war, nor of those who are daily consigned to the same calamitous state.

"They are *sincere well-wishers to the manufactures of this country.* They will always be happy to see them prosper, under that due prosecution of them, to which individual skill and capital, in the present state of the law, are perfectly competent."

It is painful to us to state that we look in vain for the evidence of "*well-wishing*" in the ardent, systematic, undeviating, and, unfortunately, successful opposition constantly made, since the first organization of the Government, by the merchants of the United States, to every attempt to protect manufactures—even in the years 1819–'20, when at least 30,000 work-people were divested of employment, many of them reduced to pauperism, or to break stones on turnpike roads, at 25, 30, and 37½ cents per day—and when hundreds of the proprietors were involved in destruction, most of whom might have been rescued but for this opposition.

"The practice of no foreign nation leads, as your memorialists submit, to a different conclusion."

A slight view of history will prove that this assertion cannot be maintained. Frederick of Prussia regenerated his country, exhausted by long and sanguinary wars and the destructive inroads of foreign armies, of which two were at once in possession of his capital, by a system of exclusion of foreign manufactures, and of bounties on those of his own country. France is regenerated after her long wars—her subjugation by, and subjection for three years to, hostile armies—and a military tribute of $100,000,000. Russia tried the system of low duties and abolition of prohibitions for the years 1820 and 1821. Ruin spread over the face of the land. In a Government circular, signed by Count Nesselrode, the following melancholy picture of the state of the country is drawn: "*Agriculture without a market—industry without protection—languish and decline. Specie is exported—and the most solid commercial houses are shaken. The public prosperity would soon feel the wound inflicted on private fortunes, if new regulations did not promptly change the actual state of affairs. Events have proved that our* AGRICULTURE *and our* COMMERCE, *as well as our* MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, *are not only paralyzed, but* BROUGHT TO THE BRINK OF RUIN." Early in 1822, taught wisdom by her intense distress, she enacted a new tariff, containing three hundred and forty prohibitions, which are daily reviving her prosperity. Holland, which adopted a low tariff in 1816, has ever since writhed under its operation. Her manufactures are blasted, circulation is sluggish, her revenue has failed, her real estate has sunk in value one-third, and one-ninth part of her population is reduced to a state of pauperism. In one word, we respectfully state that there is scarcely an instance on record of a nation arriving at perfection in manufactures without the protection of Government; and that those nations which are principally devoted to agriculture are almost universally impoverished, witness Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Ireland, notwithstanding their transcendent advantages; whereas those where manufactures are flourishing are generally wealthy, and abound in specie, witness France and England. So true is the maxim of Alexander Hamilton—

"The importation of manufactured supplies seems invariably to drain the merely agricultural people of their wealth. Let the situation of the manufacturing countries of Europe be compared, in this particular, with that of countries which only cultivate, and the disparity will be striking."

"The effect is morally certain. *So much so as almost to infer the intention in those who promote the cause; it is to paralyze and deaden, by one blow, that portion of the commercial capital of this country which is employed in the purchase, importation, and distribution of all that the new tariff shall exclude from the country.*"

We regret and are astonished at the insinuation conveyed in these lines. It is not warranted—it is not generous. What! are we to be told that the manufacturers of the United States, depressed, and many of them in danger of bankruptcy, by the overwhelming influx of foreign rival articles, and seeking of their Government that paternal protection afforded to this class by all the Governments of the Old World, except Holland, and by all those of the New, have the barbarous "intention of paralyzing and deadening, by one blow, that portion of the commercial capital of the country which is employed in the purchase, importation, and distribution of all that the new tariff shall exclude from the country?" We refrain from the expression of the acute feelings this very harsh insinuation is calculated to excite, and trust that its authors cannot fail, on reflection, to regret its use, and to wish it were possible to have it expunged.

The premises being duly considered, we respectfully request your honorable Houses will digest such a system as will secure to your manufacturing fellow-citizens a portion of the efficient protection which, from the dawn of the Government, has been paternally and wisely extended to commerce and tobacco planting.

Signed by order:

WM. TILGHMAN, *President.*

MATHEW CAREY.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10, 1824.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 704. [1ST SESSION.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 19, 1824.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER made the following report:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law on any article of foreign growth or manufacture will be for the interest of the agriculturist, and, if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest, respectfully submit the following report:

That, in the apprehension of your committee, whatever increases the consumption of its products, whether at home or abroad, necessarily advances the interest of agriculture. He who cultivates the soil looks beyond the supply of his own wants for the profits of his labor. He looks to a market for the surplus products of his industry. The home market, in the opinion of the committee, is at all times to be preferred to the foreign market, when the reward of agricultural pursuits is equal—the former is less precarious than the latter; it is also more permanent and certain, and above the reach of restraining and prohibitory duties of foreign hostility; and when the home market can be increased in its demands, without diminishing in a greater degree the foreign consumption, it would seem wise and prudent to promote its extension by every rational means within the sphere of legislation.

Your committee consider the increase of duties on many foreign articles now imported into the United States would promote the agricultural prosperity of the nation. A portion of population engaged in manufactures would necessarily depend on the farmer for subsistence, and create a more perfect and profitable division of labor *than now exists*. A new market would be opened, and a new demand created, for all the raw materials which new manufactures would consume. It cannot be denied that, if all the manufactured articles now consumed by the people of the United States were manufactured within the bounds of our country from the raw material furnished by ourselves, the value of our lands would be increased, and the profits of agricultural labor considerably augmented. Demand and consumption would be directly extended—a great extent of soil now devoted to the growing of products that afford no sufficient stimulus to cultivation. The soil and climate of the United States are capable of producing the various articles necessary for such manufacturing establishments as will most naturally flourish in this country, and of such as would inevitably be consumed, provided manufacturing labor should be extended. By a comprehensive and rigorous system of policy, calculated to unfold our agricultural resources, a spirit of emulation and industry would be diffused over the land; a vast and active system of internal exchange would rise up; the expense of transportation in heavy articles would be in a great measure saved; and, in fact, that which should be ardently wished for in every agricultural country, a home market, would appear; this, too, would prove a market at once various in point of demand, but sure, steady and unchanging. The policy, the caprice, the selfishness, and the hostility of other nations could not affect it. On this point, therefore, the committee cannot entertain any doubt. The extension of domestic manufactures depending on the production of such raw materials as can be found in this country must increase the demand and consumption of those materials, and, of course, secure a new and ready market.

As to the articles of foreign growth, to which an increase of duty should apply, in order to promote the prosperity of our agriculture, the committee need only remark that, if the principles which they advance be sound, the duty should embrace every raw material found or procured with ease and cheapness and in abundance in the United States. The committee have confined themselves to the home market in the brief view which they have presented. The question how far the increase of this home market, by an increase of duty on foreign articles, would affect the demand of our agricultural products abroad, leads to a new train of considerations. The first inquiry which naturally occurs on this point is, what are the inducements with foreign nations to purchase the productions of our soil? What their motives? What the moving causes of the market which they extend? Is their policy founded on favor, reciprocity, self-interest, or necessity? On this subject there is little ground for difference of opinion. Foreign nations act not for us, but for themselves. Favor, and even reciprocity, form no basis for their measures towards us beyond the compass of bare expediency. They will consume our raw materials when they cannot do better; when they can, they will not consume them. When the consumption of our agricultural products comes in contact with any principle of political economy applicable to their own condition, a hostile tariff meets us at their shores. Hence, the foreign market for the fruits of our soil depends but little on the sale which foreign manufactures find in this country; and whether we purchase more or less, foreign nations will graduate their policy towards us by a standard independent of any general system of duties which we may adopt; at least, so it appears to your committee.

How long would Great Britain purchase our cotton if her own colonies could supply her demands? How many nations would consume any article that is cultivated by the American agriculturist if they could find their demand supplied on better and more advantageous conditions by home industry? These questions are answered by their propositions; it is, therefore, the opinion of the committee that the foreign market for our agricultural products, and for the staple articles of our exports, in the shape of raw materials, will not be essentially affected by any increase of duty on those foreign manufactures which are composed of similar materials.

As to the amount of duty which should be imposed, it must always depend upon a variety of considerations which need not be detailed; it should be sufficient to secure the exclusive and constant demand of our raw materials, and to sustain the American manufacturer in his pursuits; it must be competent to build up and protect those manufacturing establishments at present in the country, and which, with a reasonable encouragement, will present a constant demand for those raw materials.

In fact, as to the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which should be taxed in order to increase our agricultural prosperity, your committee would refer, generally, to the tariff now before the House. The committee do not perceive the necessity of selecting any articles or of imposing any duties beyond those embraced by that bill.

18TH CONGRESS.] No. 705. [1ST SESSION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES AND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER BANKS RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 22, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1824.

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 8, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the banks in which the public moneys were deposited from January 1, 1817, to May 8, 1822, that is considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been heretofore communicated to the House.

The Hon. Mr. Edwards, late a senator from Illinois, having stated, on his examination before a committee of the House, on February 13, 1823, that the late Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his presence, written a letter to the Secretary, inclosing a copy of a publication which Mr. Edwards represents himself to have made some time in the year 1819, announcing his intention of retiring from the Directorship of the Bank of Edwardsville; and that he had advised the Receiver to withhold his deposits from the bank until he could receive further orders from the Secretary; and that the Receiver afterwards informed him that he had received a letter from the Secretary directing him to continue the deposits. The Secretary deems it proper to state that no such letter from the Receiver is to be found on the files of the Department; that the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter; and that, on an examination of the records of the Department, it appears that no answer to any such letter, directing the Receiver to continue the deposits, was ever written to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you sundry documents presented to this Department by persons representing the city of New Haven, in Connecticut.

The paper marked A will exhibit to the Board of Directors the preference which the Treasury feels for the establishment of a branch bank at New Haven to one at Middletown, if but one is to be established in Connecticut.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 6, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. An order will issue to the Collectors of Baltimore and New York to transfer the bonds from the State banks in those places to the branch banks.

The extreme hesitation of the banks in answering the Treasury proposition of the 20th ultimo, and the unexpected taciturnity of the Directors of the Bank of the United States upon every subject which has been presented to them by this Department, cannot fail to produce some embarrassments in replying to the various suggestions contained in your letter. As the resolution of Congress does not prohibit the receipt of State paper before February 20, there is no disposition, on the part of the Treasury, to anticipate that event. The bank will, therefore, continue to receive the bills of the State banks in discharge of the revenue bonds deposited with it, if that course is deemed favorable to its future operations. The money thus collected may be employed in reducing the rate of exchange between the principal cities without subjecting the bank to the necessity of replacing those balances as they now exist. Should a majority of the State banks refuse to conform to the Treasury proposition, the money remaining in their vaults to the credit of the United States will be transferred to the Bank of the United States, and to its branches, in the manner already communicated to you, unless the Board of Directors shall suggest another which shall be deemed more eligible. After this explicit declaration, in answer to each of the suggestions presented in your letter of the 1st instant, I trust I shall not remain much longer without a disclosure of the views and intentions of the bank upon the various questions submitted by the Treasury to its consideration.

In receiving the State paper, and entering it to the credit of the United States as a special deposit, the bank must be sensible that the Government is not immediately benefitted. It may, indeed, be possibly, in some degree, injured by the operation. Whilst the public money was received by and deposited with the State bank, its own interest might stimulate it to make exertions, not only to sustain and extend its own credit, but to accommodate the Government in its fiscal operations. Stripped of that inducement, it is difficult to foresee the course which those institutions will adopt, especially if the Treasury proposition is rejected by them. The benefit the Government is to derive from the operations of the United States Bank with this paper will be remotely derived from the equalization of the rate of exchange between the different commercial cities. So far as this effect can be produced by the bank, its influence upon the resumption

of specie payments may probably be beneficial. If, however, the State banks reject the Treasury proposition, I think there will be much reason to doubt their intention to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, or on any other day. Of the correctness of this opinion, the Board of Directors are more competent to determine than I am, and will, of course, adopt such precautionary measures as the probability of such an event may require.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: It appears by returns made to this Department by the Collector of the internal revenue that he has, at different times, deposited in your institution certain sums of money arising from taxes imposed by Congress; and in all such cases it is proper that the Treasurer should be regularly advised, at stated periods, of the payment so made, and by whom. I have, therefore, to request that, on the receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to cause duplicate accounts to be stated with Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, commencing with the first deposit, one of which is to be immediately forwarded to the said Treasurer, and the other to my office; observing to pursue the same course at the end of every subsequent week.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 16, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the —— instant, proposing that the Directors of the Bank of the United States should be vested with a general authority to call upon the State banks for the deposits of public money now in their possession, and to conduct that operation in the mode which shall appear to them best, has been duly received.

The advantages which would probably result from the adoption of this course might possibly justify the experiment, if that power could, consistently with public duty, be transferred in this unqualified manner to other hands than those to whom the law has confided it.

Had the Bank of the United States, in making this proposition, engaged to receive the deposits as cash, and assumed the obligations of meeting the demands upon the Treasury in the local currency, whenever required, the inducement to accept of the proposition would have been very great. As no idea of this kind has been suggested by the bank in any communication to this Department, and as the State banks have had some reason to expect that this operation would be kept under the control of the Treasury, the proposition can be accepted only under certain modifications.

There can be no objection to the Board of Directors making propositions to the State banks which shall be subject to the revision of the President. Should they be accepted by those institutions, the Treasury will interfere no further than to carry them into effect. Should your efforts be unavailing, you will communicate to this Department the various propositions which you shall have made, which will be submitted to the President for his ultimate decision. It is proper to state that the City Bank and Mechanics' Bank of New York have resolved to resume specie payments on the twentieth day of February next. If the other banks of that place should ultimately refuse to come into the measure, it may be doubtful whether those two banks will not be induced to rescind their resolutions, and enter into measures with the Bank of the United States, under the authority given to the Directors in this letter.

It may be proper to observe that, in declining to transfer the unlimited power to the Board of Directors of directing the operation of changing the deposit of the public money, no distrust of the discretion of that body, or of the correct views with which it would be animated in the execution of that high and delicate trust, has had the slightest influence.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 16, 1817.

SIR: Under the 15th article of the 11th section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States it is provided that the officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the United States shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the moneys deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on hand.

As the bank has commenced its operations in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, it has become my duty to require regular statements, in conformity with the foregoing regulation.

These statements, until otherwise directed, must be made every two weeks. According to the existing regulations, the Collectors of Customs are required to make weekly statements of the amount of revenue received by them and paid into the banks; weekly returns to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States will, therefore, be required from the Bank of the United States, and from the branch banks, of the amount of the public money paid to them, respectively, by the Collectors, showing the aggregate amount at the time of each successive statement. These statements are necessary as checks

upon the returns of the Collectors, and to enable the officer charged with keeping the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury to correct any errors which may result from irregularities in the returns of the Collectors.

The payments made to the bank should be distinguished under three heads, viz: customs, internal revenue, and direct tax.

Should money be paid into the bank for the use of the United States which cannot be classed under either of those heads, the source from whence it is derived must be designated in the entry upon the books of the bank. No discrimination, however, is required in stating the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer.

It is desirable that the first return should be made with as little delay as possible, and that the second should commence with the ensuing month.

I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 21, 1817.

SIR: A letter has this day been written from this Department to Dennis A. Smith, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, informing him that, upon his depositing $50,000 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, a draft will issue on the Bank of Orleans for that sum, in favor of the Planters' Bank of Louisiana.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters' Bank of Louisiana.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1817.

SIR: On placing the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the credit of the United States in the Bank of Columbia, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw, and deposit in said bank, a bill on the Bank of Louisiana, in your favor, for the like sum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Bank of the United States, January, 1817.

In answer, I have the honor to state that in my communication with the bank I have endeavored to be explicit, and to avoid delay where it could produce inconvenience to the institution. In omitting to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, containing the decision of the Board upon the subject-matter of my letter to you of the 29th of November, 1816, I conceived that no answer was necessary. The decision of the Board, so far as it related to the collection of the revenue arising from the customs, was entirely satisfactory. Had it been made and communicated prior to the 20th of December last, my proposition to the State banks would have been of a different character, if, indeed, any had been made. The other part of the decision of the Board is conformable to the expectations which I had entertained, and is not materially different from my own impressions. Yet it is manifest that, without the State banks can be brought into an arrangement by which their paper can be received in payment of taxes, there will be no medium upon the 20th of February next in which those dues can be paid.

The bank, in crediting the debtors of the Government, will not be compelled to issue their paper, or expose themselves to danger, until after the 1st of July; previous to which time they will be able to guard against the effects of a run upon the institution.

Your reference to the 16th section of the charter, as explanatory of the effects of depositing the public money with the bank which is now in the State banks, presents that subject in a point of view wholly new to me, and I am inclined to think to the Board also. On the 6th of December last, when the Board notified the Treasury that it would be ready to receive the deposits of public money in Philadelphia on the 1st instant, and would *hold the same specially as received to the order of the Government*, it did not, I am persuaded, intend to contract the obligation to pay the drafts of the Government drawn upon those deposits in gold or silver, or in its own bills. If such was its intention, so important a feature in its undertaking ought not to have been left to inference, and that, too, of the most doubtful nature.

It is true that the 16th section prohibits the bank from suspending or refusing to pay specie on money deposited; but then the question recurs whether the deposits are money? The proposition of the bank to hold the deposits *specifically subject* to the order of the Government was distinctly understood to deny that they were money, although that term was used in the resolution. The construction put upon this act of the bank by the Treasury is believed to be that which was understood by all persons connected with the bank who have visited this place since the proposition was made. The reference, however, which you have made to the charter is entirely satisfactory to me, although you have not said that the bank has assumed the obligation to pay the draft of the Treasury in gold or silver, or in its own bills, to the amount of the public deposits which shall be transferred from the State banks. Under this view of the case, the Treasurer has been instructed to forward to the bank the necessary authority to receive the deposits in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have directed those banks to transfer the amount in their hands upon your application. In giving this power, it is expected that the bank will keep the Treasury advised of the measures which it adopts, for the purpose of effecting the transfer in the most convenient form to the community, and without injury to the State banks.

Two of the State banks in New York having undertaken to pay specie on the 20th February, some embarrassments may be produced in that place.

Standing alone in the effort which they have undertaken to make, it is extremely doubtful whether they will not find it to their interest to rescind the resolution and enter into arrangements with the Bank of the United States.

This course will be acceptable to the Treasury. The Bank of the United States is authorized to arrange the subject with them if they are disposed to adopt this course.

In the State Bank of Boston the public money has accumulated during the last and present month to a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. This sum they request may be drawn from them, so as to protract the transfer to the month of December next. A copy of their letter, and of my answer, is inclosed. It is alleged by some of the other State banks that they have pursued the same course, and that they have the same equity in their favor.

I am not in possession of any other facts alleged than what are contained in the letter alluded to.

In the case of the deposits at Boston, it is desirable that they should be applied, as soon as the convenience of all the parties will admit, to the extinguishment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States. The sums falling due in that city, together with the deposits, will amount to about a million and a half of dollars by the first of April, at which period I shall be solicitous to repay the bank the amount of the loan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obdient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 25, 1817

SIR: In ordering the deposits to be transferred to the Bank of the United States from the State banks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, it is due to those banks to state that they have fulfilled their engagements with the Treasury with punctuality and fidelity, and are entitled to expect from it some regard to their interest and prosperity. The State banks in the interior are solicitous to be continued as the place of deposit for the money collected from the internal revenue, where it would be inconvenient to make the deposit in the Bank of the United States.

As the Bank of the United States is bound to transmit the public money at its own risk and expense whenever it shall be required, it is considered that the situation of the banks in the interior, where the deposits are to be made, should be referred to the Directors, to enable them to make arrangements for the transmission of the money so deposited in a mode the least inconvenient to itself. The application of the interior banks for this purpose will therefore be referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The Easton Bank has already made a direct application to be continued as the place of deposit of the public money collected in that part of the State, and has been referred to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 27, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. In reply, I can only state that the interest of the bank will be consulted as far as the public interest will permit. I presume, however, that it will not be possible to draw the money from the bank in the sums proposed, as the sum now deposited in the bank would not be withdrawn until the month of December next.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank, Boston.*

CIRCULAR.

To all the banks in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, in which the public moneys are deposited:

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to authorize the Bank of the United States to receive the public money deposited in your institution, and to inform you of the fact as early as possible.

In giving this order, it is confidently expected that the Bank of the United States will effect the transfer in a mode the least onerous to your institution and the most convenient to the community. The deep interest which that institution must feel for the credit of the paper system, and its intimate connexion with the Government, are considered sufficient guarantees for the intelligent and disinterested manner in which this operation will be effected, independent of the power of the Treasury Department to control its proceeding, at any moment, by changing the deposits to the State banks.

Under this view of the subject, it has been determined to submit the manner in which the transfer is to be made to the Bank of the United States, requiring it to keep this Department constantly advised of the measures which it may adopt for that purpose.

The Bank of the United States has been informed of the fidelity with which your institution has fulfilled its engagements with the Government, and has been requested to favor its interests, where it can be done consistently with that of the community, especially in continuing to it the deposit of the

public money, when that deposit cannot with convenience be made in its own vaults or in that of its branches.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1817.

CIRCULAR.

To all those banks holding deposits of Treasury notes:

SIR: I have to request that, immediately upon the receipt of this letter, you will cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, as also all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are now on deposit in your institution, to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States with the least possible delay; observing first to have them cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures, and accompanied by a descriptive list of each kind.

I have also to request that you will furnish me with a statement of the different kinds of bank notes upon special deposit in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, specifying the banks by which they were respectively issued, and the amount issued by each bank.

An early compliance with the above requests will confer an obligation on the Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 31, 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the first, with its inclosures, was received by due course of mail.

An immediate reply would have been forwarded but for the uncertainty which still rests upon the subject to which it refers.

If the recommendation of the convention of the State banks shall be accepted by the institutions represented in the convention, the assent of the Treasury will be most cheerfully given to the arrangement. The Manhattan Company and Mr. Girard have both notified the Treasury that they will pay specie on the 20th instant. As the first had refused, and only came into the measure after it was apprised of the measures which were under consideration at Philadelphia, and as the last assented unconditionally to the proposition only after the order to transfer had issued, no difficulty will arise from their subsequent acts. I am, however, informed that the President of the City Bank of New York protested in the convention against the third condition in the proposition submitted by the Bank of the United States; as that condition is the most important in the proposition, and the one, in fact, which must decide the fate of the measure, it is to be apprehended that that bank will not assent to the recommendation of the convention. It is stated here by a member of Congress, who is a Director of that bank, that in consequence of its engagement to pay specie, and of its belief that the other banks would not come into the arrangement, it had purchased a considerable amount of specie at a considerable premium, calculating that the interest which would be derived from the public deposits would indemnify it for the sacrifice.

So far as purchases have been made under this impression, beyond what would have been necessary upon a general resumption of specie payments by the State banks, there appears to be an equitable claim upon the deposits. If the other banks, however, come into this measure, I do not think that the opposition of the City Bank and the Mechanics' Bank of New York ought to be permitted to interfere with it. It is apparent on the face of the Treasury proposition, that unless a large proportion of the State banks come into the measure, there was no inducement, and also no intention, on the part of the Treasury, to persevere in the measure.

The resumption of specie payments by those institutions on the 20th instant is of so much importance to the community that I should be disposed to suggest to the Bank of the United States the propriety of postponing the period at which interest should begin to accrue on the deposits to the 1st of April, instead of the 20th instant, if that modification should be found to be more likely to remove objections on the part of those two banks. No intimation of this suggestion has been given to either of those banks. It is made with a view to take from the City Bank the shadow of any just cause of complaint. The interest of her deposits of public money from the 20th instant to the 1st of April will, I presume, greatly exceed any premium which she may have paid in the purchase of specie beyond what she would have been compelled to purchase independent of her engagement with the Treasury.

The modification suggested, I presume, will be universally acceptable to the other banks. The subject, however, is referred to the discretion of the Board of Directors, under an impression that they will not suffer the consideration of a small pecuniary interest to interfere with the execution of so important a measure. If the State banks can be brought, by a concession of this nature, to move harmoniously with each other and with the Bank of the United States, the beneficial consequences resulting from it will be cheaply attained by such concession.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1817.

SIR: By the returns of the Collector of the Customs at New York, and the bank receipts transmitted by him, it appears that the deposit made by him in the Mechanics' Bank of the city of New York, on the

29th of October, 1816, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, was $35,774 76. In the bank return of the 4th November it is entered $35,774 70, being six cents less. You are requested to correct this error in your next return, and to be particular in designating the deposit to which the six cents then brought in belong.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 8, 1817.

SIR: In the returns of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, dated on the 29th November, 1816, and 3d January, 1817, you have omitted to state the name of the Collector by whom the deposits therein mentioned, on account of the direct taxes and internal duties, were made. As that information is necessary for this office, you are requested to transmit, as early as possible, amended returns in lieu of those above described, in which the name of the Collector shall be particularly stated for each deposit.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford, Pa.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 10, 1817.

SIR: The inclosed communications are transmitted to the Bank of the United States for its consideration and decision. The order to deposit at Hartford arose from an unwillingness to increase the number of banks of deposit at the moment when many of those banks would be called upon to deliver up the public money deposited with them. The amount, however, in the hands of the Collector was too great to be permitted to remain there. From the facts stated in the communications referred to, it appears that the money had been deposited in the banks of New London, to the credit of the Collector, upon some arrangement made between them and that officer which was unknown to the Treasury. It has already been stated to the Bank of the United States that the selection of banks for the deposit of public money, where it would be inconvenient to deposit it in the Bank of the United States, or its branches, would be referred to the President and Directors, according to the 14th rule of the charter. The bank is therefore requested to make arrangements with one or both of the banks in New London, as it may think proper, for the deposit of the public money collected at that place, unless some other arrangement may be thought more eligible.

The last report of the Treasurer, showing the amount of the public money now in the different State banks, distinguishing between cash and special deposits of bank notes, will be forwarded by this day's mail, if the dissection of the special deposit can be made in time. This dissection is necessary, as the report does not distinguish between Treasury notes bearing interest and bank notes received by the banks in specie.

A list of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, whose situation it is supposed will render it inconvenient to them to deposit in the Bank of the United States, or in its branches, will be forwarded, with a view to draw the attention of the Board to the situation of banks for that purpose. The Treasurer's report will show the banks with whom those Collectors now deposit.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1817.

SIR: The President of the Bank of the United States has officially informed me of the ratification by the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, of the proposition made to them by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant. I have, at the same time, been informed that the bank of which you are President has protested against the third condition in that proposition.

If the third condition is waived in favor of the receiving banks, it is manifest that they receive all the benefit of the engagements made by the Bank of the United States in favor of the State banks without giving anything in return. The Treasury proposition was made to the banks as a collective body. It was addressed as well to the banks which had no deposits as to those which had them. The right to transfer the deposits with a view *to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks might require*, was expressly reserved. The object of the proposition was to draw so many of the banks into the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant as to furnish to the people a currency in which they might discharge their taxes to the Government. The whole proposition shows that, unless the banks in the principal commercial cities should change the determination which they had previously formed, not to pay specie before the 20th instant, the deposits would be transferred to the Bank of the United States. If only one or two banks in each of those cities should agree to resume specie payments, there would arise no obligation on the part of the Treasury to consider their engagements as complying with its proposition. If such had been the result of the effort made by the Treasury, it might have been a subject of subsequent consideration whether the public

interest would not have justified the Secretary in continuing the deposits in those banks. But the proposition has been accepted only by two banks in New York, and the proposition of the Bank of the United States has been accepted unconditionally by all the banks in the places before mentioned, except those two and another in the same city. Under these circumstances, the public interest requires that the proposition of the Bank of the United States should be carried into complete effect, so far as the Treasury is concerned. A rejection of the proposition by the three banks with which public money is deposited in New York would defeat the arrangement if the Treasury should support them in that rejection. The Bank of the United States would feel itself absolved from all obligation to comply with any one of the engagements which it has imposed upon itself in favor of the State banks if the third condition is rejected by the banks of New York in which the public money is now deposited. Believing, therefore, that those banks will, in common with the other banks of that city, and of the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, receive a fair equivalent for the transfer of the deposits, as proposed by the Bank of the United States, and being instructed to that effect by the President of the United States, I have directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon the banks of New York with which the public money is deposited, and generally through the United States, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the amount of the public money deposited in those banks. You will therefore have the goodness to make the arrangements necessary to carry this arrangement into effect. The banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, with which the public money is deposited, have made no objection to this arrangement. On the contrary, most of them have been the most forward in promoting it. It is therefore not expected that those of New York, which have been benefitted in a higher degree by the deposits than those banks, should throw obstacles in the way of this important arrangement.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Mechanics' Bank of New York.*

P. S. Your letter of the —— to the Hon. Mr. Sanford has been submitted to my perusal. The view there presented has not produced any change in the determination communicated in this letter. The Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit. But, as the proposition of the Bank of the United States excludes the idea of pressure on its part, no measure of that nature appears to be necessary at this time.

W. H. C.

A letter, similar to the foregoing, (without the postscript,) was addressed on the same day to the President of the City Bank of New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the —— instant, inclosing the communication of Robert Waln, Esq., chairman of the late convention of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, was received yesterday by mail.

The modifications under which the banks of New York which are in possession of the public deposits have accepted the proposition of the Bank of the United States was foreseen.

This proposition, however, must be carried completely into effect, or be completely abandoned. The banks with which the public money is deposited in that city will receive an equal share of the benefits resulting to the State banks from the engagements of that of the United States; and it would be unreasonable for them to withdraw themselves from those conditions in that proposition, which were the leading inducements on the part of the Bank of the United States to make it. I am therefore instructed by the President to ratify the arrangement without modification. Mr. Girard, and the banks of New York which have acceded to the arrangement without any qualification, will be informed of this decision by this day's mail.

I transmit, for your information, the report of the Treasurer, showing the amount of money now in the Treasury, when deposited, and distinguishing between cash and special deposits. The Treasury notes will be transmitted by the State banks, to be cancelled, without passing through the hands of the Bank of the United States.

The banks of Newburg and the Cheshire Bank, in contemplation of the adoption of the proposition of the Bank of the United States by the State banks, have proposed to change the special deposit into cash; the latter, however, expressly stipulating that the deposit should remain with them until the first day of July next. From this circumstance I am inclined to believe that arrangements of that nature may be easily effected, and the special deposits made active, without loss, after that date. Both of these banks seem to have formed the idea that, as they have agreed to pay specie on the 20th of February, although their engagement was entirely dependent on that of the city banks, they are to retain the deposits of cash until the 1st of July. They will be immediately informed that they are not to be placed on a better footing than the banks whose determination has prescribed their line of conduct.

The balances will probably undergo some slight changes before they are delivered to the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: No statement of the account of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, with the Treasurer of the United States, has been received at this Department since that of December 1, 1816. You will be

pleased to transmit those for the two months which have since elapsed without further delay. You will observe that it is necessary that a return be made by the bank every month, although no alteration may have taken place in the state of the account.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: The account of the Salisbury branch of the State Bank of North Carolina with the Treasurer of the United States for the month of November, 1816, has not been received either at this office or that of the Treasurer. You will be pleased to transmit it as early as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Esq., *Cashier of the Salisbury branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: No statement of the account of the Wilmington branch of the State Bank of North Carolina with the Treasurer of the United States has been received at this Department since that dated December 1, 1816. You will be pleased to forward the accounts for the two months which have since elapsed without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JOHN H. WARD, Esq, *Cashier Wilmington branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant, accepting the terms offered by the Treasury in the circular of the 20th of December last to the State banks, has been received. As the proposition of the Bank of the United States has been unconditionally accepted by the banks of Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the exception of the institution over which you preside, and the other two banks in the latter city with which the public money has been deposited, an order has already issued directing the transfer of the public deposits from the State banks, in conformity with that proposition. As the measure, which has met with the concurrence of a great majority of the State banks in the principal commercial cities, secures your institution against any possible danger on the part of that of the United States, except the payment of interest on that part of the public money deposited with you which you are unable to liquidate by drafts on other banks, it is confidently expected that the measure will meet your approbation. It is a mere question of interest, for which you are amply compensated by the security you derive from the engagement of the Bank of the United States to aid with her powerful means the measure of the State banks whilst struggling with the embarrassments resulting from an earlier resumption of specie payments than was contemplated. The measure has received the approbation of the President, and will be carried strictly into effect.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been received. In that of the 24th of December you made your acceptance of the Treasury proposition to depend upon the other two banks in Philadelphia with which the public money was deposited. As those two banks declined the Treasury proposition, the condition upon which your acceptance was made to depend having failed, it was considered void, and an order was issued on the 24th ultimo to the Treasurer, directing him to take the necessary measures to transfer the public deposits in the banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to the Bank of the United States, of which you were notified.

These circumstances are mentioned more for the purpose of accounting for any apparent neglect in answering that letter than to justify the course which the Treasury feels itself bound to adopt from a regard to the public interest; for, independent of the particular circumstances of your case, there is no difficulty on the part of this Department to carry into effect the proposition of the Bank of the United States to order the transfer of the deposits on the 20th instant. The benefits resulting from the general and unreserved execution of that measure are too important to the community to suffer the interest of any State bank in the deposits to interfere with it. Considering the advantage which the banks which

heretofore had the public deposits have derived from them, there cannot be any reasonable doubt of their ready acquiescence in a measure to which the other State banks have acceded with alacrity. A contrary supposition would comport neither with the high character of those institutions nor with the nature of the connexion which has existed between them and the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 17, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant,* as well as that which preceded it on the same subject, has been received.

The Bank of the United States was informed on the — ultimo that the Banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, were directed to transfer the public money deposited with them to the Bank of the United States. On the same day the Treasurer was directed to adopt the measure necessary to effect the transfer.

He has delayed taking the necessary measures on account of the new aspect which the subject has assumed by the negotiation between the convention of State banks and that of the Bank of the United States. Drafts will be immediately forwarded by the Treasury for the purpose of effecting the transfer. As the time is short, the drafts will be in favor of the Branch Bank, instead of the principal institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 18, 1817.

SIR: The banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Bank of Muskingum, and the Miami Exporting Company, in the State of Ohio, have signified to this Department their determination to resume specie payments on the 20th instant. As your institution has declared its readiness to return to specie payments as soon as those banks should do so, I calculate with confidence that this communication will lead to the immediate resumption of specie payments by the bank under your direction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

You will have the goodness to communicate the contents of the foregoing letter to the respective branches under your control.

The PRESIDENTS *of the under mentioned banks:*

The President of the Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee; Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston, South Carolina; Planters' Bank, Savannah, Georgia; Bank of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee; State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina; Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky; Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ohio; Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana; Bank of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana; Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington, Kentucky; Dayton Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 17th instant relative to the Treasury note paper lying in the Bank of Pennsylvania. There can be no possible objection to taking the whole of the paper at the cost which the Government has paid for it. You are therefore authorized to apply for it, and the Bank of Pennsylvania is authorized to deliver it to your order, upon receiving a receipt for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have received, by this day's mail, your communication announcing that the banks will resume specie payments on the 20th instant. The delay in transmitting the drafts necessary for the transfer of the public money from the State banks to the Bank of the United States has arisen with the Treasurer; the drafts, however, it is presumed, arrived in New York on the 19th instant. Those for Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were directed to issue at the date of my communication on that subject. The banks in this District have already resumed specie payments. I presume the propositions of the Bank of the United States to the convention of the State banks will apply to them so far as relates to the amicable course pledged on that occasion, and to claims to balances for interest. Resuming specie payments at this moment, and understanding that the Bank of the United States did not feel itself bound to extend to them the stipulations alluded to, it has become necessary to give them every countenance and support until Congress shall adjourn and the first pressure shall have subsided.

* This letter is not on file.

When will the supply of bills of the Bank of the United States reach this place? I presume it is intended that they shall be bills of the Bank of the United States, and not of a branch bank. The southern and western members will generally receive them, and they will not get back upon you immediately.

I will attend to your application for a draft upon the State Bank of Boston to-morrow, if possible.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have directed the Treasurer to draw in favor of the Bank of the United States for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars upon the State Bank of Boston, agreeably to your request of the 12th instant.

This sum will be considered as advanced on account of the loan of the Bank of the United States to the Government.

I have been looking with some degree of solicitude for the arrival of the notes of the Bank of the United States.

If they have not already been despatched, I fear they will not be here in time, as the members generally settle their accounts and receive their pay several days before the close of the session. To lighten the pressure upon the banks of this District at the moment of their resumption of specie payments, I have communicated to the Speaker of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that bills of the Bank of the United States would be forwarded in due time to discharge the arrearages of compensation. The banks have begun and continue to pay specie, and I believe there will be no considerable pressure upon them if your notes shall arrive in a day or two. I hope no time will be lost in transmitting them, as there is certainly none to lose if they are to be used in paying the members.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1817

SIR: I have this day directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon the State Bank of Boston for two hundred thousand dollars, which is in part payment of the loan made by it to the Government.

I trust that no inconvenience will be experienced by this measure. The balance will be permitted to remain until the 1st of April, except such drafts as may be necessary to be drawn upon it in favor of the members of Congress residing in the eastern States at the close of the session.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the State Bank of Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1817.

SIR: By the return of the Bank of the United States, dated on the 13th instant, the balance brought forward on the 10th to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States appears to be $799,309 35; but there is no return of the 10th, and in that of the 6th, which is the regular preceding return, the balance is stated at $639,009 35. It is known, however, to this Department that a sum equal to this difference was, about that time, deposited in the Bank of the United States by the Collector of Philadelphia, and it is therefore supposed that the larger balance is correct. But it will be necessary that an amended return be transmitted, in which the deposit by which this balance was produced shall be particularly stated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 24, 1817.

SIR: By the return of the Planters' Bank of Savannah, dated on the 14th instant, it appears that a return of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with that bank was made out on the 7th. No such return has been received at this Department, and I have therefore to request that the usual duplicates thereof may be transmitted.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Planters' Bank of Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: On the 31st of December last you were requested to transmit to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States, respectively, a duplicate statement of the account between that officer and the Western Reserve Bank for the month of January, 1816. That statement has not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of it, I hope it will be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Western Reserve Bank, Warren, Ohio.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: On the 30th of December last the President of the Virginia Saline Bank was requested to transmit duplicate statements of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and that bank. Those statements have not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of them, I have again to request that they may be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: On the 30th December last the President of the Bank of the Mississippi was requested to transmit duplicate statements of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and that bank. Those statements have not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of them, I have again to request that they may be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the —— instant.

I presume the actual transfer of the deposit from the City Bank to that of the Branch Bank of the United States, in New York, will not be required. The transfer of that part of it which consists of bills of other banks, and the payment of interest on the remainder, from the 20th instant to the 1st of July, will, I presume, be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States. I have written this day to the President of that bank, and inclosed him a copy of your letter on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1817.

SIR: In the return of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Bank of Chambersburg, dated on the 30th ultimo, several deposits are stated to have been made in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer, as the proceeds of internal duties and direct tax, but the names of the persons by whom such deposits were made are omitted. You are requested to transmit, as early as possible, an amended return, in which this omission shall be supplied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 27, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your consideration, a letter from the President of the City Bank of New York.

From the statement of the President of that institution it appears that there is some difficulty, in form, in complying with the engagement between the Bank of the United States and the State banks.

I presume the payment of interest on the balance, from the 20th instant to the 1st of July, is the substantial part of the arrangement. If so, there will be no difficulty, as I do not understand the application to be for relief from that part of it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose two propositions: the one from the Bank of St. Clairsville, the other from the Bank of Columbus, made with the intention of obtaining the deposits of the public money collected in their respective neighborhoods. As I have already informed you, the selection of the State banks in which the public money is to be deposited, where it cannot conveniently be deposited in the first instance in the Bank of the United States or its branches, is referred to the mother bank. I understand that Mr. Bahas has been deputed by the Bank of Columbus to the Bank of the United States, and will be in Philadelphia by the time this letter reaches you. From the situation of that bank in relation to the Northwestern frontier, and from its being the depository of the public money of Ohio, it appears to possess advantages for the transmission of the revenue collected northwest of Ohio to the points where a considerable expenditure will for many years be required superior to many other banks in the western country.

The proposition of the Bank of St. Clairsville is of a more equivocal character, and appears to present slighter inducements to the acceptance of it.

I have not been favored with your views upon the general subject of selecting State banks as the places of intermediate deposit for the public money collected in the interior of the large States, and in those States where no branch shall be established. As long as the internal revenue shall be continued, such intermediate places of deposit will be indispensably necessary. Until your views upon this subject are received no definite instructions will be given to the Collectors of Internal Revenue. An early communication of your ideas is therefore requested. It is conceived that the Treasury, with a view to the convenience of the revenue officers, will determine the number of intermediate deposits in each State, and leave to the bank the right of selecting, for the purpose of arranging satisfactorily with the State banks the regular and periodical transmission of the money deposited to the bank or its branches, or to such other points as shall be agreed upon between the parties. An arrangement of this nature will not deprive the bank of the public deposits; because, if the Collector, residing at a great distance from the bank or its branches, should be required to deposit in them, they would necessarily deposit not more than two or three times in the year; and, in the mean time, the temptation to apply it to individual uses is greatly increased. This result would be inevitable, as the emoluments of those officers are so low as to render it difficult to obtain suitable characters. If they were required to deposit at short intervals in banks at a great distance from their respective residences but few would continue in office. The selection of places of intermediate deposit is therefore indispensable; and, for the reasons already assigned, this selection is submitted to the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 1, 1817.

SIR: It being desirable that there should be on the files of this office, according to usage in such cases, some evidence of the motives which governed the Treasury in granting the late accommodation to your institution, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to address a letter to me acknowledging the receipt of the bills deposited with you by the Treasurer, and stating therein the reasons which influenced you to apply to me for the accommodation in question.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 3, 1817.

SIR: From representations made to this Department, I have the honor to request that payment of the draft of the Treasurer of the United States for $56,279 08, upon the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, may not be pressed until further communications from this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 7, 1817.

SIR: It appears, by advices just received from our bankers in London, that a bill for £200 sterling, drawn by Mr. Marianno Williams on William Alexander, in favor of Thomas Biddle, has been protested for non-acceptance.

The original protest is now inclosed, and I will thank you to cause the drawer and endorsers to be duly apprised of the circumstance through the medium of a notary public; and also informed that the

United States will hold them responsible for all costs, damages, &c., in case the said bill of exchange shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 7, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive protest for non-payment of a bill of exchange, drawn by Briscoe & Partridge, of Baltimore, on Alexander Glennie, Son & Co., of London, in favor of Levi Hollingsworth, for £450 sterling.

You will be pleased immediately to notify the drawers and endorser of the above mentioned bill of the circumstance, employing a notary public for the purpose, and demand from them payment as well of the principal as of all costs, damages, interest, &c., according to the established custom of merchants in similar cases. On failure of the parties to comply with this requisition you will deliver the bill and protest to the District Attorney, that suits may be immediately instituted for the recovery of the principal, damages, &c., of the said protested bill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES COX, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have to call your attention to the inclosed returns of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, dated on the 25th February and 4th March, respectively. You will perceive that each embraces a part of the transactions included in the other. To rectify this irregularity, you will be pleased to transmit an amended return, (in lieu of that last mentioned,) in which the statement of the account shall commence at the time and with the balance stated in the preceding return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use, on the best terms practicable, approved bills on London, or on any other places in England, payable in London, to the amount of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

In conformity with the usage of the Treasury, it will be necessary that the bills should be endorsed by one or more persons of known solidity, and transmitted to this office, accompanied with an account of the cost, and the receipts of the parties from whom purchased. The amount will be remitted to you, in a draft on yourself, as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I will only further add that, by way of precaution, the bills must be made payable by the last endorser to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and that on the amount of the money expended in the purchase you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1817.

SIR: No statement of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Merchants' Bank, Salem, for the month of January last, has been received at this Department. You will therefore be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Merchants' Bank of Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1817.

SIR: It being very desirable that all possible despatch should be given in the performance of the duties required in my circular of the 31st January, in relation to the transmission of Treasury notes, you are authorized to employ a special clerk on that business, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

H. REMSON, Esq., *President of Manhattan Company;* and
W. FEW, Esq., *President of the City Bank of New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1817.

SIR: No return has been received at this Department of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Cape Fear Branch Bank, at Fayetteville, for the last quarter of the year 1816. You will, therefore, be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cape Fear Branch Bank, at Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been duly received.

There is every disposition in this Department to grant the indulgence which you ask in relation to the public money now remaining in your hands. It is believed that this can be substantially effected by setting apart that amount for the payment of the Treasury notes still in circulation, and payable in Boston.

For this purpose the holders of such Treasury notes will be notified that funds are provided at Boston for that purpose, and a draft will issue upon your bank for the sum now deposited in it, for the purpose of paying them. As it is believed that those notes are nearly all paid into the Treasury, and the small amount which may yet be in circulation are daily paid to the Collectors in discharge of duties and taxes, but few will be presented for payment; and consequently the sum assigned for their reimbursement will remain in your possession until the 1st of July, according to your wishes. After that day it is expected that there will be no objection to transferring the balance to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1817.

SIR: The payment of the dividends falling due on the 1st of April next, in Boston, requires that the sum now in the hands of the Collector of the port of Salem should be transmitted to the Branch Bank of the United States for that purpose.

The Branch Bank is authorized to enter into arrangements with the institution of which you are President for the periodical transmission of the money collected in the district of Salem, and the Collector will be instructed to deposit the money hereafter collected by him in the bank, subject to such arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Bank of Kentucky has been received at this Department since that dated on the 30th September last. You will be pleased to transmit, without delay, the usual duplicate returns for the five months which have since elapsed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. S. WALLER, Esq., *Cashier of Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and Kentucky Insurance Company has been received at this office for the month of July, 1816. You will be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Chester County Bank has been received at this Department since that dated on the 1st of December last. You

will be pleased to transmit, without delay, the usual duplicate returns for the three months which have since elapsed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Chester County Bank, West Chester, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering a statement of the mode in which the protested bill of Briscoe and Partridge for £450 sterling has been adjusted.

The money arising from this transaction, being $2,416, you will be pleased to deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States at Baltimore to the credit of the Treasurer, observing to take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the source from whence the money originated, viz: from a protested bill drawn by Briscoe and Partridge on Alexander Glennie, Son & Co., of London, for £450 sterling; one of which receipts you will be pleased to forward to this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES COX, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, stating the mode which the Bank of the United States was disposed to pursue for the conversion of the special deposits in the banks of the interior into cash. That of the 12th instant, inclosing the communications of the banks of Chambersburg and Harrisburg, has also been received.

The press of business incident to the close of a session of Congress, in which the most of the business was transacted within the last week, has delayed the acknowledgment of your former letter to this date.

I agree with you entirely in the opinion which you have expressed of the nature of the risk and responsibility which the banks of the interior have incurred by receiving special deposits. From the correspondence of those banks with this Department, there is no reason to believe that at the time those special deposits were made they considered themselves as subjected to such risk or responsibility.

It is, however, not perceived that the acceptance of other terms from the interior banks than those which have been arranged with the banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, can give to those banks cause of complaint. By the charter, the public money deposited in places where the Bank of the United States or its branches are established must be deposited in them, except where there are urgent reasons to the contrary. In places where there is no Bank of the United States, there is no obligation to deposit the public money in them, or to transfer it to them when deposited. But it is the desire of the Government that the Bank should be, immediately or mediately, the sole depository of the public money in every part of the Union.

The Treasurer will be instructed to transmit drafts in favor of the Bank of the United States upon all the banks of the western country, distinguishing between cash and special deposit, as soon as the bank shall establish branch banks in the western States. As the banks in the interior have not participated directly in the advantages stipulated in the arrangement in favor of the State banks, with which it was made, there is some reason to relax in their favor the conditions imposed upon the contracting banks. The issue of bills, and the discounts made by the Bank of the United States under that arrangement, enable the principal State banks to curtail their discounts without producing a pressure upon the community. With the banks in the interior this curtailment cannot be so easily effected; and although I am an enemy to the principle of scattering banks profusely over the whole surface of the interior, yet the Treasury has too deep an interest in their credit at this moment to be willing to see them sink.

I would, therefore, suggest that commencement of interest, with regard to the country banks, and especially with respect to the special deposit, should not commence before the first day of April. In Kentucky and Ohio, interest, I think, had better not be insisted upon before the date of the commencement of business by the branch banks in those States. The Commissioner of the Revenue has been instructed to direct the Collectors of the Internal Revenue, who were in the habit of depositing the public money in places where the Bank of the United States or one of its branches are in operation, to make their deposits in the latter. They are permitted, however, to deposit in any one of them, as their convenience shall at the time dictate.

A general designation of districts within which the public interest requires a place of intermediate deposit will be forwarded immediately. A statement of the situation of the banks in which the public money has been deposited in the interior will be forwarded at the same time, to enable you to judge of the greater solvency of the one beyond that of another.

In relation to the drafts of the Treasurer upon the banks of the interior of Pennsylvania and of the western States, you are authorized to adopt all the measures necessary to obtain payment of the sums for which they are drawn. It is, however, hoped that the business can be arranged without resorting to any other than amicable means. It may be proper to add that it is expedient that the Department should be advised of the conditions upon which any of the State banks are employed by the Bank of the United States as places of intermediate deposit. The accounts of the Collectors will show the amount paid by them into those banks, but the periods of transmission may be of some importance to the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 18, 1817.

SIR: The account alluded to in your letter of the 6th instant was duly received. As soon as all the Cashiers who have claims for like services shall have rendered their accounts, yours will meet with due attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Newburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1817.

SIR: It appears that a sum of money is now remaining in the Danville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return has ever been rendered to this Department by the bank. You are therefore requested to transmit to my office and to the Treasurer of the United States, with as little delay as possible, duplicate statements of the account between that officer and the bank, in which you will note by whom and at what time the deposits were made, and distinguish between those on account of the direct tax and of the internal duties.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Danville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. It is essential that the Treasury notes to be transmitted to this Department should be accompanied by a descriptive list, according to the instructions contained in my circular of the 31st of January last; and as it is extremely desirable that all possible despatch should be given in the performance of the duties therein required, you are authorized to employ a special clerk in that business, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the circular of the Commissioner of the Revenue, directing the Collectors of the Internal Revenue to deposit the money by them collected, respectively, in the Bank of the United States, or its branches.

I have also the honor to present for your consideration the number and locality of the State banks which the public interest requires should be used as places of intermediate deposit of the public money as long as the system of internal revenue is preserved. Also, statements of the situation of the banks within the districts described, as far as they are known to this Department.

As soon as you shall have made arrangements for this purpose, the Collectors of the Internal Revenue will be directed to make their deposits in them, and the fact of such arrangement shall be communicated to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

In answer to so much of it as relates to the Treasury circular of the 20th December last, it is proper to observe that that proposition failed of success. The principal banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia could not be induced to resume specie payments by the inducements held out in that proposition. That desirable object was effected by an arrangement with the Bank of the United States and those banks. Several of the banks in those cities, however, engaged, unconditionally, to pay specie on the 20th ultimo, in conformity with the Treasury proposition; but as that proposition could not be carried into effect but by the united efforts of a majority of the State banks, and as a very small proportion could be brought into the measure, it was considered as having entirely failed; and the banks which did accede, to have been in every instance drawn into the arrangement between the Bank of the United States and the State banks represented in the convention at Philadelphia. But the banks in the interior which acceded to the Treasury proposition conditionally, as in the case of the Bank of Newburg, cannot expect any other conditions than have been conceded to the banks in the principal cities, whose resumption of specie payments necessarily controlled the course of the interior banks. This principle has been applied and will be applied to the banks which annexed no condition to their engagement to pay

specie on the 20th ultimo. It cannot, therefore, be expected that those banks which acceded conditionally to the Treasury proposition should be exempted from the application of that principle.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Newburg, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 21, 1817.

SIR: As the subject of your letter of the 8th instant is entirely new to me, having no previous knowledge that your institution had any claim whatever on the United States on account of Treasury notes, I will thank you to inform me at what particular periods the several amounts of the said notes were passed to the credit of the Treasurer; at what places they were made payable; and, lastly, seeing that the notes must be all past due, how it happens that the bank has permitted this claim to remain so long dormant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 21, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I will observe that interest on Treasury notes payable in New York cannot be allowed beyond the first of January last, nor on those payable in Boston after the first of May ensuing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Saco Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1817.

SIR: I will thank you to inform me who are the Cashiers of the Branch Banks established in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, New Orleans, Kentucky, and Ohio.

The same information is requested upon the establishment of other Branch Banks in other parts of the Union.

I would suggest the propriety of making more specific arrangements with the State banks than appears to have been made with the Bank of Alexandria.

The banks of those States where no branch is established, and those of the interior which may be selected as places of intermediate deposit, must continue to make weekly returns to the Treasury, and the money deposited in them drawn out by the drafts of the Treasurer, in conformity with the terms agreed upon between the Bank of the United States and those banks, respectively. This, at least, appears to be the best mode of transacting this business. I understand it is the mode that was adopted during the existence of the former Bank of the United States with the State banks which were employed in the same character. If any other mode shall occur to you as preferable, it will receive the most respectful consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, relating to the proposition of the Somerset Bank, has been received.

The idea that the bank is entitled to any indulgence, from the terms upon which the deposit was made, is without the slightest foundation. The truth is, that the deposit was authorized under impressions produced by the misrepresentations of those who conducted the affairs of that bank. The deception was discovered, and the Collectors forbid to make their deposits there, before I came into office. But the deposit which had been previously made has remained, without the possibility of making it active.

In agreeing, therefore, to the terms proposed by that bank, the idea of its having any claim for indulgence is expressly denied. The character of the bank alone induces me to accept of the terms proposed. Should any failure take place in the execution of this arrangement, the most prompt and rigid measures must be resorted to for its enforcement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, stating the embarrassments to which the Branch Banks in New York and Boston had been subjected.

I regret that any inconvenience should have been experienced at either of those places, and especially that there should be any reason for believing that the State Bank, in Boston, had any improper agency in it.

The circumstances which are stated by you prove the extreme pressure of the community, as well as the difficulties with which the State Bank has itself to struggle.

Upon the suggestion of aiding the bank in its difficulties, by giving it the funds of the Government which have accumulated in the eastern States of the Union, drafts upon those banks for a considerable portion of the deposits have this day been directed to issue in favor of the Branch Bank at Boston. They would have issued for the whole, but for considerations which you will readily appreciate. In the State of Rhode Island, where there is no considerable accumulation, no draft has issued, and will not issue, until you have made arrangements in conformity with the views which have been presented to you. To withdraw those funds from the banks with which they are deposited before the Branch Bank goes into operation, or before any arrangement is made with them by the United States Bank for the deposit of future collections, would render it impossible for them to furnish the means to the merchants to pay their bonds when due, and the revenue would cease to be collected with the punctuality which the public interest requires.

I had intended to discharge the balance of the debt due to the bank on the 1st of April. If it is necessary that the payment should be made at that place, there are not local funds sufficient. At the same time that it is observed that the bank is bound to transmit the public money whenever required, there is no disposition to enforce it at this time, or by any other act of the Treasury to embarrass its operations. On the contrary, there exists the strongest disposition to aid its exertions in every possible manner not inconsistent with the interest of the community and that of the Treasury. If, therefore, the postponement of the payment of this loan for a short period is desired by the bank, it will be gratified.

The balance remaining in the State Bank, after discharging the $200,000 drawn for by the Treasurer in favor of the United States Bank, has been set apart for the redemption of the Treasury notes payable at Boston, and for that purpose will remain in its possession until a reasonable time should be given to the holders of those notes to present them for payment.

The only provision made for the payment of the dividends of the public debt, in Boston, on the 1st day of April, is the money in the Branch Bank, aided by about $60,000, which the Collector of Salem was directed to deposit there. The sum which will be left on deposit after these payments are made will be insufficient, according to present appearances, to discharge the balance of the debt due to the United States. Whenever it shall be equal to that object, with a small surplus for current expenses, the debt must be discharged.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, stating the proceedings of the bank in relation to the notes of the country banks which had been paid into it.

As the Bank of the United States is bound by its charter to transmit, at its own risk and expense, the public money wherever it shall be required, and as the banks, the bills of which have been exchanged, pay specie on demand, they ought to have been considered as cash, and carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as such. Nothing more was required to make them specie than the transmission of the money from the banks which issued the bills to Boston, or to any other place where the money was required.

Upon no principle, however, can the conduct of the bank be justified or sanctioned. This Department alone must determine when it is necessary to exchange one species of money for another. You will, therefore, upon the receipt of this letter, immediately enter to the credit of the Treasurer the amount of the loss in the exchange with which the bank has credited itself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam to the precise amount of twelve thousand dollars, and transmit the same to this office, accompanied with an account and vouchers, as in other cases. These bills being intended for purposes other than that of discharging the interest on the Louisiana stock, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, covering sundry sets of bills of exchange on London, Bristol, and Liverpool, amounting to £20,000 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 25, 1817.

SIR: The balance due to the United States by the Bank of Columbia being of considerable magnitude, I feel very solicitous that some arrangement should be immediately adopted for extinguishing the debt, or, at any rate, for diminishing the amount; with this object in view, I beg leave to request that you will, as soon as practicable, inform me in what mode and at what periods it will be most convenient for your institution to discharge the debt in question.

I should also wish to know by what means this large balance has accrued, or, in other words, to what purposes the public deposits have been applied; and if they have obtained from your institution credits with other banks, I will, in that case, thank you to furnish me with a list of the names of such banks and the sums respectively due by them to the Bank of Columbia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Columbia, Georgetown, D. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 27, 1817.

SIR: Being of opinion that the proposition made to you by Mr. L. O. Teakle, on behalf of the Bank of Somerset, for paying the balance due by that institution to the United States, is as favorable, all circumstances considered, as can be expected, I return his note to you on the subject, and request that you will inform him that, relying on a punctual performance of his engagement on the part of the bank, I have acceded to his proposal for discharging the balance by four quarter yearly instalments, with interest from the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 27, 1817.

SIR: Although the loan of fifty thousand dollars made by your institution to the United States on November 15, 1812, is not yet payable, in conformity with the terms of the contract, I will, nevertheless, if agreeable to the bank, cause the principal of the said loan, and the interest due thereon, to be discharged forthwith, by remitting the amount in a draft to be drawn on the Cashier of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Cumberland Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 29, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam for the several under-mentioned sums, viz:

On account of the intercourse with foreign nations	$15,000
For the relief and protection of American seamen	5,000
For the salaries of the agents of claims in London, Paris, &c.	6,000

In executing this order, I will thank you not to permit the cost of any one of the parcels of bills to exceed the amount in dollars as above stated; and, as they are wanted to be applied to different objects, it will be necessary that you render a distinct account for each sum so invested.

I will just add that, these bills being intended for the use of the Department of State, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 30, 1817.

SIR: It appears that, on November 18, 1815, a deposit of $1,620 was made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Mechanics' Bank of New York by Francis Cook, Collector of the Customs at Wiscasset, and a certificate thereof granted by the bank. That deposit, however, has been altogether omitted in the statements transmitted by the bank to this Department, and you are, therefore, requested to enter it in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Amsterdam for thirty thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank United States, New York.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 1, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London or on Liverpool, payable in London, for the several under-mentioned sums, viz:

On account of the intercourse with foreign nations	$30,000 00
For the relief and protection of American seamen	20,000 00
For the salaries of the agents of claims in London, Paris, &c	2,000 00
	52,000 00

In executing this order, I will thank you not to permit the cost of any one of the parcels of bills to exceed the amount in dollars as above stated; and, as they are wanted to be applied to different objects, it will be necessary that you render a distinct account for each sum so invested.

I will just add that, these bills being intended for the use of the Department of State, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 1, 1817.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I will observe, that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States was authorized to apply to you for the paper remaining unexpended of the Treasury notes, and that you acted properly in causing the same to be delivered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 1, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 21st ultimo I will observe, that, when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principles, embracing all claims on account of services which are properly chargeable to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Roger Williams Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 1, 1817.

SIR: The Treasury draft in your favor on the Charleston Manufacturing and Exporting Company, mentioned in your letter to the Treasurer of the 29th ultimo, was remitted to you, in conformity with a request of the Bank of the United States, respecting the transfer of the Government deposits in Virginia; but, under the circumstances stated by you, it may be advisable to place that draft with the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; and if the measures which you may have taken do not interfere with such a proceeding, you are at liberty to adopt it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo.

Although it was presumable that the letter from this Department to the President of your institution, dated August 9, 1816, would have explained the purpose for which the small Treasury notes were remitted to Savannah, under cover, to the Collector, yet, as you state that you did not consider them as being deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, it will necessarily account for your not complying with my circular of the 25th of November last. I have, therefore, to renew my request that you will, on the receipt of this letter, forward to the Treasurer of the United States all the parcels of small Treasury notes which you state to have been lodged with you for safe keeping by the Deputy Collector, without taking the trouble of counting them, provided the packages appear not to have been opened. As a measure of precaution, however, it will be advisable to cause a hole to be struck through each parcel with a punch, and then inclose them under cover to Joseph Nourse, Esq., Register of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo.* The view which you have taken of the subject appears to me to be judicious, and is entitled to great consideration.

It is certainly extremely desirable to secure, as far as practicable, as large a subscription of the public debt in July as possible. If the funded debt should on that day be at par, specie, as you observe, will be paid in lieu of it for the third instalment then due to the bank. The State banks will, on the same day, be disposed to make large sales of what they hold, in order to settle the balances which they owe to the Bank of the United States. The amount thus offered will have a tendency to depress the price, especially if the Treasury shall refuse to purchase except at a small discount; but then the market price ought to justify the course taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as it would be ungracious to depreciate the value of the public stock by their direct acts. I am, however, somewhat at a loss to ascertain how the Cashier at Philadelphia would be able to make purchases through all the principal cities, except through the agency of the Cashiers of the Branch Banks. A more detailed explanation of your views upon this subject is respectfully solicited. The mode in which he will act, and the funds which must be placed at his disposition, are requested to be fully explained. There is every disposition to manage the operations of the Sinking Fund so as to enable the bank to obtain, and to retain, as large a portion of funded stock as possible. Should this be effected for the present year, there will be no difficulty in succeeding years. Should bills on London sink down to par, I wish to purchase to the amount of two millions and a half, with a view to the purchase of the Louisiana debt held in England. As the first instalment of that debt is payable at the Treasury during the next year, the holders will, I presume, be disposed to take something less for it there during the present year.

Remittances will also be made to Holland for the same purpose, when they can be obtained at par, including the commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. Purchases were made during the last winter in New York at 38. It is probable that the Louisiana debt in that country will be a little above par, so that we shall not venture upon large remittances there unless they can be made below that price. I will thank you to direct the Cashier of the bank to keep me regularly informed on that point. Should the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be able to apply the whole appropriation for that object during the present year, their operations during the next will be principally confined to the payment of the interest due on the debt.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1817.

SIR: The inclosed letter is transmitted for the purpose of hastening, as far as practicable, an arrangement with one of the banks at Petersburg. The Collectors to the southwest of Petersburg, extending to the central parts of North Carolina, will, if permitted, make their deposits there. The amount which will be received in that city will be very considerable.

The Collector has been advised of the probability of being permitted to continue his deposits there, and the execution of the order has been suspended until otherwise directed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the correspondence of the Collector at Charleston with the Branch Bank at that place upon a subject of some interest to the Treasury.

If the communication of the Branch Bank is understood, the bills of the Bank of the United States, and of its branches established in other places, are receivable only as special deposit, and impose no obligation on the bank to pay specie. Perhaps the measure is intended only to be temporary, and has arisen out of the circumstance of the notes of the Branch Bank not having arrived.

* Private letter.

If the bills of one branch are to be received by another from the Government only as special deposit, the complexity of the Treasury accounts, which have been the cause of so much embarrassment, will be perpetuated.

It is presumed, however, that there has been some misconception in the case, which will be rectified as soon as known.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have transmitted to A. Hassert, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, the certificate granted by you on the 8th ultimo, for $3,615 33, deposited by him to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of New Brunswick; and I have authorized him to correct the error stated to have been made in including in that certificate the amount of Messrs. Buckley and Stephens' bond, which you represent to be unpaid. Mr. Fisk's receipt for the bond is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1817.

SIR: The demands upon the Treasury in the State of Georgia exceed at this time the amount of revenue receivable there. To meet this deficit it is necessary that money be remitted to Savannah or Charleston. It is presumed that at this season of the year the rate of exchange between New York and those places must be favorable for that object. If this should be the fact, I will thank you to cause a remittance of two hundred thousand dollars to be made to either of those places, with as little delay as the convenience of the bank will admit. The money, when remitted, to be placed in the Branch Bank of the United States. Should the rate of exchange be against New York or Philadelphia, the transmission may be delayed until further instructions are transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to sixty-five thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo.

It was certainly not my intention to convey the most distant idea that your institution had possessed itself by any other than proper means of the notes for which they now claim payment; but, as the Treasury had never received any information whatever, either from the Collector or yourself, that the bank had credited the United States for Treasury notes received in payment for custom-house bonds to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, I could do no less than ask of you the information required by the letter of the 21st ultimo, and to which yours of the 28th of the same month is not as satisfactory as I could have wished.

The circular of the 31st of January was merely calculated to draw into the Treasury all Treasury notes on deposit in the banks to the credit of the Treasurer which had been received either for duties at the custom-house or in payment of internal taxes; and as the circular was addressed to all the banks which were the depositories of the public moneys, it will readily account for your having received one of the copies.

I will only further observe, for your government therein, that the act authorizing the issue of the Treasury notes held by your institution has made no provision for the extinguishment of them, other than by funding them, or receiving of them in payment of taxes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston, South Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 12, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, covering nine sets of bills of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to £11,386 17*s.* 4*d.* sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHI *of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 14, 1817.

SIR: Being desirous of placing funds in Amsterdam to meet the constantly accruing demands on the United States in that quarter, I will thank you to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand guilders, provided the price does not exceed forty cents per guilder.

The bills, according to the established usage of the Treasury, must have one or more endorsers of known solidity, and are to be made payable by the last endorser to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States. If, upon inquiry made, it shall appear that purchases to the full amount cannot be made within a reasonable time, say by the 1st of June ensuing, you will, in such case, afford me early intelligence of the fact that measures may be adopted for procuring them elsewhere. It will also be very desirable that, whenever your purchases amount to fifty or one hundred thousand guilders, the same be forwarded to my office, in order that they may be remitted without delay to our bankers in Amsterdam.

I will only further add that, on the amount of money expended in the purchase of the above-mentioned bills, a commission of one-fourth of one per centum will be allowed, provided the said commission and the cost of the bills do not exceed forty cents per guilder.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS *of Bank United States, Philadelphia;*
Branch Bank United States, New York; and Branch Bank United States, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 14, 1817.

SIR: The determination of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, recently communicated to this Department, to require the banks of Baltimore to reduce their new balances due to the Branch Bank in that city, has suggested the propriety of placing at your disposition the funds necessary to purchase so much of the funded debt held by those institutions as they may be disposed to sell, to effect that object.

In the transaction of this business you are at liberty to negotiate with them as the ostensible agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or in your individual character. Until further instructed, you are authorized to give for six per cent. stock not exceeding the rate of ninety-nine and one-half per cent.; and for three per cents. not exceeding the rate of sixty-four and a half per cent. Should the purchases be made as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the stock must be transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; but, if they should be made in your individual character, the stock should, in the first instance, be transferred in your name; and when they shall amount to fifty thousand dollars you can transfer the whole at once to the Treasurer; and upon the receipt at my office of a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans that such transfer has been made, and that the original certificates have been surrendered to him, the cost will be remitted to you in a draft upon New York.

A commission will be allowed you of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the amount of purchases made, pursuant to this instruction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 14, 1817.

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 14th day of March, 1817, it was determined that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1817, (a copy of which is inclosed,) should be carried into effect, as far as the same might be practicable; but, as the entering of the market with the ample funds now at the disposal of the Commissioners might defeat the object of the law by raising the price of stock above par, I have concluded to confine the purchases to be made within reasonable limits, and to appoint you, for the present, sole agent* for conducting the business, agreeably to the plan suggested by the President of your institution in his letter of the 31st ultimo.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, in conjunction with the cashiers of the Branch Banks at New

*James McCulloh has been authorized to purchase of the banks of Baltimore, in consequence of the demand made upon them for the settlement of their recent balances.

York and Baltimore, commence making purchases of six and three per cent. stock, provided the former can be obtained at a rate not exceeding 99½ per cent. and the latter not exceeding 64½, and that the price may not be raised above par. I am of opinion that the amount of the instalments at Philadelphia and New York ought to be restricted to $200,000 each per month, and at Baltimore to $150,000.

As it is necessary that your agency in this transaction should remain secret, the stock purchased should, in the first instance, be transferred in your own name; and when your purchases shall amount to fifty thousand dollars you can transfer the whole at once to the Treasurer; and upon the receipt at my office of a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans that such transfer has been made, and that the original certificates have been surrendered to him, the cost will be remitted in a draft on yourself.

I will just add, that on the purchases of stock made in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per centum will be allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been duly received.

The replies of the several banks therein stated are wholly unintelligible to this Department.

They are written to this day, and requested to honor the drafts respectively drawn upon them, and to explain the reason of the course which has been adopted by them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have this day received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, stating that he had been advised by you that the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Portland Bank for ten thousand dollars "will be paid soon—not exceeding thirty days." As this draft was expected to be discharged immediately, I will thank you to explain the reasons of the delay which has taken place, and which is yet contemplated in its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Portland Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he states that you have advised him "that arrangements will be made for paying the draft of ten thousand dollars, drawn upon the bank at Bath, in sixty days, agreeably to an agreement of the Secretary of the Treasury." As no such agreement has come to my knowledge, it is expected that the draft will be paid without further delay. You will have the goodness to explain to the Department the nature of the arrangement referred to, and especially the date at which it was entered into. An examination of the correspondence with that institution has furnished no clue for the explanation of this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bath Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have this day received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he says that you have advised him that a draft of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Cumberland Bank will be paid within the time limited by the Secretary of the Treasury. If you refer, in this letter, to any original agreement between the Treasury and the Cumberland Bank, I have not been fortunate enough to obtain the possession of it. If the proposition of the 20th of December, 1816, is referred to, it is my duty to state explicitly that it can have no influence upon the subject. This proposition entirely failed, and no bank has been permitted to avail itself of the terms embraced by it. The resumption of specie payments was not effected by it, and no bank can be permitted to claim any benefit from it.

It is therefore expected that the draft will be immediately paid, and the reasons for the delay which has already taken place communicated to this Department as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 18, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received, and, in reply thereto, I have to observe, that when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principle, embracing the claims on account of services which are properly chargeable to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed letter for the information of the Board of Directors. Your communication of the 17th instant will receive the earliest attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1817.

SIR: You are requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the usual duplicate returns, the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the ——— to the 1st instant; beginning with the balance remaining at the date of your last preceding return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Cashiers, respectively, of the following banks: Waterville Bank; Cheshire Bank; New Brunswick Bank; Chester County Bank; Chambersburg Bank; Juniata Bank; Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania; Farmers', Delaware; Farmers and Mechanics', Delaware; Branch Farmers' Bank, Virginia, Norfolk; State Bank North Carolina; Steubenville; Muskingum; Dayton Manufacturing Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing nine certificates of the United States stock, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, has been received, and the cost thereof will be this day remitted to you in a draft on New York. When the whole purchase contemplated shall have been completed, you will be pleased to transmit to this office an account, in form, accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

The guilder bills mentioned in your letter as being also inclosed have not come to hand.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. MCCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, covering —— sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 77,450 guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant.

The selection of the banks, and the conditions upon which they are to be employed as places of deposit, presented in that communication, are approved. The reasons which you have assigned for delaying the selection in the interior of Pennsylvania and the western States are entirely satisfactory.

The plan which you propose for regulating the transactions of the Treasury Department is approved, with the modifications here stated:

1st. The transactions of the Treasury shall be conducted through the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

2d. All public money deposited in any of the offices or banks employed in lieu of offices shall be entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States.

3d. Corresponding credits shall be given to the Treasurer upon the books of the Bank of the United States, according to the weekly statement of every such office or bank rendered to the said bank. The weekly statement of the Bank of the United States must exhibit the payments in detail made weekly in each office and State bank employed as offices of deposit.

4th. All drafts of the Treasurer shall be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the office or bank at which payment shall be required. The drafts, however, will not be sent to the Cashier of the United States Bank, but weekly abstracts of all warrants drawn by the Treasurer upon the several offices and State banks will be transmitted to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. And all drafts paid by the offices and State banks shall be returned, through the mother

bank, to the Treasury. The office at this place is exempted from this regulation, the transmission of the abstracts of the warrants drawn upon it weekly only excepted. Should it be deemed an object of importance by the bank to have semi-weekly statements of warrants drawn by the Treasurer upon the offices and State banks, it is presumed that that accommodation can be granted.

In dispensing with returns from the offices and State banks to this Department, the utmost regularity will be required of them in stating the nature of each deposit made in them, distinguishing between the customs, direct tax, internal duties, and repayments; in the latter case designating the appropriation or branch of service on account of which the payment is made. If the modifications presented in this communication meet with your approbation, instructions will be given to the offices and banks to discontinue their returns to the Treasury. The receipts given to the Collectors and other persons depositing the public money will furnish the necessary check upon the returns of those institutions.

The returns made by the Treasurer will keep the United States Bank correctly informed of the accounts of the offices and State banks with the Treasury, and furnish it with all the information which it would obtain by the direct transmission of the Treasurer's drafts to it, and all inconvenience to the public entirely avoided.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 23, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing one set of bills of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, amounting to 100,000 guilders, has been received.

When the whole purchase authorized to be made shall have been completed, you will be pleased to transmit your account, accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. MCCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 23, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and that of the Collector, George Clarke, Esq., on the subject of the public money deposited in the Bank of Chambersburg.

Upon referring to the returns of the bank it appears that the distinction between special deposit and cash has never been made by the bank; it was therefore impossible for the Treasury to know, or to suppose, that any part of the sum deposited was considered by the bank as special deposit. The receipts given to the Collector, to which he refers as explanatory of this subject, shed no light upon it. They assert that the paper described in the schedule passed at par in the district. In the Collector's letter he asserts that he assisted the Cashier in sorting the notes, and that those which were not received at par in the bank were rejected. From this declaration it is inferred that other notes than those of the Bank of Chambersburg were received as cash; but the means of ascertaining this proportion which was so received are not furnished by him. You, on the other hand, appear disposed to exclude from the cash account all the deposits except your own notes. The agreement to which both letters refer afford no information on the subject. It is in the usual form, and all the banks have been charged under it with cash for the money deposited with them, which they have not receipted for and returned as special deposit. Under these circumstances I do not see how it is practicable for the Treasury to attempt, at this time, to discriminate between cash and special deposit in relation to the public money in your hands. In the first place, you have not done it yourselves, when it was your duty and interest to have done it, if you intended to claim the benefit of discrimination between cash and special deposit. In the second, the means of making the discrimination probably does not exist. From the Collector's statement you are chargeable with cash to a greater amount than what was received in your own notes, but to what extent does not appear. How is that amount to be ascertained without placing the subject wholly in your power? There is no disposition in this Department to exact anything from the bank which the principles of justice forbid; but there is, at the same time, no disposition to sacrifice the public interest to that of the bank. Any elucidation of the subject will be attended to which shall be communicated without unnecessary delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Chambersburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant has been duly received.

An examination of the records of this Department sheds no light upon the difficulty which appears to exist in relation to the $50,000 referred to in it. Under these circumstances it is deemed safest to consider the certificate as having issued, and resort to the measures required in the case of lost certificates. The forms may be made to yield to the doubt which exists in the case, whether the certificate has never been issued, or has been lost. As there exists no doubt of the existence of the debt, there can be no objection to the purchase of the stock.

As the demand for bills on Amsterdam is not of an urgent nature, I would advise you not to purchase without securing your commission. The remittances are intended to purchase Louisiana stock held at Amsterdam; and as I am by no means certain that purchases can be effected at par, I am not very solicitous to make remittances to a large amount until I am informed of the value of the Louisiana stock in the Amsterdam market.

If your information is correct as to the rate of exchange between London and Amsterdam, and there should be no danger of considerable fluctuations, bills upon London would be the most eligible mode of remitting money to the latter place. I will thank you for your views more at large upon this subject.

In your future purchases of bills, payment can be made by drafts upon New York, instead of Baltimore, if it is desired.

I remain, with esteem, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 19th instant.

It may be proper to observe that there is no immediate necessity for purchasing bills on Amsterdam. Delay can produce no injury, and may be productive of advantage. I would advise you to postpone further purchases until you can secure, at least, your commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

It has been stated that money can be remitted from London to Amsterdam at a profit of six per cent. If this is the fact, and there should be just reason to expect fluctuation in the rate of exchange unfavorable to the transmission of money from the former to the latter place, this mode of making remittances would be the most advantageous. The probability of the continuance of exchange at the rate at which it is represented to be at this time will depend much upon what has been the rate for a considerable time past. If it has hitherto been uniform in favor of London, unless some particular cause should be known to exist, the calculation that it will continue so for some months to come appears to be reasonable.

I will thank you for any information which you may possess upon this subject, together with your views upon the expediency of attempting to remit to Amsterdam in this form.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 25, 1817.

SIR: The public funds having accumulated to an amount sufficient to justify the application of three hundred thousand dollars to the discharge of the remainder of the debt due by the United States to the Bank of the United States, I have this day directed the Treasurer to draw for that amount in favor of the Cashier of the bank upon the Office of Discount in Boston. A warrant will also issue for the interest which has accrued, as soon as the accounts are settled, and will be paid either in Boston or Philadelphia, at the option of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 26, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing five certificates of United States stock, amounting to $145,263 15, has been received, and the cost thereof will be remitted to you in a draft on New York.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

Circular to the under mentioned banks, which are designated as the depositories of the public revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 29, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to arrangements made with the Bank of the United States, the weekly returns of the money deposited in the several offices and State banks employed for that purpose to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, which have heretofore been made to this Department, are to be made hereafter to the Cashier of that bank.

In terminating the direct intercourse between the Treasury and the banks in which the public money is deposited, it may be useful not only to inculcate the most rigid compliance with the regulations heretofore made upon the subject, but to recapitulate those which remain unimpaired by this arrangement, and to add such as are thereby rendered indispensable.

1. Every receipt given for public money must show the branch of revenue from which it has accrued, viz: customs, direct tax, internal revenue, postage of letters, &c., &c. In all cases where payments are

made into bank for the use of the United States by individuals, the account on which such payment has been made must be particularly designated.

2. The weekly statement made to the Bank of the United States must strictly correspond with those receipts.

3. All money deposited in the bank must be entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States.

4. All Treasury drafts are to be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the Office of Discount and Deposit, or State Bank employed as such, at which it is to be paid. They are to be returned to the Treasury through the Bank of the United States.

5. Monthly returns to this Department of the state of the offices and State banks in which the public money is deposited, in the forms heretofore prescribed, are required.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Maine.

Bath Bank.
Cumberland Bank, Portland.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.
Cheshire Bank, Walpole.
Concord Bank.

Massachusetts.

Merchants' Bank, at Salem.

Connecticut.

New London Bank.
New Haven Bank.

New Jersey.

Trenton Bank.

Pennsylvania.

Delaware.

Maryland.

Rhode Island.

Roger Williams Bank.

Newport Bank.

Bristol Bank.

New York.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Utica Bank.

North Carolina.

State Bank, at Raleigh.
Branch of State Bank, at Edenton.
Branch of State Bank, at Wilmington.
Branch of State Bank, at Salisbury.
Branch of State Bank, at Cape Fear.
Branch of Cape Fear Bank, at Fayetteville.

Virginia.

Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg.
Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg.
Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg.

South Carolina.

Georgia.

Bank of Augusta.
Branch of the State Bank, at Milledgeville.

Louisiana.

Tennessee.

State Bank, Knoxville.
Nashville Bank.

Indiana.

Bank of Vincennes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 28th instant.

The great rise in American stocks in England cannot fail to affect their price at Amsterdam, and on the continent generally. The prospect of purchasing Louisiana stock to any extent is too unfavorable to hold out a sufficient inducement to make remittances circuitously, and run the risk of changes for the period of time that the funds intended to be remitted might remain uninvested.

The idea of remitting to Amsterdam, through London, will not be acted upon until some more distinct information shall be obtained from our agents in those cities.

The proposition communicated in the latter part of your letter cannot be acceded to at this present time. I should doubt extremely whether a measure of this kind would meet the approbation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, if it were practicable to form a Board at this time.

If the proposition was modified so as that the contract should be executed between the 1st of October and the 1st of January next, so that the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should show that the sum advanced had been actually applied to the purchase of the debt by exhibiting stock cancelled to the amount of the money paid, I might possibly think it proper to obtain the separate opinion of the members of the Board; but even then I should entertain doubts of the propriety of the measure.

Drafts on New York to the amount of the bills and stock transmitted in your letter of the 24th instant will be forwarded according to your request.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the inclosed letter, addressed to the President of the Bank of Concord, with the request that if the said bank is the one intended to be designated in the list transmitted to this Department as a depository of the public revenue in New Hampshire, that you would be pleased to forward it accordingly.

I am also directed to request that you will be pleased to state whether the "Trenton Banking Company," named in the list above mentioned, is a bank lately established there, or whether it is not the same which is known to this Department under the name of the Trenton Bank.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 3, 1817.

SIR: It appears that on the 30th of April, 1816, the sum of $129,119 66 was deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, being the quota of the direct tax payable by the State of South Carolina for that year. You will be pleased to inform me by whom that deposit was made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 3, 1817.

SIR: It appears that on April 30, 1816, the sum of $110,000 (designated in the bank return "State tax") was deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. You will be pleased to inform me by whom that deposit was made, and whether it was not on account of the quota of the direct tax payable by the State of New York for that year.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1817.

SIR: I have received from the President of the Bank of the United States a copy of the communications which have passed between you and the Directors of that Bank, commencing with the 15th of March and terminating with the 14th ultimo.

It is a subject of much regret that difficulties should have occurred in arranging the transpositions of the funds which have lain for such a length of time locked up, and as useless to the Treasury as so much blank paper.

As the western banks have been exclusively benefitted by the inactive state in which these funds have been so long placed, it was confidently expected that measures would have been promptly adopted by them for enabling the Treasury to make some use of them without further delay. The proposition of the Bank of the United States would, if it had been accepted, have produced that effect. The Treasurer would immediately have been credited by the bank with the amount for which he could have drawn at sight.

As this arrangement has been rejected, for reasons which this Department is not disposed to scrutinize, the Bank of the United States has been instructed to present for payment the drafts of the Treasurer for the public funds deposited in the western banks. The portion consisting of special deposits may be discharged by the payment of the same paper which was deposited. This paper will be presented to the banks by which it has been respectively issued, for the purpose of payment in funds which can be applied to the discharge of the demands upon the public Treasury, where those demands are most extensive. As the operations of the Sinking Fund are now in progress, large sums will be required in the principal Atlantic cities, where the western paper will not answer the purposes of the Treasury. Such portion of the western deposits as it shall be necessary to transfer to the Atlantic cities must, therefore, be paid in specie or bills upon those cities, or by arrangements with the Bank of the United States. It is an object of no importance to the Treasury which of these modes is resorted to for effecting the transfer. It is only important that the transfer should be made so as to give to the Treasury, without delay, the use of this money, which has so long been wholly useless to it.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. HAMMOND AND OTHERS, *Committee of the Western Banks, Steubenville, Ohio.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with its inclosures.

The abrupt termination of the correspondence between the Committee of the Western Banks and that of the United States is a subject of sincere regret. The manner in which they speak of the first and

second propositions made to them by the United States leaves but little ground to expect that they would have been acceded to if the third had not been connected with them. Under these circumstances, I know of nothing better than for your agent to repair to the banks represented by the committee, which have the public money, and demand payment of the drafts in money, or in bills upon the banks in the Atlantic cities, for such part of the deposits as are admitted to be cash, and receive the bills which are in special deposit, for the purpose of demanding payment of them from the banks by which they have been respectively issued.

If the agent should be authorized to dispense with the third condition, from which it is presumed no real benefit will result, it is probable that the original proposition of the bank will be accepted. The committee is advised that they will be called upon in the manner first suggested, without any intimation of the possibility of modification in those propositions.

As it is extremely desirous to arrange this business amicably, it may be found convenient to alter the time at which interest is to commence, in case of an arrangement. This suggestion, however, is submitted merely for consideration, to be accepted or otherwise, according to the judgment of the bank.

Considering the amount of revenue collected in that section of the Union, especially from the public lands, I do not see how it is possible for the Treasury to refuse to receive the notes of those banks, especially of the oldest and most respectable of them, at this moment. This, however, will be indispensable if the deposits are not paid over on demand, or equitably arranged with the Bank of the United States. That these deposits can be at once paid in specie at this time is utterly impracticable. It is presumed that the rate of exchange between the western country and the principal Atlantic cities will not be favorable to the liquidation of the public deposits; an arrangement with the United States Bank seems, therefore, the only practicable mode of effecting it within their power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 6, 1817.

SIR: Since the 20th February the notes of the country banks which pay specie on demand have been received by the collectors of the internal revenue and direct tax, because it was impossible to collect it in any other medium. The preparation of the city banks for the early resumption of specie payments had withdrawn from circulation much of their paper, and the vacuum produced by that measure has not yet been filled by the bills of the Bank of the United States. The receipt of the country paper was an act of inevitable necessity, and will continue to be so in a considerable degree until the collection of the direct tax shall be completed. It is by no means certain that the collection of the internal revenue can be effected for a considerable time without receiving the paper of those banks, and it is quite certain that, in the payment of the public lands, the bills of the western banks in good credit must be received.

At the office in this place no paper is received as cash but the bills of the United States Bank and its offices and the bills of the bank of this District. Several of the collectors of the internal revenue in Virginia and in Maryland are in the habit of making their deposits here. The bills of the banks of Virginia and Maryland, when tendered by them to the office, are rejected; and when received by direction of the Secretary, are entered as *special deposit*. This state of things cannot be permitted to exist any longer. If the Branch Bank will not receive this money, and credit the Treasurer for the amount in cash, it will be deposited in one of the banks of the District which will do it. The same course must be adopted with the sum already charged as special deposit. The same course will be pursued whenever the same difficulty exists. It is, however, in this place where it most frequently occurs, and where its inconvenience has been most sensibly felt. The repayments made by the officers of the Government almost invariably present it. They bring with them from their residence or station the money which circulates there, and are unable to make payment in any other. As the bills of the United States Bank get into general circulation the evil will be diminished, but until then the Treasury must receive the bills of distant banks when they are presented under such circumstances. No specific order will be taken on this subject until I have the pleasure of an answer from you in relation to it. I assure you it will give me great pleasure to be relieved from the necessity of making new deposits in the local banks at the very moment when I am endeavoring to close the accounts of the Treasury with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 7, 1817.

SIR: The great accumulation of the public money in the hands of the Receiver at Vincennes, and the risk and difficulty of depositing in a distant bank, has induced me to direct that it be deposited, until otherwise directed, in the Bank of Vincennes. The bank itself has been instructed to conform to the regulations prescribed to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and the State banks employed as offices of discount in the Treasury circular of the 29th ultimo.

The bank has also been informed that the selection of a bank of deposit for the public money in Indiana ultimately rests with the Bank of the United States, but that no doubt was entertained that the option of continuing to be the depository of the public money would be offered to it by the Bank of the United States, upon the same conditions which were required of other local banks under similar circumstances.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day directed the Receiver of the Public Money at Vincennes to deposit the public money now in his hands in the Bank of Vincennes, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, upon the Cashier's giving him duplicate receipts, stating it to have been received on account of public lands.

The inclosed circular explains the several duties which are expected from the bank upon becoming the depository of the public money. It is proper to state that the selection of the local banks for offices of deposit has been delegated to the Bank of the United States; but as the terms upon which the selection depends are general, there can be no doubt that the Bank of Vincennes will not be disposed to reject them. The offer of continuing to be the depository will be made to it by the Bank of the United States.

Should you not be disposed to accept the deposit of the public money on those terms, some other bank must be resorted to.

In the event of your receiving the public money, you will have the goodness to forward immediately the situation of the bank, according to the inclosed form.

The Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes was authorized to advance to Ambrose Whitlock, Esq., on his bills drawn on Robert Brent, Esq., Paymaster General, to an amount not exceeding $12,000. This authority is now transferred to the Bank of Vincennes, which is requested to take up the said bills to the amount above stated, less the sum which may have already been advanced by the Receiver.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Vincennes.*

P. S. The statement of the situation of the bank may be inclosed in two covers, the inner one marked private, and will be considered as strictly confidential.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1817.

SIR: By the return of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg, dated October 30, 1816, it appears that on the 8th of the same month the sum of $47,110 was deposited in that bank by John Sloan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Canton, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. But as the accounts since received from that officer make no mention of that deposit, you will be pleased to recur to your original entries respecting the transaction, in order to ascertain that there is no mistake.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1817.

SIR: The great rise which the funded debt of the United States has lately experienced in foreign countries cannot fail to produce a corresponding effect at home. The only part of the six per cent. stock which will not be immediately at or above par will be the old six per cent. and deferred stock, and possibly the Louisiana stock. The near approach of the fiscal extinction of those stocks, according to the conditions attached to them, especially the former, may have sufficient influence to prevent their rising above par.

If the opinion here expressed be correct, it is hardly possible that much of the third instalment to the bank will be paid in stock. Considering the extent of the funds placed at the disposition of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the present year, it must be indifferent to the bank whether the stock which will be brought into the market at par is bought up by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or reimbursed as soon as it is paid into the bank. There does not, therefore, appear to me to be any inducement to keep their operations from the public eye. By giving publicity to the arrangements made for the purchase of the public debt, we may even procure more than would be paid into the bank; because, if it is at par, no one will pay it into bank who has to buy it for that purpose. I propose, therefore, to give publicity to the measures which are necessary to obtain the whole of the stock which shall be brought into the market within the rates fixed by law for the purchase of stock.

It is not at present practicable to determine the precise amount of the funds which can be applied to the purchase of the public debt during the present year, but there can be no difficulty in saying that it will exceed twelve millions. Of the stock subscribed or paid into the bank, the seven per cent. cannot be reimbursed under the present law, because the rate at which it was paid in exceeds that at which the Commissioners are permitted to purchase. I am not aware of the precise disposition which has been made of the stock which has been employed in the purchase of specie. As this stock is redeemable at the will of the Government, it is unimportant to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund whether it has been sold or pledged. To the bank, however, it may be important, as the reimbursement of it may conflict with the engagements which may have been entered into with those who have furnished the specie. As it is the desire of the Treasury to further the interests of the bank as far as the public interest will permit, a communication of the disposition which has been made of that stock may be useful to the bank, inasmuch as it may enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to modify their measures and avoid collision with the arrangements of the bank in that regard.

In the present state of the Treasury it is believed that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are required to redeem or reimburse a portion of the stock now held by the Bank of the United States. It is not perceived that any objection can be offered by the bank to this measure, as the bank is now drawing interest from the State banks upon the amount of the public money transferred by them to it, and at the

same time receiving interest upon the funded debt held by that institution. It is, therefore, proposed to reimburse a sum equal to the amount, or nearly so, at present in the Bank of the United States, or in the offices at New York and Baltimore.

If the Board of Directors should have any objection, founded upon equitable or legal considerations, to the proposed reimbursement, they will receive the respectful consideration to which all acts emanating from so respectable a body are entitled. In redeeming the stock held by the bank, the Louisiana stock would be preferred to that of any other kind. The seven per cent. and the five per cent. stock cannot be reimbursed under the existing provisions of the law upon that subject.

An early acknowledgment of this communication, presenting the views of the Board of Directors upon the latter part of it, is respectfully solicited.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing first and second bills of three sets of exchange payable in Amsterdam, has been duly received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 9, 1817.

SIR: Robert Crockett, Esq., agent for paying pensions in the district of Kentucky, having resigned that appointment, it has been deemed advisable to transfer that duty immediately to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, according to the provisions of the charter. He has been directed to deposit in the bank the funds which have been transmitted to him by this Department for that purpose, together with the books, instructions, and lists of the names of the invalid pensioners, which he may from time to time have received from the Treasury and War Departments, which may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duty imposed upon the bank.

Should difficulties occur which are not explained in the instructions, which will be transferred to the bank by Mr. Crockett, an exposition of them to this Department will receive a prompt attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received.

If you had furnished me with the means of distinguishing between what was really paid as a special deposit as distinguished from cash, according to the Collector's statement, I would have given the instructions necessary to relieve you from the payment of any other bills than those which were so deposited.

This you have not done. The Collector says that he assisted in sorting the bills, and only those which were received at par by the bank were received as cash. Now, you do not assert that no bills were received by you at par, except your own, and such is not presumed to have been the fact. The descriptive list does not show what bills were considered by you at par; yet the Collector clearly intimates that all that were at par were received as cash.

You must, therefore, by the aid of the Collector, make this discrimination, as, from the evidence which you have yourself furnished, I am compelled to reject the idea that your own bills were all that were received by you as cash.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Chambersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 12, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing the third and fourth bills of sets of exchange on Amsterdam, (the first and second whereof were duly received and acknowledged,) and also the first and second bills of a further set on Amsterdam.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 14, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 124,288 : 12 guilders, the costs of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1817.

SIR: It appears from the private statement rendered by you on the 12th instant that there is due from the Treasury to the Branch Bank the sum of $262,146 69. I would thank you to explain to me how this charge has arisen.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May*, 16, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering the first bills of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam for one hundred thousand guilders each, as also the third and fourth bills of two other sets of exchange on Amsterdam for sixty-five thousand guilders, the first and second whereof were received in your letter of the 9th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that on the receipt of this letter you will discontinue the further purchase of bills on Amsterdam. Those bills, however, which you may have in your possession, or which you may have contracted for, you will be pleased to forward to this office, accompanied with an account embracing the whole transaction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank United States.*
LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, New York.*
JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant.

I regret that the view which the Directors have taken of the subject presented to them in my letter of the 16th instant will not permit the Treasury to close its accounts with the State banks in the cities where the bank itself and its offices have been established. As it is presumed that the decision of the Directors upon this subject will not be revised, and as I feel no disposition to press the subject upon them, other measures will be resorted to for the convenience of those who contribute to the direct tax, and for the security of the Treasury. The offer of the Board to aid the Treasury in converting the paper, which the bank refuses to receive, into cash, is respectfully declined, as the operation can be effected without the slightest inconvenience to this Department. The bills which are refused here are those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Richmond, which the Cashier informs me he would willingly receive but for the regulations of the mother bank, and which, in many cases, would be great advantage to the office to receive.

It will be productive of no inconvenience to the Treasury to turn these bills into cash.

Until the direct tax is collected it will be impracticable to dispense with the receipt of the local paper through the interior of the country. When that tax is collected it will be practicable to enforce the collection of the other branches of the internal revenue in the bills of the Bank of the United States, its offices, and the State banks employed by it, and in those of the banks in the principal commercial cities. It is impossible that the bank can feel more interest in removing the paper of the little banks in the interior from general circulation, and in confining the circulation of the bills of the State banks within their legitimate sphere, than the Treasury Department.

The efforts of the Treasury will be directed to this object the moment that it can be done without sacrificing the interest of the great body of the people in the direct tax.

Inclosed you will receive the list of the bills which compose the special deposit at Pittsburg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have this day requested the Treasurer of the United States to issue drafts in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States for the amount of the public money now in the possession of the State banks which, by the late arrangements, are continued as the depositories of the revenue. This course is necessary, as the sums which their returns show are frequently diminished by outstanding Treasury drafts which have not been presented to them, and which, as they issued before the arrangement, will not appear in the same weekly abstracts of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam for one hundred thousand guilders each, and also the first and second bills of another set of exchange on the same place for fifty thousand guilders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, and amounting together to twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one guilders and four stivers.

The account which also accompanied your letter being rather defective in point of form, I have taken the liberty of returning it, with a request that you will be pleased to state and transmit to this office two separate accounts, with the usual vouchers; one thereof to embrace the stock, and the other the bills of exchange, and omitting those items for which you have already received payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank at Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 20, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant has been received, and I have now the honor to inclose herewith a form of the monthly statement to be rendered to this office. As to the weekly return to the Cashier of the United States Bank, nothing more is required than a simple amount current, to be stated agreeably to the directions contained in my circular of the 29th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of New London.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty thousand guilders, as also the first and second bills of another set of exchange on the same place for one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight guilders and eighteen stivers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1817.

SIR: The public moneys now on deposit in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States being wanted to meet a draft intended to be drawn in favor of the Governor of Georgia, I have to request that, until otherwise instructed, you do not permit any portion of said deposit to be diverted to

any object other than the one first mentioned, unless it be to pay extent drafts drawn on you prior to this date.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam for thirty-two thousand five hundred guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank at New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, covering the third and fourth bills of a set of exchange for 122,968 : 18 guilders, the cost of which, as also that of the bills previously received, will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 2, 1817.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has informed me that on the 12th ultimo he commenced the issue of drafts under the regulations agreed upon between this Department and the Bank of the United States.

That the Bank of the United States has received credit for all the drafts drawn by him upon the bank, its offices, and the State banks selected as offices of deposit, and that some weekly statements of those drafts have been regularly transmitted to the bank at Philadelphia.

It appears that each of the offices and State banks acting as offices, nevertheless, continue to charge the Treasurer with all drafts drawn upon the Bank of the United States and made payable at those offices. It also appears that the Bank of the United States has not yet commenced the consolidated returns which are required by the regulations before referred to. Much inconvenience must necessarily ensue if the regulations are not rigidly executed. The Treasury will be doubly debited by every payment made at the offices and State banks as long as they continue to charge it with all the drafts which are paid by them. As the public moneys in those offices are entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States, that bank ought to be charged with the amount on their books of all Treasury drafts paid by them respectively. Until this is done, the utmost confusion will prevail in the accounts of the Treasury with the bank. If the Bank of the United States was not in a situation to enter immediately upon the execution of the arrangement, it would have saved much inconvenience and confusion in the accounts of the Treasury if it had stated that fact, and fixed upon some time at which the execution should commence.

In calling your attention to this subject, I have the honor to request that, if practicable, the commencement, on the part of the bank, of the new arrangement, may refer back to the 12th ultimo. If this cannot be done, I will thank you to inform me when the bank will be prepared to execute the arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. In giving to your measures a retrospective operation, so as to make them simultaneous with the acts of the Treasurer, nothing more will be necessary than to instruct the officers, &c., to make corrected returns, charging the United States Bank with the drafts paid, instead of the Treasury. If the returns had been made, as they ought to have been, to the Bank of the United States, the error might be corrected by making the consolidated returns from the 12th ultimo corrected in the manner above mentioned.

W. H. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 2, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo. It is true my letter of the 6th ultimo referred, generally, to the country banks.

In it, however, I stated that the inconvenience was more sensibly felt at the office in this city than anywhere else, owing to the settlements which are daily going on at the Treasury with the officers of the

late Army, and which generally require repayments to be made. The final settlement of an account cannot be conveniently postponed, merely because the money tendered is refused by the office, in obedience to the directions of the mother bank. The money tendered upon such occasions is paper of banks in the principal Atlantic cities, and certainly is equal in value to the bills of this District.

As the public interest requires that the accounts should be closed when the party is able to pay the balance, so it also requires that the separate accounts of cash and special deposits should no longer exist on the Treasury books.

Either of the city banks are willing to receive deposits of this nature, which are requested by the office; and that course must be adopted unless the regulations of the bank are released in this regard. Perhaps the Board of Directors will, upon a serious examination of the question, be of opinion that it will not only be useful but right to distinguish between payments made by or in behalf of the Government and those made by individuals. It is conceived that this distinction will not conflict with the duties or interests of the bank. The subject, however, will not be pressed upon the bank. There is no inducement to enter upon the discussion of a question of this nature, as the money, which, by its directions, can only be received as special deposit, will be received with thanks as cash by any one of the city banks. No direction, however, shall be given to the subject until the determination of the bank, as to the office at this place, shall be known.

The distance of Vincennes from Cincinnati, and the wildness of the country, render it unsafe to compel the Receiver of Public Moneys at the former place to deposit at the latter. The amount receivable at Vincennes renders it very desirable that the money should be deposited at that place, so as to prevent the accumulation of money in the hands of the officer.

At the date of the last returns there were, in the hands of the Receiver, more than $250,000. The receipts will long continue to be very great at that place.

When the direct tax shall be collected I see no impracticability in collecting the revenue so as to meet with the views of the bank. In the interior, the paper of the banks employed as offices, and such as shall make arrangements with them for the redemption of their paper, will alone be received by the Collector directed to deposit in them.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1817.

SIR: It appears that, since the return made by the State Bank at Charleston of its account with the Treasurer of the United States, dated April 29, 1815, (which was the last that has been received at this Department,) other public moneys were deposited in that institution to the credit of that officer, particularly $1,000, by the Collector of the Customs at Georgetown, on the 2d June, 1815. You are therefore requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, a return, including any moneys which were so deposited, and stating the balance actually due to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the State Bank, Charleston.*

Circular to certain Cashiers of Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, and to the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the annexed notification to be inserted in the newspaper in which the laws of the United States are now published at ————, and continued therein once a week until you shall have completed the purchase of stock to the amount hereafter mentioned.

You will observe by this notification that you have been appointed agent, under my superintendence, to make purchases of stock on public account; but, as it is proper that the object of this appointment should obtain all possible publicity, it will be advisable to insert for a few weeks a short notice in one of the other papers of ———, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by the act referred to in the said notification, a copy whereof is herewith transmitted; and I hereby authorize you to purchase, for the present, the amount of ——— dollars of said stock at the market price, provided the same does not exceed the nominal value; but you are strictly enjoined to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Commissioner of Loans for ———.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, and when the seller shall have produced to you a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans of the annexed form, you will pay him therefor, but not otherwise. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by the Treasurer's drafts on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I will just add that, on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1817.

Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 14th day of March, 1819, it was determined that the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the

redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, should be carried into effect as far as the same might be found practicable; and that, in pursuance of the said resolution, ———— has been appointed agent, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make purchases of stock of the United States within the limits prescribed by law; and to whom all persons desirous of disposing of their stock will make application.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Form of a Certificate to be given by the Commissioner of Loans.

I hereby certify that A B, proprietor of ——— per cent. stock, standing on my books, (or A B, attorney for C D, proprietor, &c., as the case may be,) has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, ———— dollars of —— per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of this same tenor and date.

Loan Office, ——, 1817.

The foregoing letter was addressed to the under mentioned Cashiers of Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, and the amount of stock authorized to be purchased annexed to their names, respectively:

To John Rice, Cashier of New Hampshire Union Bank	$25,000
To Samuel Frothingham, Office Discount and Deposit, Boston	400,000
To N. Waterman, jr., Roger Williams Bank, Providence	50,000
To H. R. Pynchon, New Haven Bank, Connecticut	50,000
To Lynde Catlin, Office Discount and Deposit, New York	500,000
To Jonathan Smith, Bank of the United States	1,000,000
To James W. M'Culloh, Office Discount and Deposit, Baltimore	500,000
To Richard Smith, Office Discount and Deposit, Washington	500,000
To Julius B. Dandridge, Office Discount and Deposit, Richmond	250,000
To William H. Haywood, State Bank, Raleigh, North Carolina	25,000

P. S. As the transfer of the stock to the Treasurer of the United States, without a special agreement to that effect, would deprive the holders of the interest which had accrued thereon at the time of sale, I think it will be advisable to pay them the interest up to the day of transfer; and, in rendering your account of purchases made, you will be pleased to state it in such form as to exhibit the amount of principal redeemed, the amount of interest paid thereon, and the time when the interest ceased.

Treasury Department, *June* 11, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to apprise you that the Cashiers of the several Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks hereafter mentioned have been appointed agents to make purchases of stock of the United States, under my superintendence, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d of March, 1817; but, as the public moneys deposited in those institutions now stand to the credit of the Bank of the United States, and not to the credit of the Treasurer, as heretofore, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to instruct the said Cashiers to furnish the funds necessary to pay for the stock which they have been respectively authorized to purchase, and to inform them, at the same time, that the money so applied by them will be reimbursed by the Treasurer's drafts in their favor on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

For your information in respect to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, the Cashiers of which have been appointed agents as aforesaid, and the amount of stock authorized to be purchased by them, respectively, I beg leave to refer you to the following statement, viz:

The Cashier of the Union Bank of New Hampshire has been authorized to purchase to the amount of	$25,000
The Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston	400,000
The Cashier of Roger Williams Bank, Rhode Island	50,000
The Cashier of New Haven Bank	50,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit at New York	500,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore	500,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond	250,000
The Cashier of State Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina	25,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

William Jones, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

Treasury Department, *June* 12, 1817.

Sir: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on any other place in Great Britain, payable in London, for the precise amount of six thousand dollars.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with the usual account and vouchers; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost of the same.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

Lynde Catlin, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 13, 1817.

To the Presidents of the under mentioned banks in the District of Columbia:

SIR: It has been deemed proper to apprise you that, on the first day of the ensuing month, the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to transfer to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington the balance of the public money standing to his credit at that time on the books of your institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENTS *of the Bank of Columbia, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Bank of Washington, and Bank of the Metropolis.*

Circular to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and selected banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1817.

SIR: On the 29th of April last a circular letter (a copy whereof is inclosed) was addressed by this Department to the several Offices of Deposit, and State banks acting as such, informing them that a new arrangement had been made by which their accounts in relation to the public moneys were to be kept with the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and prescribing the regulations which this change would render necessary. In conformity with this arrangement, the Treasurer of the United States was directed, on the 12th of May, to transfer, by draft, to the credit of that bank, all the balances remaining to his credit in those offices and State banks, and to draw, thenceforward, all Treasury drafts upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating therein the office or State bank in which they were, respectively, to be paid. From unforeseen circumstances these transfers were not immediately made, but all the drafts were, from that day, drawn according to the new arrangement. It appears, however, that some of those offices and banks were not informed of or misunderstood this arrangement, and have continued to add to the Treasurer's account the deposits subsequently made therein, and to charge to the same account the drafts drawn on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. It will, therefore, be necessary that all the bank returns into which this irregularity has entered should be cancelled.

It is proper to observe that the Treasurer of the United States, in transferring the balances, has reserved in those offices and banks, respectively, a sum sufficient to pay all the drafts which he had previously drawn on them. It appears by the latest returns that several of these drafts still remain outstanding. You will, therefore, transfer to the credit of the Bank of the United States no more of the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer on your books than the amount of his drafts on you in favor of that bank. The difference, if any, will still remain to his credit, in order to satisfy the outstanding drafts above alluded to; and on the first of every month you will make returns thereof, as usual, in which the payment of any such drafts will appear.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—With respect to the the following modification of the above arrangement will be made: As the returns rendered to this Department by that bank to the did not contain any drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the , the new arrangement will not take effect with that bank until the . Consequently, all deposits made before that day are to be entered to the old account, and they have accordingly been included in the drafts drawn on that bank in favor of the Bank of the United States.

Duplicates of all returns made to the Bank of the United States, under this arrangement, must be *punctually* transmitted to me.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing the case submitted to the consideration of Joseph Reed, Horace Binney, and Charles Chauncey, Esquires, with their opinion against the right of the United States to redeem, at pleasure, the funded debt subscribed to the bank after it has been transferred to third persons. If I understand the principles assumed in the statement of the case submitted, the bank contends, 1st. That the purchaser is entitled to stock of the same description as that subscribed to the bank, and that, consequently, the Treasury, in transferring the stock from one Loan Office to another, had no right to change the conditions expressed on the face of the certificates; 2d. That, if the purchaser was not entitled to stock of that description, the Treasury has been guilty of negligence in issuing to the bank stock of the description of that subscribed to it; and 3d. That such negligence having contributed to mislead the purchaser from the bank, the Government is in equity bound to comply with the conditions expressed on the face of the stock in favor of purchasers from the bank.

The principal reason assigned in support of the first ground assumed is, that the bank is authorized to sell, on foreign countries, not exceeding two millions of stock within one year, without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, as in the case of stock sold within the United States. The opinion of the professional gentlemen is chiefly confined to this ground, and is presented under four distinct heads.

In dissenting from this opinion, I shall endeavor to explain, as briefly as possible, my own views upon this subject, without attempting to refute the arguments by which it is supported, in the order in which they are presented.

I can assure you, sir, with great sincerity, that it would afford me much greater satisfaction to accept of the construction which has been given to the fifth section of the charter by the bank than to be compelled, by a sense of public duty, to dissent from it. If I could even say, with those gentlemen, that the question

was not free from doubt, I would not press the right of the Government upon the bank, because it may be much more important to that institution than to the Government. In a general point of view, it may be of less importance to the nation that two millions of stock should remain unextinguished from the present year to the year 1824, than that the good faith, or even judgment, of the Board of Directors should be brought into question. Under this view of the subject, I should be unwilling to press upon the bank the exercise of a doubtful right. The result, however, of the best consideration which I have been able to bestow upon the question is a conviction decidedly adverse to the opinion which has been given to the bank. The highest law officer of the Government has, upon a full examination of the question, arrived at the same conclusion.

An attentive examination of the phraseology of the fifth section of the charter compels me to reject the idea that the power of the bank to sell the stock subscribed to it was intended, or can, by any principle of construction, be made to operate as a qualification or limitation of the right of the Government to redeem that stock at its pleasure. A reference to the section will best explain the absolute nature of the right acquired by the Government under it. "That it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt *subscribed to the capital of the said bank, at the rates aforesaid, in such terms and at such times as shall be expedient, anything in any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.*" Here is no conditional phraseology: the right to redeem the stock *subscribed* is not limited to the time that the stock shall remain the property of the bank. It is sufficient that it has been subscribed; its fate is unalterably fixed by that act, anything or any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. But we will proceed to examine the phraseology of the grant to the bank of the right to sell this stock, and ascertain whether it contains any condition which can affect the right previously given to the Government. "And it shall also be lawful for the President, Directors, and Company of the said bank to sell and transfer, for gold and silver or bullion, the funded stock subscribed to the capital of the said bank, as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That they shall not sell thereof more than the sum of two millions of dollars within any one year, nor sell any part thereof, at any time, within the United States, without previously giving notice of their intention to the Secretary of the Treasury, and offering the same to the United States, for the period of fifteen days," &c. The opinion given to the bank has not pointed out the words in the grant to the bank which presents the idea of condition or qualification of the right previously given to the Government. The truth is, that the two rights are wholly independent of each other, and both parties may unconditionally exercise the rights granted to them, respectively, subject only to the limitations expressly attached to them. To the right acquired by the Government, a reference to the phraseology is sufficient to show there is no condition whatever attached.

If a section was now to be framed with a view to make the two rights in question absolutely independent of each other, the professional gentlemen upon whose opinion the bank relies could not devise one better calculated for the purpose, unless they should contend that it would be impossible to render them so but by an express declaration that they were not dependent upon each other. The right of selling the five per cent. stock is subject to the limitation of two millions within any one year, either within or without the United States, and that, too, without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury. The sixth section, so far from being enlisted in favor of the construction put upon the preceding section by the bank, is decidedly hostile to it. If, because the bank may sell stock abroad without offering it to the Treasury, it had a right to demand stock that was irredeemable upon its transfer to the bank, surely it would be entitled to demand the same stock where it might sell, not only abroad, but at home also, without the consent of the Treasury. But it is asserted that, if the stock is redeemable in the hands of purchasers from the bank at the will of the Government, the right to sell is a nullity; that the foreign market is the only one left absolutely open to the bank; and that, as foreigners are averse to stock that is redeemable at the will of the Government, the right to sell, expressly given by the charter, and which was considered of great importance, is rendered in effect merely nominal. If the facts upon which this argument rests were admitted, it would prove nothing against the right absolutely granted to the Government; but it admits of a satisfactory reply, independent of that ground. The Government can redeem of right, and without the consent of the bank, only at the rates at which the bank received the stock. The bank, therefore, cannot lose by an operation of that kind. If the stock should be under par when the bank was disposed to sell, the inducement of the Government to buy would be sufficiently strong if the state of the Treasury would admit of the purchase. If the Government was not able to purchase upon such terms, the purchasers would hold the stock by a tenure at least as advantageous as that of the Louisiana stock at the present moment, which we are informed is now selling above par in foreign countries.

The efforts made by the gentlemen who have been consulted by the bank to prove that the limitations upon the right of sale were introduced with a view to secure, in some degree, to the Government, the benefit of the right of redemption, will, independent of the considerations already submitted, be completely repelled by a recurrence to the circumstances under which the charter was granted. It will be readily admitted that, at the time, it was universally expected that twenty-one millions of funded debt would be subscribed to the bank by individuals. If the view taken of this subject by the Board of Directors, in your letter of the 16th ultimo, be correct, it was not expected that the bank would, for several years, be disposed to sell the stock which might be subscribed, as it would not be able to employ that portion of its capital profitably upon the few legitimate objects in which it could deal. The limitation of the amount which might be sold within one year was probably determined, not only with a view to the disposition of the bank to sell, but also with a view to preserve the funded debt from the sudden variations of price to which it might have been subjected if no such limitation had been imposed.

The restriction imposed on the bank against purchasing the funded debt, taken in connexion with the circumstances to which I have adverted, will greatly assist in explaining the object of these limitations. If to an unlimited power of selling twenty-one millions of stock had been united an unrestricted right to purchase funded debt, the Government would have delivered itself, bound hand and foot, to the absolute control of the bank upon every question connected with public credit. An unlimited right to sell even the stock which was imputed to be subscribed to the bank would have enabled it, so long as the stock remained in its possession, to defeat any attempt of the Government to raise money by loan. The greater the emergency, the stronger the necessity of appealing to the public credit in aid of the ordinary revenue, the more effectual would be the means in the hands of the bank to render the appeal abortive. It may be also observed, this object might be effected without loss to the bank, as a bare declaration of its intention to bring the whole of its stock into the market would as effectually depress its price as if it should be actually brought into it.

Against the power of purchasing, Congress has expressly and effectually provided; against the

power of controlling the price of the funds, it has attempted to provide by the limitations contained in the fifth section of the charter. This provision is believed to be effectual, whilst it, at the same [time,] leaves to the bank the right of making its capital as effective as the demands of the community might require. As funded stock sold in foreign countries would not immediately return to the United States, and, consequently, but slightly affect the home market, the amount of stock to be sold within one year is the only limitation imposed upon such sale; but as sales even to that amount, in the home market, might sensibly affect the price of the stock, the further limitation of offering it to the Government for fifteen days before the sale is imposed for the purpose of enabling it to determine whether the public interest may not require that the stock so offered should be kept out of the market, however inconvenient the payment of the money might be to the Treasury. To my mind, both limitations speak an intelligible language, and present nothing like a qualification of the right of the Government to redeem. By the first, the Government consents to submit to any inconvenience which may result from the sale of two millions of stock in foreign countries, within any one year, by depressing the price of the funded debt abroad. It is more sensibly affected by the depression of that debt at home, because it may be necessary to supply the deficiency of the ordinary revenue by resorting to public credit. The bank is therefore prohibited from affecting that credit by the sale of stock to any amount, however small, unless at the moment that the sale is to be made the Government is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved by a sale to individuals.

In reply to the reasons which have been offered to prove that the limitations imposed on the right of the bank to sell its stock had no connexion with the right of the Government to redeem, but was intended to prevent the public credit from being prostrated at the feet of the bank, it may be urged that the evils which have been described would never have occurred had no limitation been imposed; that the bank, deriving its existence from the National Government, would never put itself in array against it, and that its dependence upon public opinion for the renewal of its charter would have been an effectual restraint against any attempt to injure the interest of the community.

It may be true that those considerations would have been sufficient to have prevented the adoption of any of the measures which were intended to be guarded against by the limitations in question. It is impossible, however, that a wise and vigilant legislator could have been induced to repose upon such considerations, when it was in his power to impose an effectual restraint against evils of so formidable a character. In making a grant which would be beyond his control for twenty years, it would have been highly criminal to have relied upon any security short of positive restrictions. It was expected, as the event has proved, that the direction of this powerful engine would be devolved upon honorable and intelligent men; but it was impossible that considerations of this nature should have had any influence in determining the limitations, which a prudent regard for the public interest imperiously required, upon the extraordinary powers and privileges granted by the charter. It is, therefore, no argument against the position that I have assumed, that the evils intended to be guarded against by the limitations in question would probably not have occurred had they never existed.

It is admitted that the Treasury does not feel itself authorized to change the conditions expressed on the face of the stock which has been subscribed to the bank. The law gives no such authority, and therefore it has not been exercised. But it is contended that, because this authority has not been given, the right to redeem the stock is to be considered *prima facie* a private right, to be inferred only against the bank, because it is presumed that, if it had been intended to enforce it against purchasers from the bank, provision for changing the stock would have been made in the charter. It might be contended, with much more reason, that, if such a limitation upon the absolute right of redemption given to the Government had been intended, it would have been inserted, as in the grant to sell, with a proviso that the right should be exercised only as long as the stock remained the property of the bank.

This argument has been sufficiently answered in considering the phraseology of the fifth section. But the ground assumed on this objection is believed to be wholly untenable. The act incorporating the bank is a public act, and the rights secured to the Government by it are public rights. The conditions upon which the stock was subscribed are public, affecting all those who may become interested in it. All persons are bound by these conditions, as much as they are bound by the provisions of any act which Congress is competent to enact.

If the act incorporating the bank be a public act, the third ground assumed by the bank is manifestly untenable. Purchasers from the bank were bound to inquire into the conditions upon which the stock was acquired and held by the bank. A reference to the charter, by persons whose judgments were uninfluenced by interest, could scarcely fail to guard purchasers from the bank from forming expectations incompatible with the right of the Government.

But should it be admitted that the Government is in equity bound to comply with the conditions expressed on the face of the stock in favor of purchasers, upon the alleged ground of ignorance of the tenure by which it was held by the bank, it is difficult to conceive how the bank is to be benefitted by the admission. Grant that the case under consideration is analogous to a negotiable note given by A to B, which is to be void on the performance of conditions expressed in a defeasance executed at the same time between the parties. B disposes of the note to C without notice of the defeasance, the conditions of which are duly performed by A. In this case, upon general principles, A will be compelled to pay C the contents of the note, but assuredly he will recover it back from B, who has been guilty of fraud in the transaction. But the case in question is more analogous to the case of a bond which does not pass by endorsement, where A, in an action brought against him by C, would be able to avail himself of the performance of the conditions expressed in the defeasance. But it will hardly be contended that a defeasance, executed between the parties and wholly unknown to C, can be considered analogous to the conditions expressed in the fifth section of the charter.

Should the claim of the purchaser be supported under any of these views, it is manifest that the bank will be bound to place the Government in the situation in which it would have been had no sale been made.

It may be proper, finally, to observe that the Government was prepared to redeem a greater amount of stock than the bank is permitted to sell in any one year before the bank had made any sale of it.

As the Treasury acquiesces in the reasons assigned by the bank against applying to the redemption of the public debt in its possession, before the first day of July next, the public money transferred from the State banks, it may be necessary to state that there was no necessity for touching that fund in order to effect that object.

It is certainly not the wish of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to involve the bank in litigations

with the purchasers, much less to subject it to the imputation of bad faith. Both of these may be avoided. The Commissioners are bound by law to apply the sum appropriated by redeeming the public debt subscribed to the bank, if it cannot be applied in the purchase of stock at the rates prescribed To relieve the bank from the embarrassment in which it is placed, the bank may, as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, purchase the amount sold, paying with its own funds the difference between the rate at which it shall be purchased and that to which the Commissioners are limited by law.

As the first instalment of the Louisiana debt will be payable during the year 1818, the permanent appropriation of two millions a year will find employment in the redemption of that stock during that and the two succeeding years.

Should the bank be disposed to enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase other stock than that which has been subscribed to it, by paying the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited in their purchases, it is probable that they will agree to suffer an equal amount to remain in the hands of the bank unredeemed until the year 1821.

If the proposition should be acceptable to the bank, it will be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. The Treasury notes which have been deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States are to be transmitted to him, accompanied by a descriptive list, observing, however, to cancel them first, by punching a hole through the middle of them.

On the subject of the last paragraph of your letter, I will observe that, when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principle, embracing the claims on account of services, which are properly chargeable to the United States. As it does not appear that the course pursued by the State Bank at Boston, to which you allude, has been sanctioned by this Department, it necessarily follows that the quantum of compensation to be allowed remains to be fixed.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1817.

SIR: In a letter addressed to you on the 9th of August, 1816, by my predecessor in office, you were advised that the Treasurer of the United States had been instructed to transmit to your institution small Treasury notes, fundable at seven per cent., for the purpose of redeeming an amount of Treasury notes of another description then held by your said institution.

The Bank of Augusta having refused to receive the notes in question, amounting to $149,668, in payment for those they held, I will thank you to return them, under cover, to the Treasurer of the United States, observing to cancel them first, which, if the original packet has never been opened, may be effected by striking a hole through the middle with a punch.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

THOMAS CUMMING, Esq., *President of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1817.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," passed March 3, 1817, I have the honor to apprise you that the new Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania and Agent for Military Pensions has been instructed to deliver to you all the records and papers appertaining to the respective offices held by him; and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys standing to his credit either in your institution or in the Bank of Pennsylvania, for all which you will be pleased to grant him duplicate receipts, as directed by the act, a copy whereof is herewith transmitted.

I will just add that, upon the receipt of the usual statement from Mr. White, the funds required to discharge the dividends payable on the first of the ensuing month, at the office of Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, will be remitted to you, in a draft on the Cashier of your institution, and that, if upon inspection you shall find any chasm in the instructions from this Department to the Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, the deficiency shall be immediately supplied.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1817.

SIR: I beg to remind you that, although you were authorized by my letter of the 11th of March last to employ assistance in transmitting (agreeably to my circular of January 31) the Treasury notes remaining in your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it appears that none of those notes have yet been received at this Department.

I am, sir, &c.

HENRY REMSEN, Esq., *President of the Manhattan Company.*
WILLIAM FEW, *President of the City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1817.

SIR: It appears that there is a balance of Treasury notes remaining in your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and as it is desirable that all possible despatch should be given to the performance of the duties required by my circular of the 31st of January last, (an extract whereof is below,) respecting the transmission of those notes to this Department, you are authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for that purpose, and a reasonable compensation will be allowed therefor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

"I have to request that, immediately on the receipt of this letter, you will cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, and all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are on deposit in your bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to be transmitted with the least possible delay to that officer; observing, first, to have them cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures. The notes should be accompanied with a descriptive list of each kind transmitted."

Addressed to the Cashiers of the following banks, viz: Bath Bank; New Hampshire Union Bank; Cheshire Bank; Merchants' Bank, Salem; Bristol Bank; Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States, Boston; Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States, New York; Mechanics' Bank, New York; Bank of Pennsylvania; Bank of Chester County; Franklin Bank, Baltimore; Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg; Branch Farmers' Bank, Virginia, Petersburg; Planters' Bank, Savannah; Bank of Tennessee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1817.

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of a circular letter addressed to the several offices of deposit and selected banks on the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant,* on the subject of the arrangement made with the Bank of Somerset. You will be pleased to place the notes which you have received from that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in a special account, and to transmit duplicate returns thereof, in the usual form, to this Department.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank United States, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 23, 1817.

SIR: The banks in the District have been required to pay up the balances of the public money now in their hands on the 1st of July. It is probable they will not be able to effect this without selling the funded debt which they hold. This they appear unwilling to do, as they are apprehensive that they will be able to do but little business under the control which is exercised over them by the Bank of the United States. They have applied to me to know whether the United States Bank would be disposed to let these balances remain with them upon the payment of interest. To this I have answered that I have no information on the subject, but that it was presumable that the bank would be disposed to arrange the business with them in that way, as it would be safer to loan that amount to the banks than to individuals. The balances amount to about $600,000. In this amount the public money in the Bank of Alexandria is not

* Not on file.

included, as that bank is connected with the Bank of the United States. It would be satisfactory to be able to communicate to the city banks concerned the determination of the Bank of the United States before the day of payment.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1817.

SIR: The inclosed return is sent back, that it may be rendered conformable to the instructions contained in my circular of the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

A similar letter sent, June 26, 1817, to Samuel Frothingham, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Treasurer of the 22d instant, which that officer has submitted to me.

Respecting the manner and the time of making returns to this Department of the state of the account between the Treasurer and your office, it was the province of the Bank of the United States to have given you the necessary information. But as that has not been done, you will adopt the form prescribed for the Bank of Virginia, and will render the returns weekly, as directed by the instruction from this Department, to which you allude. For that part of the account which preceded the new arrangement, that is to say, up to the 12th of May, you will be pleased to transmit duplicate returns to this Department as early as may be practicable. The remainder will enter into the first return to be made to the Bank of the United States, a duplicate of which should be transmitted to me at the same time. The Treasurer's drafts on the Charlestown Manufacturing Company and Virginia Saline Bank, to which you refer, you will transfer, without delay, to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.

I am, &c.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Richmond, Virginia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 25, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I will observe that the instruction contained in my communication of the 11th embraces every species of the domestic funded debt, and that the table used by the Bank of the United States is doubtless a correct one.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

N. WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 25, 1817.

SIR: No returns have ever been received at this Department of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Charleston, although, by the regulations of the Treasury, they should have been rendered weekly. You are therefore requested to transmit without delay duplicate returns in the form used by other offices and banks of deposit, embracing all payments received on account of the Treasurer up to the 12th of May last. The account subsequent to that time you will render to the Bank of the United States, and, in duplicate, to me, according to the instructions contained in my circulars of the 29th of April and 18th instant.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Charleston.*

Circular addressed to the Cashiers of all the banks having deposits of public money.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 27, 1817.

SIR: As the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, as well as the Treasury accounts of all the offices and banks of deposit, are balanced quarter-yearly at this Department, you are requested, in

making out the return of the Treasury account for the last week in each quarter, to close it with the last day of the quarter, without regard to the day of the week, as in other returns.

It is important that these returns should be transmitted immediately after the close of the period embraced in them.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Directors of the same date, in relation to the stock sent by the bank to Europe and directed to be sold.

Agreeably to your request, the terms of the proposition presented in my letter of the 18th instant, and accepted by the resolution above mentioned, is admitted to be correctly stated by the Board.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1817.

SIR: In accordance wiih the resolution of the Directors of the Cumberland Bank, as stated in your letter of the 10th of April last, the Treasurer has been directed to remit to you fifty thousand dollars in manner following, viz:

In a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution	$34,000
In a draft on the same, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston	16,000
	50,000

The object of the above remittance is to discharge a loan for a similar sum made by your institution to the United States on the 5th November, 1812, and the interest remaining due thereon will be remitted in like manner when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

ISAAC ILLSLEY, Esq., *President of the Bank of Cumberland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1817.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been directed to remit to you thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents in a draft on yourself, which remittance you will be pleased to apply to the payment of interest due to certain foreigners on stock standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury, and for your government in so doing I beg leave to refer you to the instructions given by this Department to the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania on the 18th March, 1811, a copy whereof will be forwarded to the President of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 28th instant* I beg leave to observe that the amount of custom-house bonds paid at your institution must, as heretofore, be placed to the credit of the Collector, who, in pursuance of his instructions, will, in due season, transfer to the Bank of the United States such portion of the money as may not be wanted for the current service of his office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of letters written in the year 1811, immediately after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the payments of the dividends of the public debt.

* Not on file.

Although much of the information contained in these letters have no immediate reference to the duties devolved on the bank by the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Loans, yet they appear to be of sufficient importance to render their submission to your consideration necessary and proper.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1817.

SIR: To enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the funded debt held by the bank it will be necessary to transmit to this office a descriptive list showing the amount of the different descriptions in its possession.

Upon the receipt of this list warrants will issue at the Treasury, in favor of the bank, bearing date on the first day of July of the present year. The warrant for the amount sent to Europe, and directed to be sold, will be transmitted to the bank as soon as it shall have completed the purchase of an equal amount.

An impression has hitherto prevailed that the seven per cent. stock subscribed to the bank could not be redeemed under the existing law, as the rate to which the Commissioners are limited in their purchases is below that at which it was subscribed to the bank; but, upon a more deliberate examination of the provisions of the third section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, doubts have arisen upon the subject. The use of the words "purchase and redemption" in that section presents rather a confused idea, as there is a manifest distinction between the terms, both in theory and practice.

The question will be more deliberately examined, and the result communicated to the bank before the warrants are issued.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed I return the two accounts heretofore rendered by you for the purchase of stock, for the purpose of being consolidated into one, which being done, and your commission charged thereon, you will be pleased to transmit the same to my office.

I will also thank you to inform me whether the certificates of the stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank have been found, and if not, whether the parties have taken the necessary steps for entitling themselves to a renewal of the certificates.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 3, 1817.

GENTLEMEN: Since the organization of the Bank of the United States the Government has cautiously avoided interfering with the Board of Directors where its sanction was not expressly required or its immediate interests directly affected. This policy has been pursued even in relation to the Directors appointed by the President. To that portion of the Board the Executive has not expressed its opinions or wishes upon any subject which has come under the consideration of the Directors.

It is due to the judgment and intelligence with which the affairs of the bank have been conducted to state that the measures of the Board have produced no temptation to depart from that system of policy which, upon mature reflection, it has been determined the Executive ought to pursue in its relations with the bank.

The great objects which the supporters of the bank charter expected from that institution have already been realized. The vitiated state of the currency has been restored, the rate of exchange has been equalized in every part of the nation, and the great interests of commerce substantially promoted. That complaints are made by some of the State banks that the circulation of their paper is contracted within narrower limits than heretofore will not be admitted as evidence that the bank has failed in its obligations to the community. Nothing is more natural than that murmurs should arise on the part of those institutions upon being forced back, however gently, into the legitimate sphere within which their operations ought to be confined.

The profits which they derived from the unnatural state of things which existed at the moment that the National Bank commenced its operations were too inordinate to be yielded up without regret and complaint. Although the loss of these inordinate profits was a necessary consequence of a return to specie payments, without regard to the proximate means by which that return was effected, it is quite natural that it should be ascribed by them to the Bank of the United States.

The bank, however, has nothing to apprehend from these complaints so long as it affords to the community those facilities which its great capital and extensive ramifications in every section of the Union place so completely in its power. But if that institution should change its policy, should refuse those

facilities to the commercial class which it has amply furnished from the commencement of its operations, should introduce a system of internal exchange with a view to increase its profits, it will require but little address in the State banks to excite against it the public indignation in a degree that would not fail to produce great embarrassment, and ultimately lead to the extinction of the bank at the expiration of the existing charter.

Deeply sensible of the importance of the bank in its fiscal operations, and sincerely deprecating the adoption of any measure which may affect its popularity or reputation and endanger the continuance of its existence after the expiration of the charter, I have learned, with much regret, from one of your body, that the Board of Directors has now under its consideration a system for regulating domestic exchanges with a view to the pecuniary emoluments of the bank. As the gentleman who made this communication has asked for my opinion and advice upon this question, I feel it to be my duty to submit for your consideration such observations as the subject has suggested, premising, at the same time, that they are not clothed with the sanction of the President's approbation.

In referring to the causes which had the most decided influence in calling the United States Bank into existence, the inconvenience resulting to the community from the inequality in the rate of exchange between the different sections of the Union stands eminently prominent. This evil, great as it was felt to be, is believed to have been in some degree the result of the course of trade during the war, and of the difference between the conduct of the banks in Massachusetts and in the other parts of the nation; but still more to the system of brokerage which the want of a currency of general circulation and of uniform value had organized in every part of the country. Under the influence of this system a general conviction prevailed that the rate of exchange between the different commercial cities was unnatural and arbitrary, being regulated by the interest of an association of brokers in the respective cities, and not by the balance of trade actually existing between them.

This evil, so universal in its extent, affecting every transaction of the community, involving the payment of money by remittance, vanished at the first operations of the National Bank. The community, justly ascribing their relief to the beneficial measures of that institution, grateful for the past and confident of the future, looked forward to a permanent exemption from the evils from which it has just escaped. Will it not be seized with dismay when it shall be awakened from its dream of confident security by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the bank? The alarm which will be produced by the adoption of a system of domestic exchange by the bank will not be diminished by the consideration that an institution which had, with so much ease, not only put down the unnatural state of exchange existing at the moment it commenced its operations, but absolutely overcame causes existing at the moment, intrinsically adverse to the equalization of domestic exchanges. Will not the community perceive that a power capable of reducing the rate of exchange to par between the different parts of the empire under circumstances so extremely unfavorable, will be equally capable of creating inequalities wherever and whenever its interests will be subserved by it?

If the impression be correct, which I have already stated to have existed, that the brokers in the commercial cities, and, indeed, over the whole surface of the country, were able to produce an unnatural state of domestic exchange, with the inconsiderable means in their possession, and the feeble bond of union by which they were connected, what limits can be assigned to the effects which may be produced by the employment of a capital of $35,000,000, diffused over every section of the country, directed by a single head to this single object? I am persuaded that the boldest imagination in the direction will not dare, at the threshold of this career, to say, thus far will we go, and no further. Let not the Directors deceive themselves by supposing that the moderation which may mark the introduction of this system of domestic exchange will lull the community into security.

The exaction of one-fourth, or one-half, or one per cent. on checks drawn on one office of discount upon another, without reference to the commercial relations which exist between the two places, by a capitalist which always sells and never buys, will as effectually convince the community of the prostration of its rights and interests at the will of the bank as the exaction of ten per cent. It is the establishment of the principle, and not the amount of the exaction, which will exhibit the power of the bank to levy contributions on the commerce of the nation *ad libitum*. In the moderation of a moneyed institution, whose vital principle is profit, no reliance will be placed by the community.

The present Board of Directors is composed of honorable and upright men. There is no doubt that they intend to adhere to the moderate premium which shall be determined upon in the regulation which is under consideration; but they hold their offices for one year only. Who will succeed them is unknown. The principles of moderation with which the system is ushered into existence may be forgotten by their successors, who will, upon entering on the duties of their office, find the principle of arbitrary exaction in complete operation. The machine, once put in motion, no longer regulated by the beneficial hands from which it received its primary impulse, will acquire a force and take a direction that will no longer be under the control of its original inventors. Let them beware, then, of adopting a system which presents to their successors in office a perpetually increasing temptation to place themselves in hostile array against the best interests of the community. The inevitable consequence of such hostility will be the dissolution of the bank at the expiration of the charter, the derangement of the fiscal concerns of Government, and ultimate disorder in the circulating currency of the nation.

It is true that a currency of general circulation and of uniform value throughout the Union will, if it should continue to exist, set some bounds to the cupidity to which a system of this kind would inevitably lead. It must be recollected, however, that the principles upon which the organization of the offices of discount in the several States has been effected do not necessarily furnish such a currency. The bills issued by the mother bank and its offices are not, of right, demandable at any other place than that of their issue. If they are discharged at an office from which they have not issued, it is the effect of courtesy and not of right. Whenever the bills of the bank and its offices shall not be discharged in specie, without reference to the place of issue, the existence of a currency of universal circulation and of uniform value, distinct from specie, will cease, and the influence which such a currency must necessarily have upon the rate of domestic exchange will inevitably cease with it.

This check upon the inordinate exactions of the bank upon the whole domestic exchange of the country, it is manifest, is absolutely dependent upon the bank itself. Occasional pressures upon particular offices, by the influx of bills from other offices, will not fail to present pretexts for ridding the bank from the influence of that check. That these occasions will be seized upon for that purpose, if the system of domestic exchange now under consideration shall be adopted and persevered in, cannot admit of rational doubt. They will inevitably succeed each other in the necessary order of cause and effect. In proportion

to the profit arising from domestic exchange will be the inducement to destroy the universality of the currency of the bills of the bank. As this universality is diminished, the demand for exchange will be increased. Thus the interests of the bank will be directly opposed to one of the great objects of its creation, viz: the supply of a currency of universal circulation and of uniform value throughout the nation. If this view of the subject be correct, it ought to be conclusive against the adoption of the system.

In whatever point of view I have been able to consider the subject, it appears fraught with mischief to the community, calculated to draw upon the bank the public indignation, and effect its extinction at the expiration of the charter. It places the bank and the community in a state of open hostility, continually exciting to acts of mutual aggression upon the rights and interests of each other. In such a contest the Government will have no alternative. It cannot hesitate upon the course which public duty requires it to take. Its weight and influence must be exerted to save the community from the cupidity to which the adoption of such a system must inevitably subject the bank. The consideration that the Directors of an institution to which the Government has confided the high trust of furnishing a national currency may, by this measure, sink themselves in the eyes of the community into a band of brokers, independent of other considerations, ought to secure its rejection.

These observations are submitted, with much respect, to your consideration. I am sensible that your pursuits, and the experience which you have acquired upon subjects of this nature, qualify you much better for the investigation of this measure than I can be. You will, with ease, seize the imperfect views presented in this letter, and give them the form and consistency of which they are susceptible. I regret that the imperfect organization of the Departments, together with other causes which you will be able to appreciate, have not permitted me to present you with the exact views of the Executive Government upon this important question. So far, however, as it was practicable, it has been done.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, PIERCE BUTLER, STEPHEN GIRARD, GEORGE WILLIAMS, and WALTER BOWNE, Esquires.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1817.

SIR: As the return of the Treasury accounts with the Merchants' Bank of Salem, from the 1st to the 21st of June, has not been received at this Department, you are requested to transmit the same as soon as may be convenient.

I am, &c.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1817.

SIR: To enable me to adjust the business in relation to the stock held by the Bank of the United States, it will be necessary—

1st. That the bank transfer to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, the several species of stock so held.

2d. That the original certificates of said stocks be surrendered to you in your capacity of Commissioner of Loans, for the purpose of being duly cancelled.

3d. That certificates of transfer be issued and transmitted to my office, in order to place the said stock on the books of the Treasury.

When these measures are carried into effect, and a detailed account of the stock calculated at the rates authorized by law shall have been exhibited by the bank, a warrant for the amount will be immediately issued in its favor.

The same course must be pursued in regard to the stock to be delivered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in lieu of that portion of the stock which had been disposed of in Europe; but as the transaction cannot be finally settled until the stock shall have been actually received, I have, in the meantime, directed a warrant to be issued in favor of the bank for two millions of dollars, for which sum the bank will be charged and held accountable.

In the general account held by the bank, the seven per cent. stock may be omitted, as no decision has yet been made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the obligation they are under to redeem that stock under the existing law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1817.

SIR: It appears that on the 1st of August, 1816, Aaron Hassett, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, deposited in the bank at New Brunswick, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of $1,200, and that a certificate was given by the bank therefor. As that deposit is not contained in the returns rendered by that bank to this Department, you are requested to transmit a supplementary return, in which it shall appear.

I am, sir, &c.

E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. If the certificates of stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank should not be found within a reasonable time, I think it will be advisable to advertise them, agreeably to the rule prescribed in similar cases. It might also be proper to lodge a written notice with the Commissioner of Loans, apprising him that no person but yourself has any authority to transfer the stock in question.

With regard to the interest which has accrued on the stock during the last quarter, I coincide in opinion with you that it may be deducted from the amount of the next account rendered by you for the purchase of stock.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAS. W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1817.

SIR: As the return of the Treasury account with the Cumberland Bank, from the 1st to the 21st June, has not been received at this Department, you are requested to transmit the same as soon as may be convenient.

I am, &c.

LEVI CUTTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, with its inclosures, has been received. By the explanations you have made I perceive that the omission to render to this Department a return of the Treasury account with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston has not arisen from any inattention on your part.

The returns which you have now made require some correction. Several of the entries of deposits are not sufficiently explicit. In some instances they do not name the persons by whom the deposits are made; in others, the names are not mentioned; the source of revenue from which the moneys accrued is not stated; and, with respect to payments by others than Collectors of the Public Revenue, the account on which the same are made is not designated. As this information is indispensably necessary before the proper entries can be made in the books of this Department, you will be pleased to insert it in the returns which are herewith sent back, and be particular in noting it on all future occasions.

In the return of the Treasurer's account you have charged him with the payment of drafts which should have been charged in the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury.

In consequence of this error, the balance stated to have been transferred to the credit of the latter account becomes also erroneous. But as, for the want of a return from your office, no account had been opened with it by the Treasurer, there is a ready way of preventing any disorder resulting from the errors in which your office has fallen; that is, to consider the whole of the Treasury account (beginning with the first deposit) as being in the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury. You will therefore be pleased so to state it, and, in your returns to this Department and to the Bank of the United States, will act accordingly.

If, in the course of its transactions on the public account, your office should incur any expense, (as, for example, that for the cost of protesting the Treasury drafts on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston,) a separate account thereof should be transmitted to me, and, if the same be admissible, I will direct its payment. You will therefore withdraw from your return the credit taken by your office for the fees of the protest above mentioned, and I will instruct the Treasurer to remit you the amount.

You will observe that no payment or deduction can be made from the public moneys in your office without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's drafts. On this principle, the transfer which you state to have been made of the balance on the 26th ultimo in pursuance of instructions from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States is irregular.

The form of the private statement which you have transmitted of the state of your office will be rendered entirely satisfactory by the insertion in future of another item, viz: the amount deposited to the credit of any public officer (naming him) or agent holding public moneys.

I am, &c., &c.

P. BACOT, Esq., *Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 18, 1817.

SIR: As it is indispensably necessary that the bank return, in which a deposit is credited to the Treasurer, should state the date on which such deposit was actually made, you will be pleased, in all returns which may hereafter be rendered to this Department by the Bank of the United States, to cause to be set opposite to each deposit the exact date on which the same was actually made into the receiving bank. This may perhaps be most readily done by inserting in the return a column for that purpose.

The returns hereafter rendered by the Bank of the United States are now sent back, that this information may be added to them.

I also send back the return of the 12th ultimo, that the credit of $9,156, Cumberland Bank, Portland, may be explained.

It appears by the returns that have been rendered by you that drafts which were transmitted to you by the Treasurer of the United States, at different times, for the transfer of the Treasury balances in various banks to the Bank of the United States, amounting to more than two millions, have not been credited in your account with that officer; while others transmitted to you at the same time were duly entered to his credit as soon as they were received by you. You will be pleased to explain the cause of this omission.

In the duplicate of the return made to the Bank of the United States by the Cumberland Bank on the 28th ultimo I perceive a charge of seventy-five cents for postage of a letter to you. That charge cannot be allowed by this Department, and must therefore be withdrawn.

The duplicate return of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston contains a charge of $2 for the fees of protesting a Treasury draft on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, and I have directed the Cashier to withdraw the entry. But as that charge, though inserted in the return improperly and without authority, is just in itself, I have caused an account therefor to be settled and passed in this Department, and have instructed the Treasurer to remit a draft for the amount. It may be necessary here to observe that *no payment or deduction can be made from the public moneys in any bank without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's* drafts. If, in the course of its transactions on the public account, any bank should incur an expense which it may deem proper to claim of this Department, a separate account thereof should be transmitted to me, and if the same be admissible I will direct it to be paid.

I am, &c., &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 21, 1817.

SIR: Since the receipt of your obliging favor of the 16th* instant I have received a communication from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, advising that a check drawn by William White, in his favor, on your institution, for $301,149 60, had been refused, on the ground that the account of the Commissioner of Loans for interest on the public debt had been considerably overdrawn.

As it is not my wish to take from the Bank of Pennsylvania more money than is actually due to the United States, I will thank you to furnish me, as soon as convenient, with statements of your accounts with the late Commissioner of Loans, as well in his capacity of agent for the redemption of Treasury notes as for paying the dividends on the public debt.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 23, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant has been received, and, for the reasons therein stated, I approve of the course therein recommended by you to be pursued in regard to the Bank of Somerset. Exclusive of the three obligations held by you and the small notes on deposit, there was a sum of three thousand and sixty dollars paid into the Bank of Somerset, on the 16th ultimo, by the Collector of Folloy Landing, which you will be pleased to include in the general due bill proposed to be taken for the aggregate amount of the debt.

I also agree with you in opinion that, when the due bill shall have been obtained, no time ought to be lost in commencing a suit for the recovery of the amount.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 23, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo. It is impossible for me to say whether the Bank of Chillicothe will be continued as an Office of Deposit. That question has been referred to the Bank of the United States, and it is presumed that that institution will be influenced in its selection by the conduct of the banks in the settlement which is to be made with it for the public money now in the hands of the various banks in the State of Ohio. The Board of Directors has been required to make arrangements with a certain number of State banks within defined limits. Owing to the pressure of business, arising out of the establishment of so many Branch Banks, this arrangement has not been effected, and probably some time will still elapse before it can be completed.

It is a subject of regret that the Treasury proposition of the 20th December last, which was intended for the relief of the banks generally, should have been productive of any inconvenience to the Bank of Chillicothe. That proposition was made to the banks as a community, with a view to draw them, in that character, into a simultaneous payment of specie. From the answer of the Bank of Chillicothe, as well as of all the banks in the interior of the country, their payment of specie depended upon the payment of specie by the other banks in the commercial cities. The Treasury proposition notoriously failed to induce the latter banks to make a concertaneous effort to resume specie payments. If it failed there, it

* Not on file.

failed everywhere, as the banks of the interior and through the whole western country declared, and so the result has proved, that they were unable to resume specie payments until the example was set in the Atlantic cities. The interior banks did not pretend in theory that they could lead in this business; they said expressly that they could not act simultaneously, but that they would follow in the wake of the banks of the commercial cities in the Atlantic States. Hence, we find them, two months after the resumption of specie payments in New York, Philadelphia, &c., at the threshold of that career.

The western banks knew that the resumption of specie payments in the Atlantic cities was the result of a proposition made to them by the Bank of the United States, and not of the Treasury proposition. They had no right to expect to enjoy the benefit of a proposition which was not realized by the Atlantic banks, upon whose course theirs absolutely depended. If they were placed in the same situation the banks were, upon whose course of conduct their own absolutely depended, they have no right to complain. But the banks in the Atlantic cities have paid interest upon the public money in their hands from the 20th February until the 1st instant. Not so with the western banks. They have contributed, in fact, nothing to the effort which was necessary to restore the vitiated —— of the currency of the country to the specie standard.

As it is now understood that the whole or the greatest part of the banks, even in the interior and western country, pay their bills in specie on demand, all the burden imposed upon the banks with which the public money has been deposited is that of collection from the banks whose bills have been deposited with them. Considering the amount and the time that these deposits have remained in the hands of the Bank of Chillicothe, I am persuaded it can be reasonably required to perform this service. That bank has been exempted from the payment of interest, while the Atlantic banks have been paying it without a murmur; and during the same period of time have had no advantage from the current deposits which have been made in the Bank of the United States and in its offices.

From this view of the subject, I cannot think that the Bank of Chillicothe had any reason to expect that the Treasury proposition was in force, after it had been rejected by the Atlantic banks. I cannot believe it has a right to claim any of the advantages held out in that proposition, because it did not accede to the terms either in words or in deeds, and because, if it had done one and the other, it was because the Atlantic banks paid specie, and not because of the Treasury proposition.

For the reasons already stated, I see no hardship in the demand of the Bank of the United States. The western banks, which have enjoyed an immunity from the payment of interest from the 20th of February to the 1st instant, ought surely to do something for that immunity, in order to place themselves upon a level with the Atlantic banks, which have been paying interest during that period. If any part of the public deposits should consist of the bills of banks which have not resumed or continued specie payments, it would be unjust to demand specie of the bank with which it had been deposited in return for it. As no case of this kind is known to exist, there does not appear to be any ground for the interference of the Treasury in the negotiation now carrying on between the Bank of the United States and your institution.

It may be proper to observe, in conclusion, that I am pressing the Bank of the United States to complete its arrangements with such local banks as may be necessary as offices of deposit; and that as soon as that is effected, measures will be adopted to guard the Treasury against the receipt of bills which will not be received at those offices as cash. The imprudent multiplication of State banks, unconnected with each other, may render the measure inconvenient to that portion of the citizens of the United States where such paper circulates; but that inconvenience must be attributed to the State Legislatures, and not to the Treasury of the United States. The public interest, as well as that of the Treasury, requires that paper of extremely limited currency should give place to that which is really an advantageous substitute for coin.

I am, &c.

J. Woodbridge, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.*

Treasury Department, *July* 25, 1817.

Sir: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and six thousand dollars in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution, being on account of the purchases of stock made by you as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will thank you to continue your exertions in purchasing, at the rates prescribed by law, the several evidences of the public debt, particularly of three per cents.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

Lynde Catlin, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

Treasury Department, *July* 25, 1817.

Sir: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution; being on account of the purchases of stock made by you as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will thank you to continue your exertions in purchasing, at the rate prescribed by law, the several evidences of the public debt, particularly of the three per cents.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

Samuel Frothingham, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, has been submitted to me. It is to be regretted that this Department has not been made acquainted with the grounds on which that officer's draft on the Kennebec Bank has been refused payment. I find there is included in that draft the sum of $92, which stands to the credit of the Treasurer, in that bank, as a special deposit, and which is in notes of the Wiscasset Bank. If, as is conjectured may be the case, the refusal of the Kennebec Bank to discharge the draft is connected with this circumstance, I see no objection to your receiving those notes as part of the payment, inasmuch as the Wiscasset Bank being, it is presumed, in good credit, your institution has the means of converting them into cash, or transferring them where they will be current.

You will be pleased to observe that if, at any time, drafts of the Treasurer, remitted to you on behalf of this Department, should not be paid, it will not be necessary for you to have them protested; it will be sufficient for you to give to me and to that officer the earliest notice of such non-payment.

I am, &c., &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 28th ultimo, I beg leave to observe that the holders of small Treasury notes are entitled, as heretofore, to fund them, at an interest of 7 per cent.; and the Cashier of the Bank of the United States is hereby authorized to grant the necessary certificates.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *Acting Commissioner of Loans, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1817.

SIR: For the reasons stated in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I consent that you continue, until the 30th September ensuing, to discharge the dividends remaining unpaid of former quarters, and to reimburse such Treasury notes as may be presented to you for that purpose. After that period you will be pleased to render final accounts in both cases, observing in the statement in relation to the dividends to insert the precise amount of each deposit made by the late Commissioner of Loans; for, as the remittances made to him corresponded exactly with his summary statements, it is inconceivable how there should be any defalcation.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 5, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its inclosures, has been received.

The last day of the quarter spoken of in the circular of the 17th June means the 31st of March, 30th of June, 30th of September, and 31st December, respectively.

As the motive of the instructions given to the Planters' Bank on the 23d May no longer exists, the Cashier will be requested to discharge the Treasurer's draft of $25,952 40. But as the Secretary of the Treasury is now absent, and as his signature may be considered necessary by the Cashier, the recall of those instructions may, perhaps, be a day or two later than this letter.

I am, &c.

EBENEZER EARLY, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Savannah.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 5, 1817.

SIR: I am informed by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah that you have declined paying the Treasurer's draft on you for $25,952 40, on account of special instructions from me, under date of the 23d May. As the motive for those instructions no longer exists, you will be pleased to discharge the draft in question.

I am, &c.

J. MARSHALL, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 7, 1817.

SIR: Referring to the return of the Treasury account with your office, rendered on the 23d ultimo, I have to request that you will inform me—

1st. The name of the Navy Agent from whom the District Attorney recovered the sum of $4,327, credited on the 30th May last; and

2d. The name of the Collector of Internal Duties who made the deposit of $800, credited on the 26th June.

I am, &c.

PETER BACOT, Esq.,
Cashier, Office Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Charleston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 7, 1817.

SIR: The confidential statement of the situation of the bank on the 31st ultimo has been received. You will be pleased to insert in those which you may hereafter render the amount remaining in deposit in your bank to the credit of any public officer or agent (designating him) holding public moneys.

I am, &c.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank*, and
A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, as also of the documents therein referred to.

It being found impracticable to obtain a final adjustment of the transaction touching the stock to be transferred by the Bank of the United States to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund until the bank shall have delivered the stock intended to replace an equal amount sold in London, I have, under those circumstances, directed a warrant to issue in favor of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States for eleven millions of dollars, reserving the residue to meet any errors which may be discovered upon an examination of the account by the proper officers of the Treasury; and as the United States will at all times have a much larger sum in the vaults of your institution, it is hoped that this measure will not subject the bank to any inconvenience. If, however, the Directors should entertain a different opinion on the point in question, I will, on being so informed, cause a warrant to issue for the apparent balance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. JONES.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 12, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant has been received, and on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury (who is now absent) I beg leave to observe, that if you will forward to this office an account against the United States for the stock purchased by you for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, accompanied by the certificates of transfer in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, in trust, &c., the same shall be submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury for examination; and, when adjusted, the amount found due will be remitted to you in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. C. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 14, 1817.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One set of bills on London for the precise amount of $7,000.

One set of bills on Amsterdam for an equal sum.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 15, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th* instant has been duly received.

The short remittance made to you on the 25th ultimo must be attributed to the circumstance of our having overlooked the purchases of stock announced in your letter of the 8th* of July. To meet this omission, therefore, as also to put you in funds on account of the purchase last made, the Treasurer has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to explain on what account the deposit of $447, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Miami Exporting Company, was made by C. S. Clarkson, as stated in your return of the first of May last.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL C. VANCE, Esq., *Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1817.

SIR: In your last return of the Treasury note account between the Treasurer of the United States and the State Bank at Boston, I perceive you have charged the sum of $8,628 09 for commissions for the trouble of that institution in respect to Treasury notes on behalf of the United States; and you have thereupon withdrawn Treasury notes to that amount from those on deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer.

As this mode of proceeding is contrary to the principles on which the business of this Department is transacted, it will be necessary that these Treasury notes should be placed again to the credit of the Treasurer; and I send back your return of the 13th instant that it may be amended accordingly.

For the commissions in question, it will be proper for you to state a separate account against the United States and transmit the same to me. The compensation to the several banks for this trouble has not yet been fixed; but as soon as it can be done, the claim of your institution will be put into a course of settlement, and such sum as, under all the circumstances, may be found reasonable shall be remitted to you.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to explain the special deposit of bank notes of $1,126, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Muskingum Bank, by E. Solomon, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank United States, at Lexington, as stated in your return of the 30th June last.

I am, &c.

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 19, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant to the Treasurer has been referred to this office, and I will lose no time in submitting the same to the Secretary of the Treasury upon his return to this place. In the meantime I beg leave to observe that, from my view of the subject, the Treasurer was perfectly correct in drawing upon the parent bank for the whole sum due to it on account of stock transferred for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 27, 1817.

SIR: In the return of the Cheshire Bank, dated on the 1st instant, I perceive that, in charging the Treasury notes transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States on the 15th ultimo, you have omitted to

* Not on file.

include the interest thereon, by which means there remains a balance to the credit of the Treasurer in Treasury notes, when, in fact, the bank has no longer any such notes.

In order to settle the Treasury note account, it will be necessary to insert in your next return the following charge:

Interest on Treasury notes transmitted on the 15th July last, omitted to be charged..... $2,257 82

I am, sir, &c.

N. DANA, Esq., *Cashier of the Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 27, 1817.

SIR: On the 18th instant I addressed you respecting an irregular charge to the account of the Treasurer of the United States in the return of the State Bank, Boston, dated on the 13th, and at the same time I sent back that return that it might be amended.

The return of the 21st instant, which has since been received, contains a similar charge of $8,270 50, for commissions on small "Treasury notes received at that bank for account of the Treasurer," and I have therefore inclosed it to you that it may also be amended.

You will be pleased to observe that no payment nor deduction can be made from the public moneys in bank without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's drafts. When any claim of the bank, arising out of its transactions in relation to those moneys, is to be preferred, it must go through the course pointed out in my letter of the 18th, to which I have already referred.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 28, 1817.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, and on the best terms practicable, approved bills on London, or on any other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of twenty-three thousand pounds sterling.

The bills, when procured, are to be forwarded to this office, accompanied by an account in the usual form, on the amount of which you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

Your letter of the 25th instant, covering two sets of bills on London and Liverpool, for £1,559 8*s.* 2*d.* sterling, and one other set on Amsterdam, for 17,500 guilders, has been received, and the cost thereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

P. S. For greater security, it will be advisable, as was the practice heretofore, to forward the firsts, and seconds, and thirds, and fourths of all bills purchased for public use by different mails.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 29, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, covering an account of the purchases of stock made by you on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the amount of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 8, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the United States Bank, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," the Commissioner of Loans for the State of has been instructed to deliver to you, on the last day of the present month, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the agency for paying invalid pensions, and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in his hands, on account of either object, *including a remittance of* dollars, made to him on the 4th instant;* for which books, papers, and balances, you will be pleased to furnish the said Commissioner with duplicate receipts.

I will only add, that your duties as Acting Commissioner of Loans and agent for paying invalid pensions will commence on the first day of October next, and that, as they must necessarily, at the outset, appear new to you, I beg leave to suggest the policy of engaging, for a short period, the services of the clerk who had the direction of the business under Mr. ——†

I am, very respectfully, &c.

To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, $5,000* †Habersham.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, 100,000* †Lehvee.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, 340,000* †Austin.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond.

The words in *italic*, in the body of the foregoing letter, were omitted in the letters addressed to these three Presidents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you that, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," passed March 3, 1817, the Commissioners of Loans for the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts, have been instructed to deliver over, on the last day of the present month, to the respective Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the agency for paying invalid pensions, and also to transfer to the said Presidents the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in their hands on account of both objects.

The Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit above mentioned have been requested to give duplicate receipts for the books, papers, and balances, in question, and to commence operations under the act before recited on the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 11, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, covering an account of purchases of stock made by you under the instruction from this Department of the 11th of June, has been received; but as the accounting officers of the Treasury will not pass the account without a certificate in due form from the Commissioner of Loans, (Edward Lane not being acknowledged as such,) it will be necessary either that a certificate signed by the President of the bank, in his capacity of Commissioner of Loans, or the certificates of the transfer of said stock to T. T. Tucker, Treasurer, &c., should be forwarded to this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 12, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, covering the first and second bills of sundry sets of exchange, amounting to twenty-three thousand pounds sterling, has been received; the cost of which bills will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 13, 1817.

SIR: By the returns some time since rendered to this Department by the Bank of Pennsylvania, it appears that the following payments were made into that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no explanation has been made, viz: July 25, W. R. Duncan, $8 75; September 3, B. Morgan, $442 98.

I will thank you to examine the entries in your books respecting those transactions, and to inform me on what account and from what source those moneys accrued to the United States.

I am, &c.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 15, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant, covering four certificates of transfer of stock to the Treasurer of the United States, has been received.

As, from present appearances, there is very little probability of your being able to make any further purchases of stock for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I return the original account of the late purchases made by you, in order that you may charge your commission thereon as well as deduct therefrom the dividend on the stock sold to you by the Mechanics' Bank, in conformity with my letter of the 8th of July last, which, when done, you will be pleased to forward the account to my office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 19, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, covering a certificate of the President of the bank, has been duly received.

For the first two items in your account the stock has been received at this office, and the residue, if permitted to remain on the books of the Loan Office until the expiration of the present quarter, will be productive of much embarrassment, considering that, by a late law, no interest is allowed to accrue on stock purchased under the directions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It would therefore be very desirable, if practicable, that the account of the Treasurer on the books of the Loan Office should be closed by issuing certificates of transfer in his name, and that the same be immediately forwarded to this office.

Permit me, sir, to avail myself of this occasion to remark that I can perceive no reason why you should subject me, in my private capacity, to the expense of postage on letters decidedly of a public nature.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant,* accompanied with twenty-six certificates of funded debt, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, in trust, &c., and which stock, amounting to two millions of dollars, is hereby acknowledged to be in lieu of an equal amount of stock ordered by the bank to be sold in London.

As the Cashier and Directors of your institution stand charged on the books of the Treasury with the two remittances made to them in part payment of the stock purchased of the bank by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be necessary, for the purpose of closing the transaction, that the bank should state and forward to my office an account against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, embracing the whole of the stock sold to them.

I will thank you to cause me to be furnished with the usual summary statement of the interest which will become payable at the Loan Office for Pennsylvania on the 30th instant, in order that a warrant may issue in your favor for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 25, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th ultimo to the Treasurer† has been submitted by him to my consideration.

Upon referring to the arrangement entered into between the United States Bank and this Department in the month of April last, it appears to me that the course pursued by the Treasurer was perfectly correct, and in strict conformity with that arrangement.

The Treasurer keeps no account with the offices and State banks employed in that character by the United States Bank. He does not know the amount of public money deposited in them to the credit of the bank. The weekly return of the bank shows only the payments made by and into their offices during the preceding week, but does not show the aggregate amount remaining in them respectively. The drafts of the Treasurer, since the first embarrassments by which the United States Bank was enveloped have passed away, are made payable wherever the public interest requires, without reference to the existence of public funds at such place, as the bank is by charter bound to transmit the public funds whenever the Government requires them. The designation of the place of payment is equivalent to a requisition on the bank to transmit thither the public funds to the amount specified in the draft. In the case under consideration the payment is made to the bank, and the return of the bank shows that it is amply supplied with funds to satisfy the draft of the Treasurer.

The returns from the bank, so far from justifying the inference which you appear to have drawn from them, shows that an inference directly the reverse to it appears to be indispensably necessary. The returns, as I before stated, show the amount of public money in the hands of the banks, but not the amount in the possession of the offices, and State banks employed in that capacity. The payments made to them are under the control of the bank, which needs no authority from the Treasurer to avail itself of the advantages resulting from them.

I am persuaded that a review of the subject will satisfy you that the course adopted by the Treasurer is correct and proper.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

P. S. The returns should be signed by the Cashier, who is the only officer known to this Department besides the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 26, 1817.

SIR: As the present market price of every species of the public funded debt forbids the expectation of your being able to make any further purchases of stock under my instruction of the 11th June, it will

* Vide June 24.

† This letter is not on file.

be advisable that you state and transmit to this office an account embracing all the purchases made by you, accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

For the three per cent. stock purchased by you on the 8th of July a certificate of transfer has been received at this office; but as the Commissioner of Loans has omitted to issue certificates for the remainder of the stock purchased by you, I will thank you to request him to do it without delay, and forward the same to me.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 26, 1817.

SIR: As the present market price of every species of the funded debt forbids the expectation of your being able to make any further purchases of stock under my instruction of the 11th of June, it will be advisable that you state and transmit to this office an account embracing all the purchases made by you, accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioner of Loans has not, as might have been expected, issued certificates of transfer in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, &c., for the stock standing to his credit on the books of the Loan Office. I will thank you, therefore, to request the Commissioner to cause the certificates in question to be issued and forwarded to me without delay.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston;*
LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York;* and
NATHAN WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.*

NOTE.—In the letter addressed to "Samuel Frothingham" the following postscript was added:

P. S. Certificates of transfer for that portion of stock purchased by you up to 2d August last have been received at this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 26, 1817.

SIR: In the return of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, rendered on the 29th February, 1816, a balance of $23,395 41 in Treasury notes was stated by the bank to be due to that office. It being my desire that all Treasury notes belonging to the United States should be returned as soon as possible, you were requested, in common with the Cashiers of other banks in which they were deposited, to cancel and transmit them to this Department. As you have taken no notice of this request, I am induced to believe my letter failed to reach you. I therefore inclose a copy of my last instructions on the subject, to which I hope you will give the earliest attention.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

CASHIER *of the Franklin Bank, Baltimore.*

[Inclosed a copy of a circular to banks holding Treasury notes, dated June 21, 1817.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 26, 1817.

SIR: My absence from Washington has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your letter of the 24th July. I have now, however, to state, in reply, that if the Office of Discount and Deposit at Milledgeville declines to render a monthly return of its state, as required by my letter of the 29th of April last, I shall be under the necessity of directing that the public deposits which were intended to be made in that office be made elsewhere.

The inclosed form will show the Directors all that is required in the proposed statement; and when they are informed that the statement will be considered confidential, I hope they will see no objection to complying with my request, and thus preserve an arrangement which I should change with reluctance.

I am, &c.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 26, 1817.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balance remaining to his credit in the said bank.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL PIERSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Saco Bank, Saco, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 27, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will inform me from what source, or in what manner, the sum of $229, credited in the return of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of the United States, on the 16th instant, as the proceeds of G. H. Tryon's note, has accrued to the United States.

The Treasury notes charged in the same return, as transmitted by the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, have not been received at this Department, and cannot be admitted to the credit of the Bank of the United States until they are received.

I do not find that the Treasurer's drafts, No. 9030, on J. B. Dandridge, for $20,329 47, and No. 9018, on G. Beach, for $2,500, have been entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the returns hitherto transmitted by you, although they were drawn nearly a month ago.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 3, 1817.

SIR: Observing that Abraham G. Claypoole continues to sign the weekly return of the bank, I beg leave to call your attention, in regard to that point, to the postscript of my letter to you of the 25th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, approved bills on London, for the precise sum of $15,000.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier, &c.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 10, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. The public moneys placed in the Bank of the United States, its Branches, and State Banks employed as Offices of Deposit, is at all times subject to the control of the Bank of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place at its pleasure.

This power necessarily results from the entry of the money to the credit of the bank, and from the fact that the Treasurer keeps no account but with the Bank of the United States. The Treasurer's drafts are made payable whenever the public exigencies require, upon the engagement of the bank to transmit the public money wherever it shall be required within the United States.

You have therefore acted correctly in paying the draft of the bank referred to in your letter of the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Virginia Bank, Pittsburg.*

Circular to all the State Banks selected (by the Bank of the United States) as Offices of Dep sit.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 11, 1817.

SIR: By the arrangement made by this Department with the Bank of the United States, the Treasurer keeps no account with any of the offices or State banks employed as Offices of Deposit. The moneys deposited in them to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, can be withdrawn from them only upon drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and upon registered drafts of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 11, 1817.

SIR: From the communications made to this Department by the banks at Petersburg and Salem it appears that doubts are entertained whether the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States are sufficient to withdraw the public moneys deposited in the offices and State banks employed as Offices of Deposit. To remove these doubts, I have addressed to those institutions the inclosed circular.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will be so obliging as to furnish me, with as little delay as possible, a list of all the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as such, with the names of the Presidents and Cashiers of said offices and State banks, respectively, as have not already been communicated; and that you will be pleased, in future, to give immediate information to this Department whenever a new office is established by the parent bank.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 16, 1817.

SIR: By the rules adopted by the Directors of the Bank, the offices and State banks acting in that character are directed to receive, as special deposit, such bills as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is a power which I have generally declined exercising, but in the State of Tennessee we have one or two Collectors of such doubtful character that we are desirous of getting money out of their hands, even as special deposit, but the banks of that State have refused to receive it even in that way, without special authority from your institution. Will you have the goodness to instruct the banks at Nashville and Knoxville to receive, as special deposit, when expressly requested so to do by me or by the Commissioner of the Revenue?

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 16, 1817.

SIR: My extreme solicitude that the selection of State banks by the Bank of the United States should be effected with the least possible delay must be my apology for calling your attention to that subject

The interior of Pennsylvania and the country northwest of the Ohio, with some other sections of less consequence, remain yet to be acted upon.

We have not been officially informed that any Branch Bank has yet commenced its operations in the State of Ohio.

If the Board of Directors has established Branch Banks at Chillicothe and at Louisville, as the newspapers have announced, much of the public money collected on both sides of the Ohio may be deposited in them when they commence business. The sales of the public lands are becoming so important, in a financial view, that it is highly desirable to secure places of deposit as convenient to the Land Offices as possible. This part of our fiscal system may be considered permanent, and regularly increasing in amount. The sums received by the officers attached to the Land Offices are too large to be permitted to remain long in their hands, and ought not to be exposed to the dangers incident to a distant transportation. If the bank can make an arrangement with the bank at Marietta, or at Zanesville, and at Columbus, the public moneys received in Ohio may be deposited without much inconvenience. A considerable amount will still be deposited at Pittsburg.

Whenever this arrangement is completed, the Collectors and Receivers will be instructed not to receive paper which will not be credited to the United States as cash by the banks in which the deposits are made. This measure will curtail the circulation of all bank paper the credit of which is not supported by arrangements for the redemption of their bills in the hands of those banks.

It is my intention, also, to propose to the President that all officers of the Government charged with the disbursement of the public money shall keep their accounts with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks employed as such, so that the public money shall not be withdrawn from them until it is paid to the individuals for whom it was intended. This arrangement will embrace the Post Office establishment; it will impose upon the bank the labor of presenting the amount standing to the credit of each officer monthly. This return will furnish a better check upon the disbursing officers of the different Departments than any which has yet been devised.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 17, 1817.

SIR: By vouchers rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Petersburg it appears that you have received of that officer public moneys in deposit, which you state to be placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States. As I am uninformed of the selection of that branch as a depository of the public money, and as the sums deposited therein by the Collector are not entered to the credit of the Treasury in the returns made by the Bank of the United States, I presume that you have acted under some misunderstanding. If this should be so, and if that branch has not been authorized by the Bank of the United States to receive the public moneys in its behalf, I have to request that you will enter all such deposits as have already been made therein to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and transmit duplicate returns thereof to this Department, as usual, beginning with the 7th of July, the date of your last return.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for me to suggest that, as [by] the arrangement made by the Bank of the United States the Branch Bank of Virginia has been selected to receive the public deposits at Petersburg, you will in future decline them. And this suggestion I am sure you will have the justice to attribute, not to my unfriendliness towards your institution, but to the necessity of conforming to that arrangement.

I am, &c.

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering two statements of the accounts of William White, late Commissioner of Loans, with the Bank of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that there is a balance in his favor, on account of

"Payment of Treasury notes," of.....	$235,590 80
And a balance against him, on his account of payment of dividends on public debts, of....	26,626 71
Leaving to his credit, on his general account, as Commissioner of Loans, a balance of.....	208,964 09

As it is understood at this Department that Mr. White has disappeared from Philadelphia, and is not at this moment to be found, you are hereby authorized and directed to deposit in the Bank of the United States the above mentioned balance of two hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars and nine cents, now standing to the credit of said White, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, observing to take duplicate receipts for the same, one of which is to be transmitted to this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of my letter of the 15th ultimo, to which I beg leave to call your attention.

Being desirous that the stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank should be included in the general statement to be submitted to Congress, I have concluded that the transaction in question should be considered as closed, provided that, by a resolution of the Board, the President and Directors will declare themselves responsible to the United States for any consequences which may result, by reason of the loss of the original certificate, and that the President make oath as to such loss. If the bank, therefore, shall assent to my proposition, you will, in that case, request the President of your institution, in his capacity of Commissioner of Loans, to cause a certificate of transfer to issue in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust, &c., for the purpose of placing said stock on the books of the Treasury.

You will also be pleased to forward as soon as practicable to this office a general account of all the stock purchased by you from the commencement of your agency, including the stock purchased of the Mechanics' Bank, observing to deduct therefrom the amount of the two dividends which have accrued on the last mentioned stock.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 30, 1817.

SIR: Although an idea has been hitherto entertained that the seven per cent. stock subscribed to the bank could not be redeemed under the existing law, I am, nevertheless, of opinion, upon further reflection, that the measure comes within the meaning and intention of the law.

I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the said seven per cent. stock to be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, and that, in other respects, you pursue the same course as was pointed out in my letter to you of the 8th of July last in regard to the other species of stocks.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1817.

SIR: The proposition which, as agent of the Bank of the United States, you have made to the Treasury Department for reducing the custom-house, now erecting, to two stories, exclusive of the basement story, has been submitted to the President.

Upon an examination of the papers accompanying the proposition, it appears that the purposed change will not injure the general appearance of the custom-house, but it is not deemed just or proper to give up a story in the building without a reasonable and corresponding reduction in the price stipulated to be paid to the Exchange Company by the Treasury.

In conformity with this view of the subject, I am instructed to inform you that the President acquiesces in the proposed change in the custom-house, on condition that the price of the building be reduced to $4,000. It is understood that the building shall be completed in the style originally contemplated, the cornice to be either of stone or wood, as the Exchange Company shall determine.

You are hereby authorized, upon securing to the Government the indemnity before mentioned, to make with the Exchange Company the alterations in the custom-house which have been previously described.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1817.

SIR: It appears that considerable sums of public money have been deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, of which deposits no return has been made either to me or to the Bank of the United States, notwithstanding my instructions of the 29th of April last.

I have therefore to request that duplicate returns may be immediately rendered to me, and to the Bank of the United States, of the account of the State Bank with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, from its commencement.

I have also to request that you will transmit to me a return of the Treasurer's accounts with the State Bank from the date of its last return.

I am, &c.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 6, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One set of bills on London for the precise amount of nine thousand dollars;

One set on Amsterdam for the precise amount of six thousand dollars.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 10, 1817.

SIR: When the duties performed by the Commissioner of Loans in the State of Massachusetts were transferred to the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, the agency of the State Bank in receiving Treasury notes intended to be funded became unnecessary; but, as I perceive it is still continued, I have to request that you will be pleased, in future, to refer all persons who may present Treasury notes at the bank for that purpose to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, where that business ought to be wholly transacted.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 10, 1817.

SIR: The return of the Treasurer's account with the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New Castle, for the month of September last has not been received at this Department. You will be pleased to transmit it without delay.

I am, &c.

JAMES COUPER, Jr., Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1817.

SIR: It being my desire that all the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the different banks should be transmitted to that officer with as little delay as possible, I have, more than once, given instructions to the respective Cashiers to that effect; but, as you have taken no notice of my communications on this subject, I am led to suppose that they failed to reach you. I therefore inclose a copy of my last circular letter, dated on the 21st of June, 1817, to which I request your particular attention.

I am, sir, your most obdient servant.

D. HEISTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.*
LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 11, 1817.

SIR: I send inclosed a cancelled draft, drawn by you on the 29th of September last on the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Petersburg, for $150,000 of Treasury funds, which draft was transmitted to me by him through mistake.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 11, 1817.

SIR: The Collector of the Customs at Boston has transmitted a certificate, granted to him by you on the 3d of May for $1,846 97, in Treasury notes, deposited by him in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston on that day to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of cents mentioned in the certificate appears, however, to have been altered from 47 to 97, and in your return of the same date it is also stated at 47. This alteration was evidently made at the Office of Discount and Deposit, and doubtless represents the sum actually deposited. But, as the like alteration was omitted to be made in the bank return, the deposit can be taken only at $1,846 97. It will therefore be necessary for you to credit the 50 cents in your next return.

Allow me to suggest that, in like cases, it would be better to make out new certificates than to alter those which have already been issued.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 13, 1817.

SIR: As the Bank of Missouri has been selected by the Bank of the United States to receive the public deposits at St. Louis, I have placed at the disposition and control of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States the $16,027 01 deposited in the Bank of St. Louis by the Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville.

I am, &c.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 13, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that the Treasury notes and small Treasury notes remaining in the Bank of Columbia to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States may be deposited to the credit of that officer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I am, sir, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 13, 1817.

SIR: I transmit a certificate granted by the Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis to Benjamin Stephenson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, for $16,027 01, deposited by him in that bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury on the 28th of August last, and I have to request that you will place the amount to the credit of the Treasurer on account of that Receiver.

This deposit was made in the Bank of St. Louis on the expectation entertained by the Receiver that the bank would be selected to receive the public moneys; but, as a different selection has been made, it has become necessary to transfer the amount to the Bank of the United States, and I have informed the Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis that it is placed at your disposition.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1817.

SIR: There appears, by the returns of the Treasurer of the United States, a balance of $2,362 63 due by the Bristol Bank to that officer since the 1st of July, 1816. I have therefore to request that you will transmit to me, as early as may be convenient, a statement of return (similar to that which you now render to the Bank of the United States) embracing the transactions of that time between the Bristol Bank and the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

H. P. DIMOND, Esq., *Cashier of the Bristol Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to cause the United States proportion of the dividends of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, as declared on the 7th July last, to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1817.

SIR: As you informed me that the Cashier of the Bank of Somerset requested the certificate granted by him to the Collector at Folly Landing, for a deposit of $3,060 in that bank, on the 18th of June, 1817, might be returned to him on his giving you the obligation of the bank for that sum, with interest, I now transmit it to you for that purpose.

The arrangement made with the Somerset Bank renders it necessary to balance the account of that bank on the Treasurer's books, by transferring this sum which now appears to the debit of that bank to the special account of the Treasurer with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, and I have instructed him to remit you a draft to that effect.

Until the receipt of your letter of the 19th of July I was not aware that any notes of the Bank of Somerset were in deposit in your office on public account. You are requested to inform me of the exact amount of those notes, and when and of whom they were received.

It will perhaps be necessary to transfer them also to the special account of the Treasurer; but of this I will judge when I hear from you.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq.,
Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 17, 1817.

SIR: It being my wish that all the Treasury notes remaining in the different banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States might be returned to that officer with all convenient despatch, I gave instructions to that effect to the respective Cashiers on the 31st of January, and again on the 21st of June last, and authorized them to employ, at a reasonable rate, such assistance as might be necessary. It has excited some surprise that my communications on this subject should have been unnoticed by you, especially as, from the large amount of those notes on deposit in the City Bank, they were entitled to particular attention. I have therefore desired the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York to inquire your intentions on the subject; and I have to request,

if you decline to comply with my instructions above alluded to, (a copy whereof is inclosed,) you will deliver over to him all the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer in the City Bank, amounting, by your last statement, to $571,608 70.

I am, &c.

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of the City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 17, 1817.

SIR: I inclose a letter to the Cashier of the City Bank, New York, relative to the disposition of the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in that bank. As your intervention may be necessary in this matter, I have to request that you will inform yourself of the contents of the letter, and will then deliver it to the Cashier. If he is willing to act in conformity with the instructions contained in the accompanying circular of the 21st June, no further agency on your part will be required. But if he declines to do so, you are authorized and requested to receive from him all the Treasury notes of every description which may be on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank, amounting, according to the last statement, to $571,608 70. In the performance of this duty you are at liberty to employ, at a reasonable rate, the assistance of a competent person in making out a descriptive list of the notes, to which he will add in a separate column (if the information which may accompany them from the bank will supply the means) the amount of interest that had accrued on them, respectively, at the time of their being deposited in the bank. You will then cancel and transmit them to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th and 15th instant, covering two sets of exchange: one thereof on London, for £1,985 5*s.* 11*d.* sterling; the other on Amsterdam, for 15,000 guilders; the amount of which bills will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the —— instant, inclosing a list of the officers established by the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as offices, has been received.

The Collectors of the Internal Revenue have been directed to make their deposits in these banks, and are prohibited from receiving any bills which will not be received by them as cash. As, however, they have on hand at this time sums collected under different instructions, they have been directed to deposit such money as will not be received by the banks as cash under the denomination of special deposit. To prevent delay in the execution of this order, I will thank you to direct your offices, and the State banks employed in that character, to receive, as special deposit, such part of the sums paid in by the different Collectors, at their first monthly payments, as shall not be receivable as cash, and which the Collectors may allege to have been received before the receipt of the instructions before stated.

The banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, are, perhaps, all that it will be necessary to instruct on this subject.

It will be proper that all the banks be directed to furnish any Collector or Receiver of Public Moneys with a list of the banks the bills of which will be received as cash.

I have the honor to inclose a communication lately received from a bank established at Huntsville. The idea of a claim upon the Government is wholly inadmissible. Nothing but the interest of the Government is to be consulted in a case of this kind. Huntsville is the seat of a Land Office, at which it is probable that in the next fifteen or twenty years the receipts of the Government will be as many millions of dollars. It is highly probable that the internal taxes will be abolished at the next session of Congress, and that the employment of the State banks will be no longer necessary, except in commercial cities or in the land districts. In this event, the connexion between the Bank of the United States and the Tennessee banks will be dissolved, unless the receipts of the Land Office at Huntsville should be required to be made at Nashville, as at present. These two places are estimated to be one hundred and sixty miles apart. The transmission of one million of dollars annually through that distance of sparsely inhabited country must be onerous to the office and hazardous to the Treasury. Under all these views of the subject, it is submitted whether the bank at Huntsville does not offer facilities to the Bank of the United States, as well as to the Treasury, which are not to be expected from that at Nashville. The President and several Directors are well known to me. They are men of property and character. Their proposition to transmit the public money at such times and to such places as they may be required seems to be unexceptionable. I will thank you to inform me of the decision of the Board of Directors upon this

submission. The instructions which have been given to the Collectors of the Internal Revenue in Ohio and Kentucky makes the early organization of the offices established at Pittsburg, Chillicothe, and Louisville an object of very great importance. When the latter bank goes into operation the Receivers at Vincennes and at Shawneetown will be instructed to make their deposits in it, and the Receivers in the State of Ohio will be instructed to make their deposits in the offices established at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Pittsburg, as soon as they are in operation. Those in the Illinois Territory have been directed to deposit in the bank selected at St. Louis.

In a few days I shall have the honor of communicating to you an executive regulation, which will compel all the disbursing officers of the Government and the General Post Office to keep their accounts with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks selected by it.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London for twenty thousand dollars.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 24, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 11th instant, I beg leave to observe that you are at liberty to continue the purchase of the evidences of the public debt, agreeably to the instructions and limitations contained in my letter to you of the 11th of June last.

The Commissioner of Loans for New York having omitted to issue and forward to this office certificates of transfer in the name of the Treasurer of the United States for the stock already purchased by you, I will thank you to cause it to be done without delay, in order that the said stock may be placed on the books of the Treasury, and you will be pleased to pursue the same course in regard to all future purchases made by you.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 24, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the United States Bank, and abolishing the Office of Commissioner of Loans," the Commissioner of Loans for the State of* ——— has been instructed to deliver to you, on the last day of the ensuing month, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the Agency for paying Military Pensions, and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in his hands on account of either object; for which books, papers, and balances, you will be pleased to furnish the said Commissioner with duplicate receipts.

It is proper, however, to observe that the money you may receive from the Commissioner of Loans on either of the above mentioned accounts must not be deposited in bank to the credit of the Treasurer, but carried to your own credit as Commissioner of Loans, or Agent for paying Military Pensions, as the case may be.

I will only add that your duties as acting Commissioner of Loans and Agent for paying Military Pensions will commence on January 1, 1818, and as they must necessarily, at the outset, appear new to you, I beg leave to suggest the policy of engaging, for a short period, the services of the clerk who had the direction of the business under Mr. ———.

I am, &c.

To the PRESIDENT of the Trenton Bank, Trenton, New Jersey.*

To the PRESIDENTS of the Offices of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, New Hampshire;* Providence, Rhode Island;* Middletown, Connecticut;* Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1817.

SIR: By a letter from Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq., District Attorney of the United States, I have been informed that he has attached certain stock standing on the books of the Bank of the United States, acting as Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, in the name of John Otis, for the purpose of subjecting the same to the payment of a debt due to the United States by William Otis, arising from the embezzlement of the public funds. In order that the decision of the courts of the United States may be had in this case, you are requested not to permit the said stock to be transferred on the

books of the Loan Office to any other person until the said decision can be obtained, or until you are otherwise instructed.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1817.

SIR: It appears that public deposits have been made in the ——— Bank, of which no return has been rendered to this Department. You are therefore requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the usual duplicate returns, in which all such deposits (whether made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States or to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury) shall be particularly entered, and which shall exhibit the state of the account between that office and ——— Bank from the date of your last return to the latest period.

I am, &c.

PAUL MORROW, Esq., *Cashier of the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, Greensburg.*
W. S. WALLER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, Lexington.*
JOHN BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Louisville Branch Bank, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1817.

SIR: On the 21st instant the Treasurer of the United States drew upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at this place, for $200,000. The draft has been returned unpaid, in a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

To prevent the recurrence of circumstances of a similar nature, it will be necessary that instructions be given to the offices of the Bank of the United States, and the State banks employed in that character, to pay all the drafts of the Treasurer drawn upon them without regard to the amount of public money in their possession, respectively, at the time. As the public money deposited in them is subject alike to be drawn out by the drafts of the Treasurer and of the Cashier of the United States Bank, it would be impossible for the Treasurer of the United States to know how to regulate his drafts, if he kept account with the offices, as the bank does not keep him advised of the drafts drawn by it upon them from time to time. The Treasurer, however, keeps no such account, and cannot, therefore, know anything of the state of the accounts between the bank and its offices, connected with the public funds in their possession. If this subject has been viewed differently from the bank, an explicit disclosure of their views is respectfully requested, because it is impossible that the affairs of the Treasury can be managed with propriety if its drafts are to be returned unpaid under such circumstances.

If the instructions requested cannot be given by the bank, we must change the relations now existing between the bank and the Treasury by withdrawing the power, now exercised by that institution, of transferring public funds at will.

It is not contended by this Department that, when large sums are to be expended where but little of the public money is collected, due notice should not be given to the bank, to enable it to transmit the public money to the place designated; but in the ordinary transactions of the Treasury, requiring payments to be made at the offices and State banks connected with the Bank of the United States, such notice cannot be expected.

I am persuaded, sir, that you will view this subject in the light which I have presented it, and that the necessary instructions will be given to prevent the recurrence of further embarrassments of this nature.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1817.

SIR: The Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax having made certain public deposits in the —— Bank, and placed them, by mistake, to the credit *of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury*, you are requested to transfer them to the credit of the *Treasurer of the United States;* and you will transmit to this Department, as before, duplicate returns, in which each deposit shall be particularly entered, and which will exhibit the state of the account of that office with the —— Bank to the present time.

I am, &c.

J. OGILBY, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, Lancaster.*
J. WILSON, *Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Reading.*
J. FOSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*
J. M. ESPY, Esq., *Cashier of the Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford.*
D. BROWN, Esq., *Principal Clerk of the Charlestown Man. and Exp. Company.*
D. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*
J. D. HAMILTON, Esq., *Cashier of the Russelville Branch Bank.*
D. HEISTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester.*

(With this addition:)

As the Bank of Chester County has been since selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent in receiving the public deposits, you will include, in this return, only such deposits as were made before the receipt of the instructions from the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 2, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, with the special account of the Treasurer of the United States with the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, in relation to the Bank of Somerset.

I have instructed the Treasurer to remit you, first, a draft on yourself for $55,300 87; to transfer from the Treasurer's general account with your office that amount which you charged in your return of the 16th June, and which is now placed to his special account.

2d. A draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at your office, for the $9,568 of Somerset Bank notes which were found in the moneys on deposit in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, and which are also placed to his special account.

I have also directed that a draft may be remitted to you to pay the charge incurred in protesting the promissory note of the Bank of Somerset.

This charge you have erroneously introduced into your Treasury accounts. For although the expenditure arose out of your agency in relation to those accounts, yet the charge, like any other charge against the United States, required to be settled in the manner prescribed by law. You will observe, generally, that without special instructions from me no deduction is to be made from the public moneys in bank, except on the registered drafts of the Treasurer, or drafts of the Bank of the United States. Under this view of the subject, it will be necessary for you to amend the return rendered to the Bank of the United States, under date of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq.,
Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1817.

SIR: You are requested to explain why the monthly return of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, required by my circular letter of the 29th of April last, has never been transmitted to me.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 5, 1817.

SIR: It appears that on the 30th of September, 1815, the sum of $940,000, in Treasury notes, and interest thereon, was deposited in the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return was ever made to this Department, and which still remains in that bank. I have now to request that you will transmit those notes to the Treasurer, without delay, observing first to cancel them, by striking a punch through the signatures.

I am, &c.

DANIEL BYRNES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1817.

SIR: You are requested to state on what account the sum of $24 21, deposited by Samuel Conrad, in the Bank of the United States, on the 27th ultimo, was received.

Allow me to remind you of the necessity of adhering strictly to my instructions of the 29th of April last, requiring that in all payments into the bank the account on which the same are made be particularly designated.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1817.

SIR: It appearing that, in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the bank has cancelled and transmitted (with descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to $, I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for $, being one-twentieth of one per centum on that account, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

To ——— ———, *Cashier of the* ———.

The above letter was addressed to each of the Cashiers of those banks by which the Treasury notes had been transmitted, and the blanks were filled up according to the statement on the other side.

Descriptive List.

Names of cashiers.	Banks.	Amount of Treasury notes transmitted.	Amount of commission.
T. D. Robinson	Bath Bank	$66,474 65	$33 23
Levi Cutler	Cumberland Bank	310,278 92	155 13
S. Gardiner	Narragansett Bank	932 89	46
A. Redington	Waterville Bank	837 41	42
J. Price	New Hampshire Union Bank	322,217 24	161 10
N. Dana	Cheshire Bank	69,263 00	34 63
J. Anderson	Nashville Bank	6,007 80	3 00
S. Frothingham	Bank of United States, Boston	79,396 24	39 69
S. Pierson	Saco Bank	119,980 97	59 99
J. W. Tredwell	Merchants' Bank, Salem	369,058 39	184 52
S. Smith, 2d	Bristol	48,640 00	24 32
N. Smith	Roger Williams Bank	237,323 64	118 66
J. R. Shearman	Newport	181,784 76	90 89
H. R. Pynchon	New Haven	20,694 43	10 34
G. Beach	Phœnix Bank, Hartford	101,451 60	50 72
John W. Yates	New York State Bank, Albany	150,123 53	75 06
T. W. Olcott	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	7,986 77	3 99
J. S. Hunn	Newburg	4,282 42	2 14
M. Hunt	Utica	10,305 00	5 15
J. Nazu	Br. Manufacturing Company, Utica	11,419 37	5 70
W. Nexfor, jun	Br. Manufacturing Company, Poughkeepsie	2,722 67	1 36
W. Fish	Mechanics' Bank, N. Y	2,892,129 41	1,446 06
S. Flewelling	City Bank, New York	2,034,504 16	1,017 25
L. Catlin	Office Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, New York	973 58	48
C. J. Graham	State Bank, Newark	28,663 23	14 33
E. W. Dunham	New Brunswick Bank	653 48	33
H. L. Brown	State Bank, Morris	695 10	34
G. Simpson	S. Girard's Bank	97,686 30	48 84
E. Chauncey	Bank of Pennsylvania	1,538,435 80	769 21
J. Ogilby	Branch Bank, Lancaster	2,276 64	1 13
G. Poe, jr	Branch Bank, Pittsburg	6,451 53	3 22
John Foster	Harrisburg Bank	1,791 72	89
James Cox	Baltimore Bank	509,547 97	254 77
Geo. F. Dunbar	Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	81,632 36	40 81
Jas. L. Hawkins	Franklin Bank, Baltimore	23,395 41	11 69
J. L. M'Kenna	Bank of Alexandria	63,088 84	31 54
W. Dandridge	Bank of Virginia	5,976 24	2 98
J. Wilder	Branch Bank, Petersburg	6,269 72	3 13
A. Baugh	Branch Bank, Farmers', Petersburg	2,512 44	1 25
D. Bradfute	Branch Bank, Farmers', Lynchburg	1,306 96	65
W. H. Haywood	State Bank, North Carolina	96,166 12	48 08
J. Lukins	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Charleston	8,008 00	4 00
J. Marshall	Planters' Bank, Savannah	172,808 72	86 40
T. L. Harman	Louisiana Bank	2,000 00	1 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting the Treasury notes on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Chester County. The bank has acted without authority in disposing of those notes; and I am at a loss to know how they could have been accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States, as they were not included in the Treasurer's draft in favor of that bank. I have, therefore, to request that they may be replaced without delay.

I am, &c.

DAVID TOWNSEND, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 29th ultimo, I will observe that the stock to which you allude was duly received, and that when you render an account for the cost thereof, the printer's bill for advertising may be included therein.

I will just add, that the receipts of the parties from whom you purchased the stock must accompany your account.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1817.

SIR: It appearing that, in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the Manhattan Company has cancelled and transmitted, with descriptive list, to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to $5,006,796 26, I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for $2,103 39, being, with the $400 heretofore paid to the bank, one-twentieth of one per centum on that amount, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Manhattan Company.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 9, 1817.

SIR: Messrs. Thompson and Thatcher, of New London, in Connecticut, having executed a bond, in the usual form, to indemnify the United States, I have to request that you will remit to them, out of the funds placed in your hands for the redemption of Treasury notes payable at Washington, the amount of the original note, of which one-half is herewith transmitted, with one year's interest thereon; and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient authority.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 11, 1817.

SIR: To enable me to give full effect to the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioners of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," it becomes necessary that your institution should select, as soon as practicable, some one of the State banks in Delaware, in order that the Commissioner of Loans may be instructed to deliver to the President thereof, on the last day of the present month, the books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office.

The funds necessary to discharge the quarterly dividends, which for a long time past have not exceeded five hundred dollars, will be remitted by the Treasurer in a draft on one of the State banks in Delaware.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 12, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing $940 in Treasury notes, principal and interest, has been received, and the notes handed over to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

DANIEL BYRNES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 12, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to furnish me with an account of the expenditure of the funds placed in your institution for the redemption of Treasury notes payable at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 13, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th and 10th instant, covering a set of exchange on London for £4,411 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

It has been discovered, since the instruction was given for the purchase of the two former sets of bills on London and Amsterdam, that the appropriation for that object had been previously exhausted. Under this circumstance, therefore, I find myself restrained from causing payment to be made to you for the cost of those bills until Congress shall have made provision therefor.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 15, 1817.

SIR: The letter referred to in yours of the 10th instant was addressed to you by mistake. It was intended for the Cashier of the Easton Bank.

I take this occasion to observe to you that the balance which appears in the return now received from you, to be due from the Bank of Chester County to the Treasurer of the United States, is less by $94 50 than the balance stated by that officer.

I am, &c.

DAVID TOWNSEND, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 15, 1817.

SIR: The Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax having made certain public deposits in the Easton Bank, and placed the same by mistake to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, you are requested to transfer them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and you will transmit to this Department duplicate returns, in which each deposit shall be particularly entered, and which will exhibit the state of the account of that officer with the Easton Bank to the present time.

As the Easton Bank has been since selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent in receiving the public deposits, you will include in this return only such deposits as were made before the receipt of the instructions from the Bank of the United States.

I am, &c.

THOMAS M'KEEN, Esq., *Cashier of the Easton Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 16, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that either Mr. Williams did not correctly comprehend the observations which I made to him, or I did not express myself precisely as I had intended.

I intended to request Mr. Williams to remind you of the necessity there was of applying to Congress, in pursuance of the idea presented in your letter of the 11th April* last, as the composition would be due at the commencement of the year. If the Board should have persevered in the opinion expressed in that letter, the sooner the application should be made the better.

In looking at the letter of the 11th of April* again, I find that an erroneous impression had been made upon my mind by its first perusal. My recollection of it was not only that the Board persevered in its original determination, but that it had, of course, disapproved of your offer to compound. In the course of the conversation this idea was no doubt communicated to Mr. Williams, who appeared never to have heard of the subject. Previous to my conversation with him I had determined to call your attention to the question, but he promised to do it for me.

Your letter of the 11th would have been acknowledged at the time, but as the request made in it was strictly compatible with the duties of the bank and the rights of the Government, (no tax being demandable but on the annual dividend,) it was deemed to be unnecessary to prolong the correspondence.

Presuming that you have not retained a copy of the letter of the 11th April, I have the honor to inclose one.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 27, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, and I approve of the selection made by your institution of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Huntsville, in the Alabama Territory, for a depository of the public moneys.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing an extract of a communication addressed to me by the President of the Bank of Tennessee on the 17th March last, respecting the Treasury notes on special deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

My letter of the 31st of January, requesting the transmission of those notes, was founded on the official reports of the Treasurer of the United States, and on the returns rendered by you as Cashier of

* Private letter.

that bank, both of which agreed in representing the sum of $3,608 16 in Treasury notes as having long been, and as then being, in special deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. By some accident the letter of the President of the bank escaped my attention. But, with the evidence before me, I should have been justified in believing that the President had acted under wrong information when he stated that there were no such notes in deposit. This opinion would have been confirmed by the subsequent returns of the Cashier, (the officer having charge of the moneys and accounts of the bank,) who, for some months afterwards, continued to state that those Treasury notes were still in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer. And it was also known to me that the Treasurer had given no drafts on the Treasury note account of that bank, and without such draft the bank had no authority to pay those notes. If the bank has disposed of those notes in the manner represented, which I can no longer doubt, it has mistaken the wishes of this Department and the interests of the public. But it is still my duty to request that, if the notes cannot be transmitted, others to an equal amount may be transmitted in their stead.

I am, &c., sir, yours, &c.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to remit to you, for the use of the Merchants' Bank of Salem, a draft on the Bank of the United States for $16 93, being the amount of a commission, at one-fourth per cent., allowed on $6,774, subscriptions procured towards the loan of $18,452,800.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that you will explain why the returns required by my letter of the 4th ultimo have not been rendered.

You will also be pleased to explain why the private monthly returns of the state of the State Bank of North Carolina, required by my circular instruction of the 29th of April last, have not been rendered.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1817.

SIR: It appearing that since the 1st instant, and in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the City Bank of New York has cancelled and transmitted (with a descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to $616,977, I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for $308 48, being one-twentieth of one per centum on that amount, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of the City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1817.

SIR: On examining the charge preferred by the State Bank of Boston for compensation for its services in relation to Treasury notes, it appears that the only service for which any claim can be admitted on the part of the bank is that performed under the instructions of this Department, relative to the transmission of those notes to the Treasurer, it having been decided by my predecessor that the receiving and paying of Treasury notes is a service that belongs to the bank. For the trouble of performing the duties required by the instructions above referred to, in cancelling and transmitting the notes, and preparing descriptive lists, &c., it has been considered that a commission of one-twentieth of one per cent. will be ample compensation. I have therefore instructed the Treasurer to remit to you, for the use of the bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for $4,063 57, being the amount of that commission on the sum of $8,127,157 23, which I find has been transmitted at various times by the bank.

It may be proper to remark, that the same rate of compensation has been adopted for all other banks by which the like services have been performed. I observe with surprise that the Treasury notes which were withdrawn by the bank, at different times, from the notes in its charge belonging to the Treasurer, have not been replaced. I request that this may be done without delay. The Directors are perhaps not aware that although the amount so withdrawn had been the same as that now awarded, that mode of paying itself, on the part of the bank, would have been illegal as well as irregular. The claim of the bank, like other claims against the United States, required to be settled according to law before it could be paid; and even then, the law prohibits its payment in Treasury notes.

I am, &c.

GEO. HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 20, 1817.

SIR: From the returns of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at New Orleans it appears that Treasury notes to a considerable amount have been deposited in that office to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer. By an act of Congress, passed at the last session, those notes cannot be put again into circulation, and it is desirable that they should be returned to this Department as soon as possible I have therefore to request that you will cancel them by striking a punch through them, and transmit them, with a descriptive list, to the Treasurer of the United States, charging the amount in your account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, New Orleans.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 20, 1817.

SIR: By your last return I perceive that you have withdrawn the deposit of $24 21, made by Samuel Conrad, until it shall be explained. But as you have doubtless given a certificate for the amount, and as the necessary information may, perhaps, be hereafter received at the Treasury from the parties by whom the money was paid, it is better that the deposit remain in bank to the credit of the Treasurer. You will therefore be pleased to put it back in your next return.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 22, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to observe that the selection of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, for a depository of the public moneys, is approved.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 27, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing the return of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at New York. In the subsequent returns you will be pleased to state any deposits that may be in that office to the credit of any public officer or agent (naming him) holding public moneys.

I am, &c.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant, covering three certificates of stock transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, has been duly received.

As there is little probability of your being able to make any further purchases of stock whilst the present prices are sustained, it will be advisable that you render an account for the parcel already purchased, accompanied with the receipts of the persons from whom bought, and observing, also, to charge your commission thereon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 31, 1817.

SIR: By the last return of the state of the Bank of the United States there appears to be due by the bank to the Treasurer of the United States, for small Treasury notes, $860. As I do not recollect that this item has appeared in any of the returns of the Treasurer's account, you will be pleased to explain it.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1818.

SIR: In consideration of the circumstances stated in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am willing that the Bank of Chester County should account for the balance of Treasury notes due to the Treasurer of the United States as cash, and I shall not require the interest which the bank has offered to allow.

The difference in the balance due to the Treasurer, as stated by that officer, and by the bank, arises from a charge made by the bank on the 15th December, 1815, of $94 50, as being the "amount of composition credited in a former account, which has since been paid to J. Nailor, Collector." But, as no such credit appears in any of the previous returns of the bank, the charge is held to be erroneous, and therefore is not admitted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. TOWNSEND, Esq. *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1818.

SIR: You will be pleased to cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner heretofore prescribed, the balance of small Treasury notes remaining to his credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1818.

SIR: On examination it appears that the amount of Treasury notes stated in your letter of the 29th ultimo to have been transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States by the Merchants' Bank, Salem, is correct. I will accordingly direct that a remittance be made to you on behalf of the bank, for a commission of one-twentieth of one per cent. on $231,514 60, the amount of the excess over the sum on which the commission has already been paid.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1818.

SIR: It is believed that in many instances Treasury notes have been paid into the offices of the Bank of the United States, and other banks employed by it to receive the public deposits for the use of the Treasury, and, for want of particular instructions on the subject, have been entered and accounted for by them as cash. As by law such notes cannot be reissued, and as it is my desire that they should all be returned without delay to this Department, I have to request that you will instruct all the offices and banks employed on behalf of the Bank of the United States to cancel all Treasury notes which they may have received for the use of the Treasury, and to transmit them, with a descriptive list thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States. The list also to state when and by whom the notes were deposited, and the amount of interest that had accrued on them at the time of their being deposited, if such interest was credited as part of the deposit. Those offices and banks are to pursue the like course with every subsequent deposit of Treasury notes, and charge the amount so transmitted to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury; observing, however, that the amount charged of principal and interest does not exceed the amount of principal and interest credited.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 10, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, with its inclosure. As it appears therefrom that the deposits made in the Easton Bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, have been kept distinct from those made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that a return of them has been rendered to the Bank of the United States since its adoption of the Easton Bank as its agent, it will not be necessary to make the transfer required by my letter of the 15th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

THOMAS MCKEEN, Esq., *Cashier of the Easton Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 10, 1818.

SIR: Certain public deposits in the Russelville Branch Bank, Kentucky, which should have been entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, having been erroneously made to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, I have to request that you will authorize the Cashier of the Russelville Branch Bank to transfer all such deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, conformably to my instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo is received. A draft will be remitted to you for the commission on $21,000, which sum was omitted in copying the list on which the former commission was computed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. GARDINER, Esq., *Cashier of the Narragansett Bank, Wickford, Rhode Island.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1818.

SIR: By a certificate granted to C. P. Van Ness, late Collector at Burlington, it appears that on the 15th of July last he deposited in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank at Albany, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, $1,189, in Treasury notes, and interest, which sum is credited in the returns of the bank as a deposit in cash.

This kind of proceeding on the part of any bank cannot be allowed; and I have instructed the Cashier of the bank to require of all those banks employed as its agents in receiving the public moneys that they transmit to the Treasurer of the United States all such Treasury notes as they may have received, or may hereafter receive, and charge the amount to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury.

This course you will pursue with the notes in question, and with any others received by you on public account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1818.

SIR: By your letter of the 5th instant,* which has just been received, it appears that you have totally misunderstood the purport of mine of the 4th of November and 17th of December last. Those letters were addressed to you, as Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh, and the papers they call for are returns of the accounts of that bank with the Treasurer of the United States, and with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, as well as the private return of the state of that bank. I request, therefore, that you will refer to those letters, and that you will, without delay, transmit those returns conformably to the instructions therein contained.

I think it proper to inform you that the certificates of which you speak in your letter, as having been forwarded by yourself, and by Mr. Cook, as deputy clerk, have not been received by me; nor do I understand of what kind they are, or for what reason they have been forwarded, as no certificates have been required by me.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 13, 1818.

SIR: You will be pleased to cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, with a descriptive list, the small Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

* This is not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 13, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the return of the account of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania with the Treasurer of the United States, dated on the 29th ultimo; but, as that return commences on June 30, (with a balance of $5,567,) and as the preceding return received at my office ended on April 22, (with a balance of $26,750 42,) you will be pleased to transmit, without delay, a return embracing the intermediate period.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. M. ESPY, Esq., *Cashier of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 14, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, with a descriptive list, the Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in the Manhattan Company.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 16, 1818.

SIR: The accounts of William White, late Commissioner of Loans, have been examined at the Treasury, and the result appears to be conformable to the information contained in your letter of the 14th of October last, excepting the trifling sum of twenty-six cents less than the amount stated to have been advanced by your institution on account of the dividends on the public debt.

With a view, therefore, of closing the accounts of the said Commissioner of Loans, now standing open on the books of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, I have to request that, upon the receipt of this letter, you deposit in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, $235,590 80, observing to take duplicate receipts therefor, specifying that the same was for account of William White, late Commissioner of Loans and Agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, one of which receipts you will be pleased to transmit to this office. When this operation shall have been effected, the President of the Bank of the United States, in conformity with his instructions of this date, will pay to your institution $26,626 45, for which duplicate receipts must be given, stating the same to be for advances made by your institution on account of the dividends on the public debt.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 16, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or any other place in Great Britain, payable in London, for the precise sum of ten thousand dollars, and forward the same, with an account in the usual form, to this office.

I will just add, that these bills being for the use of the Department of State, no commission on the cost can be allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 20, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that the only service in relation to Treasury notes, for which I am authorized to make compensation to the Cumberland Bank, is that for which the commission has already been remitted to you.

The additional labor of which you speak as having been performed by you in relation to those notes was performed by you as an officer of that bank. That labor was incidental to the agency of the bank in receiving and paying the public moneys in the disordered state of the circulating medium. If this agency, with its attendant trouble and advantages, had been, on the whole, unacceptable to the bank, the bank was always at liberty to decline it. As the bank did not decline it, and as no compensation was at the time claimed by the bank, or promised by this Department, it was not doubted that the bank concurred in regarding it as one of those duties for which it enjoyed an equivalent in its connexion with the Treasury.

On a similar view of the subject, it was early decided by my predecessor that such services constituted no claim to compensation, and I see no necessity for departing from his decision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank, Portland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 20, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant.

The account some time since forwarded by you for a balance of interest due to the New Hampshire Union Bank, and for expenses incurred in collecting a Treasury draft on the Cheshire Bank, has been admitted, and when it has passed through the usual forms of the Treasury a draft will be sent to you on behalf of the bank for the amount.

Though it would have been agreeable to find that the compensation allowed for cancelling, &c., the Treasury notes remitted by the New Hampshire Union Bank had met the approbation of the Directors, I am well satisfied, on every view of the subject, that it is fully equal to the service.

With respect to the additional trouble of those notes, for which the bank claims compensation, I have to observe that it resulted from the connexion between the bank and the Treasury. That as no compensation was claimed at the time, nor any promised by this Department, and as the bank did not decline the agency, it was concluded that the bank concurred in the opinion that the trouble was counterbalanced by the advantages of the connexion.

On similar grounds it was early decided by my predecessor that services constituted no claim to compensation, and I see no necessity for departing from his decision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 20, 1818.

SIR: Application having been made to me by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe for the names of the public agents who have been directed to deposit in that office, I presume it has commenced its operations, and is ready to receive and pay the public moneys. Be pleased to inform me if my impression is correct.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 22, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant.

Considering that, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th of July last, I have permitted a considerable sum of the public moneys to remain on deposit in your institution for a period of six months, I must confess that I was not prepared to hear of any objection to the transfer of it at this time; more especially as the mode adopted for closing the accounts of the late Commissioner of Loans, as well on the books of the Treasury as on those of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is in exact conformity with the one proposed at the conclusion of your said letter. Considering also that the funds placed in the hands of Mr. White, in his capacity of Agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, cannot be applied to the payment of the dividends on the public debt without causing confusion in his accounts at the Treasury, I shall expect that, without further delay, you comply with the request contained in my letter to you of the 16th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 26, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 22d instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange, amounting to £2,205 16 7 sterling; the cost whereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 27, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to inform you that the only public agent who has been specially instructed by this Department to deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe is the Receiver of Public Moneys at that place. The Collectors of Internal Duties, as you will perceive by the inclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Revenue, are at liberty to deposit in

any of the offices or banks employed by the Bank of the United States; always, however, giving a preference to a branch of the Bank of the United States, when it may be found equally convenient with other banks.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. G. CLAYPOOL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 2, 1818.

SIR: It being necessary that the stock purchased by Mr. Waterman, late Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank, under the instructions to him of the 11th of June last, should be placed on the books of the Treasury, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause certificates of transfer to be issued for said stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and forwarded to this office as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 4, 1818.

SIR: At the request of one of the most respectable of the western banks, I have agreed that the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank as a special deposit shall be added to the amount standing to his credit as a cash deposit, and that the whole shall be considered and accounted for by the bank as cash; and that this sum shall be paid to an Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, in such money as it will receive as cash, in equal installments, payable at liberal periods, with interest; the bank, however, to have the right of paying any of the installments before the time stipulated, in order to save the interest which would accrue thereon.

It is believed that such an arrangement would be desirable to the other western banks by which balances are owing to the Treasurer; and as it is my wish to afford them all the accommodation consistent with the public interest, I propose it to you on behalf of the Bank of ——, the payments to be made at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

If the Bank of —— accedes to this proposition, you will be pleased to give me the earliest information thereof, in order to prevent the execution of the measures which had been previously directed for transferring the balance due by it to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Muskingum Bank.*
J. BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Louisville Branch Bank,*
ZEBULON FITCH, Esq., *Cashier of the Western Reserve Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 4, 1818.

SIR: In consideration of the advantages of having a bank of deposit for the public moneys at Vincennes, it is proposed that the Bank of Vincennes shall continue to be employed for that purpose, on the following conditions:

That, at the expiration of three months, the amount of public moneys which may have been deposited in that bank in the course of the first month be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville; and that at the end of another month, the second month's deposit be transferred, in like manner, and so on at the end of every succeeding month, so as to leave constantly to the Bank of Vincennes the benefit of two month's deposit, as an equivalent for the trouble and risk it may incur in receiving and transmitting those moneys. That all drafts of the Treasurer which the public service may require to be paid at Vincennes shall be paid by that bank, and the amount deducted from the sum to be transferred at the end of the month in which the same shall have been paid; but if, from any unforeseen necessity, (which, however, it is believed will never occur,) the amount of such drafts shall exceed the sum to be transferred at the end of that month, the drafts shall nevertheless be paid, and the bank shall be entitled to an equivalent accommodation by extending the time when the next transfers are to be made. That the bank shall continue to transmit, as at present, monthly returns of its situation; and if at any time, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public moneys shall be insecure in that bank, the same may be withdrawn whenever he may deem proper; but in such case the bank shall have the indulgence as to time, which is contemplated in the foregoing proposition, so far as may be consistent with the public interest. But if from any other cause it may be the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of the Bank of Vincennes, he shall be at liberty to do so; and in that case the public moneys then in that bank shall be transferred by it, monthly, as above proposed.

If these terms are acceded to by the Bank of Vincennes, you will be pleased to give me the earliest information thereof.

It may be necessary to observe that the proposed arrangement relates only to such deposits as may be made after I am informed of its acceptance of the bank. The public moneys now in the Bank of Vincennes are at the disposition of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BLACKFORD, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 14, 1818.

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter addressed to you on the 28th November last, to which I request your early attention, as the delay which has already taken place produces serious inconvenience to the accounts of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PAUL MORROW, Esq., *Cashier of the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, Greensburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 16, 1818.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I inclose to you a duplicate of my letter of the 24th of November last, and have only to add thereto that you are to consider the instructions contained in the first paragraph of said letter, in relation to the purchase of stock, as being still in force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 16, 1818.

SIR: It appears that several deposits of public moneys have been made in the Virginia Saline Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return has been rendered to this Department. I have, therefore, to request that you will transmit to me, as soon as possible, a statement of all such deposits from the date of your former return, viz: the 30th March, 1816.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

J. WEBSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 20, 1818.

SIR: I annex the copy of a letter to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States respecting a draft of $50,000, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on that bank, and made payable at the Bank of Augusta.

Although the public funds in the Bank of Augusta may be insufficient, I presume that, in consideration of its connexion with the Bank of the United States and of the public convenience, it will have no objection to discharge the draft.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 20, 1818.

SIR: No duplicate return of the account of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, has been received by me since that dated October 31, 1817. Nor has the private monthly return of the state of that office, required by my circular instructions, ever been received. You will, therefore, be pleased to transmit those returns without delay.

I have also to call your attention to my letter of the 20th of December last, respecting the Treasury notes on deposit in your office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 20, 1818.

SIR: The public service requiring the sum of $50,000 to be placed in the hands of the Deputy Quartermaster General, at Augusta, the Treasurer has drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Bank of Augusta, for that amount. But as the public moneys in this bank are probably insufficient to meet this draft, I have thought it best to give you this information, that the necessary funds may be placed there.

The draft will be remitted to Augusta by the mail of to-morrow; and, at the same time, I will transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of Augusta a copy of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1818.

SIR: It having been represented to me by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the undermentioned documents are essentially necessary to a correct adjustment of the accounts of the late Commissioners of Loans, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause me to be furnished with them as soon as convenient.

1st. A statement of all the Treasury notes in their various denominations, prepared, signed, and issued by you to the several Commissioners of Loans and Register of the Treasury.

2d. A statement of Mississippi stock certificates, their various denominations, prepared, printed, and transmitted by you to the Register of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo was received by yesterday's mail. There can be no objection made to the disposition of a part of the five per cent. stock proposed in your letter. It is uncertain whether Congress will authorize the redemption of that stock; but if the authority should be given, it is not probable that much of it will be redeemed before the year 1820.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1818.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that this Department is disposed to do everything that can be done to support the bank against the pressure which is making upon it. The inclosed proposition, which was submitted to the President last autumn, has been this day sanctioned by him. I will thank you to give the necessary instructions to the offices and State banks connected with your institution to carry the arrangement into effect.

I do not know what measure of a general nature can be adopted to protect the bank against the attacks of the eastern banks, as described in your letter. The prohibition of the exportation of specie has never been effectual in any country, and has, everywhere, the inevitable effect of depraving the mercantile class. I do not believe that a measure of that kind would succeed if supported by the Executive branch of the Government. I am, in fact, by no means convinced that it ought to succeed. It appears to me to be an evil that must be left to cure itself.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1818.

SIR: It appears that on June 29, 1816, the Postmaster at New York, acting, as is presumed, under an erroneous idea that the Bank of America was authorized to receive the public deposits, paid into that bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, $8,953 60. As no return of that deposit has been made to this Department, I have now to request that an account may be transmitted, and that if any other public moneys remain in that bank they, also, may be stated.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of America, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1818.

SIR: I annex the copy of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, on November 4, 1817, requesting the transmission of certain returns to this Department. To my great surprise this request, though repeated on the 17th December and again on the 12th January

last, has not been complied with. I therefore refer the request to you in the hope that the necessity of any other measure may be obviated.

It will be necessary, also, to transmit the private monthly returns of the state of the bank, required by my circular instruction of the 29th April, and referred to in my letter of the 17th December last, to the Cashier.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: I will thank you to inform me whether the due bills of the Bank of Somerset, on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, have been presented for payment; and, also, what prospect there is of recovering the amount either by legal means or otherwise.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 26th ultimo. In the proposition which I addressed to the Bank of Muskingum on the 4th ultimo, while I consulted the accommodation of the Bank of Muskingum by giving it a liberal credit, I had also in view the convenience of the Treasury by diminishing the amount of special deposits. This latter object would be entirely defeated by acceding to your proposal of transferring the special deposit to the Bank of the United States, and leaving the cash deposit on interest in the Bank of Muskingum. I am therefore under the necessity of declining that arrangement; and when you take into view the great length of time that the large amount of Treasury moneys in the Bank of Muskingum has been suffered to lie undisturbed and untouched, you will do me the justice to admit that in doing so I am not wanting in regard for the convenience of that bank.

I am willing, however, to accede to the alternative you propose, with some modification. In consequence of your omitting to forward the returns of the Treasurer's account since the 30th June last, I am not informed of the precise amount of cash or special deposit to the credit of that officer in the Bank of Muskingum. At that time it was $36,000 in cash and $54,784 in special. These two sums will be transferred forthwith to the Bank of the United States; and I agree that whatever moneys may have been received since the 30th of June, whether in cash or in special deposit, may remain in the Bank of Muskingum for six months on interest, on condition that the bank will, at the expiration of that time, place the amount thereof, principal and interest, in cash, in the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington or Baltimore, it being understood that the Bank of Muskingum may pay the whole or any part of that amount sooner if convenient; and that the interest thereon shall then cease.

You will be pleased to inform me whether or not the bank accedes to this arrangement, and, at the same time, to transmit the usual return of the Treasurer's account from the 30th June last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1818.

SIR: The account transmitted by you some time ago for interest claimed by the Merchants' Bank of Salem was duly received. According to the arrangement between the late Secretary of the Treasury and that bank, interest was to have been allowed on the payments made by the bank on the one side, and on the deposits made to the credit of the Treasurer on the other side, until the settlement of the account. In your account of interest, however, you have embraced only that period most favorable to the bank, as, both before and afterwards, the balance was uniformly in favor of the Treasurer; and you have omitted to give credit for any interest on the public deposits even during that period. If the question of interest is entered into at all between the Treasury and the bank, the calculation must be made on both sides to the closing of the account, which took place in June last, by the transfer of the public moneys in the Merchants' Bank to the Bank of the United States.

The balance of interest would then be considerably against the bank, and that balance, by the tenor of the agreement before alluded to, the Treasury would be entitled to claim.

I think, however, that, as the moneys in the Merchants' Bank were not then wanted for the public service, I am at liberty, in consideration of the connexion heretofore existing between that bank and the Treasury, to waive this claim; as I entertain the most friendly disposition towards the bank, it gives me pleasure to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have to request that, if the Deputy Quartermaster General at Milledgeville should need it, you will do me the favor to assist him with cash for a Treasury draft this day remitted to him, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, for twenty thousand dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS *of the Branch Bank at Milledgeville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1818.

SIR: During the continuation of hostilities with the Creek Indians, considerable funds will be required in the State of Georgia to meet the military expenditure in that quarter. I have therefore to request that the Treasury moneys at Savannah may be reserved for that purpose, and that one hundred thousand dollars may also be placed at Augusta, without delay.

You will be pleased to inform me when the Office of Discount and Deposit at Augusta is in operation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1818.

SIR: During the prosecution of the war with the Indians, considerable sums of money must necessarily be expended in the settled parts of the State nearest to the theatre of war.

Milledgeville is the nearest point to that theatre where it would be safe to conduct extensive moneyed transactions. At present the funds applicable to the support of the troops are in Savannah and Charleston. They may, however, be placed at Augusta, if they could be applied with more facility from that place than those previously mentioned. I am not acquainted with the commercial connexion which exists between Milledgeville and Savannah, but suppose it to be greater than between the former place and Augusta. The office under your direction I understand to be a branch of the State Bank established in Savannah. At this season of the year it is presumed that the rate of exchange between Milledgeville and Savannah must be favorable to the latter place. If the facts and opinions here presented should be correct, it will be advantageous for the bank at Milledgeville to take the drafts of the Government payable in Savannah by the Branch Bank of the United States established there. It will, no doubt, be more convenient for the offices who have to disburse the public money for transporting the baggage, &c., of the troops, to obtain it at Milledgeville than at Augusta or Savannah. The drafts, it is presumed, can be easily arranged between the State Bank and office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah. Should you be disposed to advance the contents of such bills, I will thank you to inform me of it without delay, and also communicate the circumstance to the commanding general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the State Bank, at Milledgeville, Georgia.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 1, 1818.

SIR: There are in the Treasury of the United States notes of "The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria" to a considerable amount, which were received in various parts of the country; and in order that measures may be taken to obtain the payment, I have to request that you will ascertain and inform me what persons are authorized to settle the affairs of that bank; or, if there are no persons so authorized, that you will procure and transmit a list of the stockholders, which, I understand, may be found on the files or records of the District Court of the United States at Alexandria.

I shall also be glad to receive from you any information that you may be able to collect respecting the means that exist or the measures that have been taken on the part of those concerned for discharging the debts of that bank, and generally any other information that may be useful towards securing the payment of the notes now held by the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1818.

SIR: It is represented by Mr. Hoskins, Collector of the Internal Duties for the first district of North Carolina, that the Cashier of the branch of the State Bank at Edenton refuses to receive the public

deposits, stating that he is instructed to do so by you. I will thank you to inform me whether this instruction applies only to that branch, or whether the State Bank and all its branches have discontinued to receive the public deposits. I shall be glad to receive your answer without delay, in order that the necessary instructions may be given to the Collectors.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 6, 1818.

SIR: By referring to your statement of the Bank of the United States, of the 23d ultimo, it appears that there is in possession of the bank, funded debt of the United States of various descriptions, four hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars, fifty eight cents. As the same statement presents an item of funded debt pledged as security for bills and notes discounted, it is presumed that the former must be stock paid to the bank by the subscribers. The amount held in Europe is also stated to be $2,054,264 26. I will thank you to inform me, as early as possible, whether the first item, and the difference between the last mentioned sum and $2,000,000, is not stock held by the bank, subject to the right of redemption, secured to the United States under the charter.

I will also thank you to give me such information, in conformity with the inclosed resolution of the Senate, as you can readily furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 6, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the account of the Bank of Muskingum, with the Treasurer of the United States, which you transmitted to that officer, under date of the 28th of February last, you charge him with $1,126, n notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, paid E. Salamon, Cashier, Lexington.

This charge is irregular, inasmuch as, without express authority from me, no deduction can be made in the account of the Treasurer's moneys in the bank but in satisfaction of that officer's drafts. You will therefore be pleased to explain the transaction alluded to, that such order may be taken respecting it as may be found necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 13, 1818.

SIR: I annex a list of Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States which have omitted to make the monthly returns required by the regulations of this Department of the state or situation of their affairs. And I have to request that you will be pleased to give directions that those returns may be immediately rendered for the time that has already elapsed, and that they may be transmitted with the strictest punctuality in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

Offices of Discount and Deposit at Providence, Middletown, Fayetteville, Lexington, Louisville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Portsmouth, (none since 1st of December;) Richmond, (none since 1st of October.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT *April* 14, 1818.

SIR: In consideration of the advantages of having a Bank of Deposit at Vincennes, I proposed to the bank of that place that it should continue to receive the public moneys on certain conditions. The conditions which are contained in the annexed "extract" have been accepted. It would be more convenient, however, that that bank should be employed as an agent of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, than directly by the Treasury. And, if the terms which have been agreed upon are acceptable to the Bank of the United States, I have to request that you will be pleased to make an arrangement for that purpose.

The Bank of Vincennes has been given distinctly to understand that this agreement has no relation to the public moneys now on deposit with it, but that those are at the disposition of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

[The above letter was accompanied by an extract from the letter to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes, dated February 4, 1818.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 14, 1818.

SIR: It appears that several sums of public money have been deposited by Collectors of Internal Duties in the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. These deposits were erroneously made in that bank, and in that manner. I have therefore to request they may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that you will transmit the usual returns thereof without delay to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE BEACH, Esq., *Cashier of the Phœnix Bank, Hartford.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 17, 1818.

SIR: It appears that the sum of $32, credited by the Bank of the United States, on the 15th of November last, as a deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, by W. Sterrett, Collector of the second district, Ohio, was erroneously passed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. You will, therefore, be pleased to instruct the Cashier of that office to place the money at the disposal of the parties to whom it belongs; and you will, accordingly, charge it in your return of the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 18, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of six thousand three hundred pounds, six shillings, and two pence sterling, and forward the same to this office, accompanied by an account and vouchers, in the usual form. It is proper to add that no commission can be allowed on the purchase of these bills.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 20, 1818.

SIR: It appears by a duplicate certificate, signed by J. Houstin, Assistant Cashier, that, on the 21st of November last, Gilbert Aspenwall, on behalf of Bird, Savage & Bird, deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of the United States, $1,227 24; which sum has not been credited in the return of the Treasurer's account. I have to request that the omission may be supplied in the next return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of Bank of United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1818.

SIR: I have inclosed, for the consideration of the Board of Directors, a letter from the President of the State Bank of North Carolina, and another from W. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.

In referring the selection of the State Banks which were to be used as places of deposit to the Bank of the United States, I expected that the terms upon which the public money was deposited would be defined, so as to remove all just ground of complaint. During the existence of the former Bank of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury made arrangements with the different State Banks, by which they engaged to transmit the money to the principal places of expenditure upon sixty days' notice. All drafts payable at the bank for local disbursements were discharged at sight.

If the bank had entered into specific arrangements of this nature no complaint could have arisen.

In the cases under consideration it does appear to me that the bills of the Bank of the United States, wherever issued, ought to have been received. In both cases they were public money, and offered to the offices concerned as public money. In paying over the public moneys, every just and reasonable facility ought to be afforded to the banks with which the public money has been deposited, and I am persuaded that the intention of the Board of Directors has not been correctly interpreted by the offices at Fayetteville and Pittsburg.

As the direct tax is nearly collected in the State of North Carolina, it is not very important that Salisbury or Raleigh should be continued as places of deposit, but it would be convenient that they should be so for a few months longer. The money collected at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, cannot, with convenience, be deposited at Fayetteville. It is probable that the offices of the State Bank

at Edenton and Wilmington will enter into arrangements for the periodical transmission of the public money deposited with them to such places as shall be agreed upon; it being understood that all disbursements made on public account shall be made through them, respectively.

If the Board of Directors shall not be disposed to enter into arrangements of this nature, I shall, myself, adopt the measures necessary to effect it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1818.

SIR: I have delayed answering your letter of the 4th instant in the expectation that Congress would have authorized the purchase of stock above par; but as that body adjourned without passing any act of that nature, it follows, of course, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund cannot authorize the purchase of three per cent. stock at a higher rate than sixty-five per cent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 23, 1818.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter of the 13th instant, just received from the President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville. It appears advisable that the draft alluded to should be presented without delay. By the agreement with that bank the payment is to be made in gold or silver, or in the paper of banks which "pay their bills on demand in specie."

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 28, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will consider the instructions contained in my letter to you of the 11th of June, 1817, authorizing the purchase of the evidences of the public debt, as being revoked. And that you will be pleased to transmit to the Treasury, for adjustment, an account of the stock (if any) purchased by you under the said instructions, and for which you have not yet been paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*
S. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*
N. WATERMAN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*
H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*
L. CATLIN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*
JONA. SMITH, *Cashier of the United States Bank.*
J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*
RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*
J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*
W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier of the State Bank, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I have to inform you that your wish to have the transfer of the Treasury balance in the Bank of Muskingum delayed for two or three weeks will be complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with the statement which it inclosed.

In reply to the suggestion which you make of the expediency of redeeming the whole amount of funded debt now held by the bank, I have the honor to state that, if the interest of the bank does not require this stock to be disposed of, I should prefer that the question should be postponed until the 30th September next. The great amount of the appropriations made during the late session of Congress beyond the estimates, the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem one-half of the Louisiana debt on the 21st October next, and the repeal of the internal duties, render it doubtful whether the state of the Treasury will, at this moment, justify the disbursement which the redemption of the stock now held by the bank would require. Another circumstance has contributed to increase my doubts upon this subject. During the last year authority was given to our bankers at London and Amsterdam to purchase the Louisiana stock held in Europe under certain restrictions. Under this authority purchases have been recently made in London to an amount which renders it probable considerable sums will be obtained before the order to discontinue shall be received.

If it is convenient to the bank to let the subject rest until the 30th September, I shall then be able to ascertain whether the state of the Treasury will justify the redemption of the stock in question. If it is, however, the intention of the bank to sell this stock, in order to facilitate its appropriate operations, I will, upon the necessary information being given to the Department, consult the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund upon it.

I have the honor to inform you that the funds at Charleston will be sufficient for the demands of the Government in that section of the Union.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the following sums, viz:

One or more sets on London for a sum not exceeding £15,000.

One or more sets on Amsterdam for the precise amount of $20,000.

The cost of these bills being chargeable to the different appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above mentioned sums. Upon the amount of the sterling bills you will be entitled to a commission of one-fourth of one per centum, but those on Amsterdam being intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed thereon.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of $40,000.

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of $70,000.

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of $20,000.

The cost of these bills being chargeable to different appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above mentioned sums; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will cancel and transmit, in the usual manner, to the Treasurer of the United States, the small Treasury notes remaining to his credit with the Manhattan Company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will instruct the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg to receive from Peter Wilson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Steubenville, the deposit respecting which the

said Wilson wrote to the Cashier of that office; provided that the amount of the special part of such deposit shall not exceed $20,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: Presuming that there is difficulty in replacing the Treasury notes referred to in my letter of the 17th December last, I am not disposed, in consideration of the connexion heretofore existing between this Department and the Bank of Tennessee, to press the matter. The amount will, therefore, be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer's cash account with that bank, and will be drawn for accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: If there be among the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States any notes of the "Bank of Somerset," or "Merchants' Bank of Alexandria," I have to request that they may be transmitted, as soon as possible, to that officer. In order to provide against any accident that may occur in the transmission of such notes, you will be pleased to preserve a descriptive list thereof, duly authenticated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that all the notes of the *Bank of Somerset*, which form part of the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States and its offices and agent banks, may be transmitted, as soon as possible, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore. As it is intended that these notes shall be placed to the credit of the special deposit account of the Treasurer with the office at Baltimore, they will be charged to that officer by the Bank of the United States. In order to provide for any accident that may occur in the transmission of these notes, it will be proper that a descriptive list, duly authenticated, may be preserved by the office or bank transmitting the same.

I have also to request that all the notes of the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria* on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer may be charged and transmitted in like manner, and with like precautions, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 6, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 29th ultimo and 2d instant, the first covering the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, and the latter your account for the purchase of stock. It is proper, however, to inform you that the third and fourth bills of the above mentioned bills of exchange have not been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on London for £4,500 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 8, 1818.

SIR: The inclosed is a postscript of a letter to the Treasurer of the United States from the Agent for paying Invalid Pensions in the Missouri Territory, dated at St. Louis on the 12th ultimo. If there are among the Treasury moneys any notes of the Bank of St. Louis, it may be advisable to take measures to secure the payment of them. At the same time, I would suggest that the real state of that bank may be better than this writer supposes, and I would recommend that, in any proceedings that may be necessary, all the indulgence may be shown to the bank which may be consistent with the interest of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 11, 1818.

SIR: It appears that Amos Edwards, Collector of the Internal Duties for the sixth district of Kentucky, deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Glasgow Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the following sums, viz: $2,377 76; $4,500; $103 89; and that the Cashier refuses to permit him to withdraw them without your order, for which purpose he states he has forwarded the certificates to you. You will therefore be pleased to transfer these sums to the Bank of the United States as a deposit to the credit of the Treasurer by the said Collector. A letter from the Collector to the Commissioner of the Revenue, explanatory of this transaction, is inclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, covering the first and second bills of seven sets of exchange on London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, amounting to fifteen thousand pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of the Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 12, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant and its inclosures, relative to the refusal of the Virginia Saline Bank to discharge the Treasurer's draft and certain of its notes belonging to the Treasury, have been received. In order that other measures may be adopted to obtain payment, I have to request that you will transmit the draft in question, and any notes of that bank that may be held by you for the use of the Treasury, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, to be placed to a special account; and you will charge the amount to the Treasurer.

I will thank you for any information which your agent may have obtained relative to the affairs of that bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 12, 1818.

SIR: I am just informed by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States that you have refused payment of the Treasurer's draft for the amount of public deposits made in the Virginia Saline Bank, and also of some of its notes which had been received in payment of dues to the United States, and deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg.

I am unwilling to suppose that this refusal arises from bad faith on the part of those concerned in the bank. I should be glad, however, to receive from you some satisfactory explanation of the matter, and, at the same time, to be informed of your intentions respecting the discharge of this debt. An early communication on this point is expected.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the following precise amounts, viz:

On London or on Liverpool, payable in London, for $10,000.

On Amsterdam or on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for $5,500.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with an account in the usual form; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1818.

SIR: The inclosed letter from the President of the Bank of Virginia is submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors.

In connexion with this subject, you will pardon me for again calling your attention to the case of the State Bank of North Carolina.

It is not my intention to inquire at this time whether the offices of the bank have in these and other cases which have been laid before you by this Department, and which may hereafter be submitted, correctly interpreted the rules prescribed for the government of their conduct by the parent institution. My principal object is, to impress upon the Board the necessity which will probably always exist of employing in some parts of the Union State banks as places of intermediate deposit. If the failure of the United States Bank to define the conditions upon which such banks are to be the temporary depositories of the public money, or if the conditions exacted by it should be the cause of refusal on the part of such banks to perform this service, the Treasury Department will be compelled to offer such terms as will be accepted.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have determined to redeem one-half of the Louisiana debt on the 21st October next. To effect this object, it is probable that nearly the whole of the money then in the Treasury will be necessary. It becomes, therefore, extremely important to change the special deposit into cash with the least possible delay. Preparatory to this end, it is necessary to ascertain where the sums thus denominated are now deposited, the amount at each place, and, as far as it is consistent with despatch, the kind of bills or notes of which each deposit is *principally* composed.

It is not expected that the bank is prepared to give an accurate list of the notes composing each deposit, but if that information can be given without delay, it will be so much the more acceptable, as it was not expected.

I will thank you to inform me of the measures which have been lately adopted to reduce the special deposit, those which are contemplated, and the probable success which is anticipated from them. If there is a reasonable prospect of success, I shall be disposed to leave the subject in the hands of the bank; but if the measures which are hereafter pursued are not likely to be more successful than those which have already been attempted, it will be necessary to send a special agent through the parts of the Union where this description of paper has accumulated.

An early reply to this letter, especially to that part of it which relates to the special deposit, is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 14, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, covering the first and second bills of four sets of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on England, amounting to £9,000 sterling, with the account and vouchers for the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1818.

SIR: In transmitting the inclosed paper to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, it is my duty to state that the representative of the State of Indiana expressed himself most strongly against the application, and declared that he believed the general sense of the State to be against the establishment of an office within its limits.

I believe Mr. Noble, the other Senator from the State, united with him in this opinion. General Taylor, however, insisted that the papers should be submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors, and that an answer should be given to the applicants in Vincennes as soon as the question should be decided.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1818.

SIR: By the returns of the Bank of Chambersburg, rendered on the 3d and 30th of September, 1817, it appears that the Treasurer of the United States has credit twice for $1,800, internal duties, and $535, direct tax, deposited on the 3d of that month. On examination at the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, it is found that those two sums are once charged by G. Clarke, Collector of the 11th district, as deposited by him in that bank on that day, and as it is not known that any other Collector makes his deposits in that bank, it is believed that the latter credit is erroneous. You will therefore be pleased to investigate the matter, and if any error has been made I will, on its being made to appear satisfactorily, give directions to have it set right.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. COLHOUN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 28, 1818.

SIR: The doubtful or uncurrent paper of banks in Ohio, which appears by your return of the 16th instant to have been deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, by Charles Clarkson, should have been placed in special deposit to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. You will therefore cancel the entry made to the credit of the Treasurer, and enter the deposit in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 28, 1818.

SIR: The returns of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, inclosed in your letters of the the 3d and 11th instant, have been received. You have omitted, however, to forward duplicates of the returns rendered to the Bank of the United States of the account between it and your office for the use of the Treasury. These you will therefore transmit from the commencement, and continue them regularly in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Lexington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1818.

SIR: Your several letters, inclosing the first, second, third, and fourth bills of eighteen sets of exchange on England, amounting to £15,735 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, have been duly received. I have to remark, however, that the fourth bill of J. and C. Bolton's bill for £250 sterling, numbered 248, appears to be wanting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 3, 1818.

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ultimo, with its inclosures, was received by due course of mail. The view which it presents of the difficulties and embarrassments with which the Bank of the United

States has had to contend is extremely interesting, and has received the respectful consideration to which it is justly entitled.

It is not my intention to urge any objection to the exposition of the rights and duties of the bank, presented in the commencement of your communication. Between that institution and this Department it is not probable that any difference will arise upon this subject. It is frankly admitted that the bank cannot be legally required to become responsible for the public money when deposited in banks over which it has no control. It is admitted that the bank is not bound to employ State banks as offices of deposit, merely for the purpose of becoming the depositories of the public money. On the part of the bank, it will, no doubt, be admitted that it is bound to employ in the States where no office is established a State bank for the purpose of transacting the duty of Commissioner of Loans and of agent for the payment of pensions, and that for such sums as shall be placed in the power of such State banks for those purposes the bank is responsible, without any special assumption of that responsibility.

In admitting that the bank is not bound by law to employ State banks for the reception of the public money merely, it is not to be inferred that I consider the bank as not having incurred a complete responsibility for the money heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by it for that purpose. It will be admitted by the bank that the present relation between those banks, the Bank of the United States, and the Treasury, is the result of propositions made to the last by the former.

The public money deposited in the State banks employed as offices of deposit is, by the existing arrangement, subject to any disposition which the bank may think proper to make of it. The banks have been selected by the Bank of the United States, and the correspondence between that institution and this Department shows that the bank considers itself responsible for the money deposited in the State banks selected for that purpose. The only exception to the principle of responsibility here contended for is to be found in the case of the Vincennes Bank. In that case the bank specially objected to this responsibility, and the terms and conditions granted to that bank made the exception proper, even if it had not been specifically made. This responsibility, however, is not considered as extending to bank bills paid and received under the denomination of special deposit. In relation to that description of money, the bank was responsible only for its safe keeping.

As the bank was not bound to incur this responsibility, it is frankly admitted that it has a right to terminate its liability by relinquishing the control which it had a right to exercise over the money deposited in the selected banks.

This is now proposed to be done, and other conditions are submitted for the consideration of the Department.

In deciding upon these conditions, it may not be improper to state that the bills of the Bank of the United States are everywhere receivable in all payments due to the Government, without any reference to the place of their issue or payment. The obligation of the bank to receive from the Government its own bills, without any reference to the place of issue or payment, appears to be a necessary consequence of this engagement of the Government.

The proposition, then, that the money deposited in the State banks as places of intermediate deposit shall be transferred to the Bank of the United States or the office thereof nearest to such banks appears to me to be liable to objection. In every operation of this nature, the State bank must be considered as paying over public money—as performing a duty which might have been exacted in the first instance of the Collector. If my construction of the right of the Government to tender to the bank, at any of its offices, the bills of the bank, without reference to the place of issue, which had been received in discharge of taxes and debts, be correct, the proposition will abridge this right. I am not prepared to accept of any proposition which, by implication, may affect the rights of the Government in a point so essential as the one under consideration. Transactions of this nature between the Treasury and the bank must not be viewed as participating of a commercial character. The State bank, used as a place of intermediate deposit, ought to be considered as the mere substitute of the Collector, completing what has been left unfinished by that officer.

Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give the subject, since the receipt of your letter, I am not opposed to the change proposed to the relation which now exists between the bank and the selected banks upon any other ground than that it destroys the simplicity of the arrangement which has been made, and which has not been practiced upon long enough to develop its true character. I am persuaded, however, that unless the conditions exacted by the bank from the selected banks are well defined, complaints and supposed collisions must frequently arise. I had hoped, however, that there was no intrinsic difficulty in giving to those conditions the degree of precision necessary to preserve a harmonious concert between the various parts of so complicated an association.

In consenting to dissolve the existing arrangement, it appears to be proper to advertise the bank of the different State and Territorial banks which are to be employed by the Treasury as places of intermediate deposit; to urge in their favor the rights of the Receivers and Collectors of the Public Money to pay where the Treasury shall think proper to direct, without reference to the location of the Bank of the United States, or offices, within the district where the collection shall have been made; and that not only the bills of the bank and its offices shall be received from them to the amount tendered on the part of the Treasury, without regard to the place of issue, but all other bills which the bank or office at which payment may be tendered is in the practice of receiving from individuals.

These propositions are submitted to the consideration of the Directors, with the assurance that there prevails in this Department a sincere desire to conduct every concern in which the bank is connected in the manner most acceptable to it, and that will tend to secure to it the confidence of the nation.

I am persuaded that the institution has made great and continued efforts for the accomplishment of the great end for which it was called into existence, and that difficulties of a formidable nature have constantly attended those efforts. If there should appear to the Directors anything in the propositions submitted to the bank in this communication which is supposed to be incompatible with its rights and interests, their views of the subject will be candidly considered with an earnest desire of reconciling the rights and interests of the Treasury with those of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1818.

SIR: The sterling bills authorized to be purchased by my letters of the 30th of April and 13th ultimo have been all received, but there still remains a sum of five thousand five hundred dollars in bills on Amsterdam to be procured, as you will perceive on referring to the last mentioned letter, and which I will thank you to cause to be purchased as soon as practicable.

The cost of the three last parcels of bills will be remitted to you without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1818.

SIR: As it appears that the sum of $581 42, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans by Bartholomew Shamburg, on the 10th of November, 1817, was erroneously credited in the return of the Bank of the United States account with the Treasurer, dated on the 23d of February last, you will be pleased to withdraw it from that account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 6, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter accompanying the private statement of the Bank of Bristol, of the 30th ultimo, I have to inform you that it is necessary, in addition to the duplicates of the weekly returns rendered to the Bank of the United States, to transmit to me monthly returns of the state of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 6, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account rendered by you, under date of the 25th ultimo, there appears a deposit of $700 by "L. Purnell, Collector of Customs." As there is no such Collector, it is conjectured Mr. Purnell paid the money on behalf of some Collector of the Customs whose name he omitted to mention. I have therefore to request that you will inquire into the matter and ascertain who is entitled to a credit for that deposit.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1818.

SIR: The inclosed resolution is submitted to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the information required by it in time to be communicated to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress. It is presumed that the statement required by the second member of the resolution may be furnished up to the 30th of September next.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant,* accompanied by an account for services rendered in arranging the special deposit of bank notes in the late office of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg; but, as I have no sufficient means of forming an opinion of the time or trouble employed in that service, I have suspended the account until I am furnished with a statement of the notes so arranged.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEO. POE, jr., Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

*Not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 12,500 guilders, the cost of which shall be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

The variation discoverable between my letters of the 13th ultimo and 5th instant, in regard to the amount of the bill required to be purchased, is the result of an omission of five hundred dollars in making out a fair copy of the first mentioned letter for signature. The deficiency, however, is too trifling to warrant the giving you any further trouble.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 12, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. It appears that the deposit of $1,126 by Mr. Salomon was irregular, and ought not to have been placed to the credit of the Treasurer. As you have given back the notes to Mr. Salomon, I consent to the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Muskingum being charged with the amount.

In your letter of the 16th of April last you requested a delay of only two or three weeks, in order to provide for the payment of the debt due to the Treasury by the Bank of Muskingum. It is, therefore, presumed that you are now fully prepared to meet it. I have accordingly instructed the Treasurer to transfer the amount by draft to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 12, 1818.

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter addressed to you on the 12th ultimo. I cannot but feel some surprise that it should remain so long unanswered. The state of the Treasury requires that efficient means be adopted for rendering its funds disposable. But I trust that some speedy arrangement, on the part of those concerned for the liquidation of the debt due by the Virginia Saline Bank to the Treasury, will save me the necessity of resorting to measures of coercion.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1818.

SIR: It has been represented to me by the Paymaster General that funds are wanted to pay the troops employed on the late expedition against the Seminoles; but as the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville cannot furnish the sum required by reason that his deposits are regularly made in your institution, I am compelled, under the circumstances of the case, to request that you will be so obliging as to take the bills of John B. Hogan, Paymaster of the 7th regiment of infantry, on Robert Brent, Esq., Paymaster General at this place, and pay him cash for the same, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. These bills you will be pleased to endorse to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and forward them to him for collection, who, on his part, will remit to you a bill or bills for an equal sum, drawn on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and made payable at your institution.

I will just add, that it being desirable not to blend this transaction with the deposits made by the Receiver to the credit of the Bank of the United States, you will be pleased to raise a temporary suspense account in your books, to be charged with the money paid for the bills, and closed by the remittance you will necessarily receive from the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

B. COX, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1818.

SIR: It appears that the deposits contained in the inclosed return of the account between the Easton Bank and the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, to the 15th December last (amounting to $17,210 45) have not been credited in any return of the account of the Bank of the United States with the Treasurer. You will therefore be pleased to enter them in the next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1818.

SIR: The State Bank of Boston and the Bristol, Cheshire, and Louisiana Banks, in transferring to the Office of Pay and Deposit of the Bank of Columbia, and to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, sundry Treasury notes, which had been received by them on account of the Treasurer of the United States, having omitted to add thereto certain interest which had accrued thereon, and which had been credited by them at the time the same were respectively received; and in consequence of that omission the amount of Treasury notes so transferred, and for which the Treasurer has received a credit in the said offices, being less, by the amount of such interest, than the amount for which he is charged on the warrants covering the payment of those notes into the said banks, the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington is hereby instructed to add the following credits to the Treasurer's account of dead Treasury notes:

By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes heretofore transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, Washington, by the State Bank of Boston, which interest the said bank omitted to add to the amount of said notes at the time of such transmission	$184,119 44
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, by the Cheshire Bank, which interest was omitted in like manner	2,257 82
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, at Washington, by the Bristol Bank, which interest was also omitted in like manner	2,362 63
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, at Washington, by the Louisiana Bank, which interest was omitted in like manner	127 20

On receiving the aforesaid credits, the Treasurer will give corresponding credits to the State Bank at Boston, and to the Cheshire, Bristol, and Louisiana Banks.

This instruction is to be filed with the dead Treasury notes now on deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, and in the counting thereof to be considered as representing the above mentioned interest.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant, with its inclosures, has been received by due course of mail.

It is not my intention to examine at large the views which, in conformity with the instructions of the Board of Directors, you have thought it your duty to present to the consideration of this Department.

It is, however, my duty to observe that this Department cannot acquiesce in the reasoning of the bank in support of several of the grounds assumed in your communication. If the review of the correspondence between the bank and the Treasury has failed to convince the Board of Directors of the responsibility of the bank for the moneys deposited to its credit in the State banks, an examination of the returns made by the bank to the Treasury of the public money in its possession, and for which the Treasurer is credited, may possibly reconcile them to the opinion of the Treasury. For whatever the bank has charged itself in its accounts with the Treasury, except for the special deposits, it is, I presume, in point of law and common sense, responsible. The special deposits were entered to the credit of the Treasury upon the express stipulation that the bank should not be accountable until they were changed into specie, or bills admitted by the bank to be equal to specie. If the opinion expressed by you against the responsibility of the bank for the public money standing to its credit in the State banks was really entertained on the 29th ultimo, it is rather singular that the propositions made on that day to the Treasury should expressly guard against it by stipulations that the bank should not be responsible until the money was paid by the State banks into the bank or one of its offices. As the question of responsibility had never been, even indirectly, presented by the Treasury to the consideration of the bank anterior to that time, it is reasonable to presume that that stipulation must have been urged from a full conviction that the bank was then responsible, and that its responsibility would continue during the continuance of the then existing arrangement. The objection to this responsibility on the ground that the money in the State banks standing to the credit of the Bank of the United States is also at the disposition of the Treasury, if it proves anything, proves too much, and is, therefore, not entitled to any weight. It would equally prove that the bank is not responsible for the public money in its own vaults, and those of its offices, because that money is equally subject to the disposition of the Treasury; without, therefore, presenting to your consideration the passages in the correspondence of the bank, from which the responsibility contended for was inferred in my letter of the 3d instant, I am persuaded that the facts and inferences drawn from them in the preceding pages will be sufficient to show that the responsibility deemed so extraordinary by the Directors has been assumed from the date of the arrangement, and continues to the present moment unimpaired. As, however, it is extremely improbable that this question will become the subject of serious investigation, I feel no disposition to dwell upon it.

Your idea of the right of the bank, under the charter, to discharge the duty of Commissioner of Loans, by such agents as it may choose for that purpose, is novel, and deserves consideration. That Congress has a right to legislate upon the subject is unquestionable. Without such legislative interference the obligation of the bank to perform those duties would not exist. That the manner in which those duties are to be performed, the obligations under which the persons performing them are to act, are within the legislative competency, must be manifest. That the bank can, at its pleasure, confide the management of the public debt, which is nearly three times the amount of the capital of the bank, to its doorkeeper, messenger, or any other agent or servant, cannot be admitted for one moment. I cannot admit that the letter or spirit of the charter has been disregarded by the act of Congress in requiring the

bank to discharge the duties of Commissioners of Loans in the States, through the agency of the State banks, where offices are not established. If it is defective in any respect, it appears to me that the public creditor, and not the bank, is the party who has a right to complain.

With great deference to the opinion of the Directors, I still think that the discharge of the duty of Commissioners of Loans by the State banks was specially contemplated by the charter in authorizing the bank to employ State banks as offices of deposit "to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for purposes of discount." The charter, then, does recognize other purposes in granting this power than that of deposit. This, however, is a question with which the Treasury has no concern. It was introduced incidentally in my letter of the 3d instant, and will be insisted upon no further than the responsibility of the bank for the money placed in its hand to discharge the interest and principal of the public debt, and for the payment of pensions, whether those duties are performed by State banks or agents specially appointed by the banks for that purpose. If the bank chooses to waive its unquestionable right to use those banks for other purposes than that of deposit, its right to do so will not be questioned by me.

Upon your intimation that the Government has prepared a crisis by the legitimate employment of the public money in the payment of the public debt, comment is considered unnecessary. Whilst the Government is at all times willing to promote the interest of the bank, when it can be done consistently with its higher obligations to the community, the right of judging how far this can be done cannot be relinquished by the Government.

In adopting measures necessarily resulting from the dissolution of the existing arrangement it does not appear that any benefit will result to the bank or the Treasury from communicating to it the arrangements which may be made with the State banks. The public money, collected in places where the bank or its offices are established, will be deposited in them as soon as collected. That which shall be collected in places distant from them will be deposited in State banks of established reputation, from whence the Bank of the United States is bound to transfer it to such places as the convenience of the Government shall require. Instructions will be immediately forwarded to the State banks employed as offices of deposit, and to the Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, to cause all deposits made after the 15th of the ensuing month to be entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. This delay is necessary to avoid trouble and confusion in the accounts of that officer.

If, in the arrangements which are contemplated with the State banks, provision shall be made for the transmission of the money deposited with them to the Bank of the United States or its offices, at the expense and risk of those banks, it will probably be effected by permitting them to deposit in such of the offices as shall be convenient to them, without regard to proximity of position.

It is presumed, however, that any arrangement which will relieve the bank from the expense and risk of transmitting the public money from the places where it may be deposited to other points within the United States will be acceptable to it.

Whenever the employment of any of the banks with which the public money is now deposited shall be discontinued, or others employed, the bank will be advised of the change.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1818.

To the Presidents of the selected State Banks:

SIR: The arrangement by which the public money deposited in the State banks as offices of deposit was subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, by agreement, expired on the 30th ultimo. All sums deposited in such banks subsequent to that time may be entered, as heretofore, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, and shall be drawn, from time to time, by the Treasury drafts, as occasion may require, subject to the following conditions, viz: 1. If in favor of individuals, to be paid at sight. 2. If in favor of the Bank of the United States, payable in sixty days. 3. In the latter case, the public money will be drawn out gradually, and not *en masse*. 4. The usual returns made to the Bank of the United States must be continued until the money subject to its order shall be drawn from the bank; those made to this Department must be rendered as heretofore.

The bank is requested to signify its acceptance of the public deposits upon the foregoing conditions.

I have, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. The account to be rendered the Treasury under the new arrangement is to commence on the first of July, and must embrace all deposits made in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June, and, for distinction sake, should be entitled *new account*. You will be pleased, however, to note, at the foot of each return, the balance due to the Bank of the United States on the old account, until such balance shall have been extinguished.

Bath Bank, Bath, Maine; Cumberland Bank, Portland; Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire; Merchants' Bank, Salem, Massachusetts; Newport Bank, Newport, Rhode Island; Bristol Bank, Bristol, Rhode Island; New Haven Bank, New Haven, Connecticut; New London Bank, New London, Connecticut; Bank of Utica, Utica, New York; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York; Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, New Jersey; Easton Bank, Easton, Pennsylvania; Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefont, Pennsylvania; Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Dover; Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria; Bank of Virginia, Richmond; State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina; Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia; Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, Alabama Territory; State Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville Bank, Nashville, Tennessee; Bank of Vincennes, Vincennes, Indiana; Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1818.

SIR: The return of the State Bank, at Boston, of the 24th July, 1815, contains a charge against the Treasurer of three dollars, for the expenses of protesting a bill of $112 20 on E. Breed, jr., and A. Rogers, which had been remitted by that officer for collection. I will thank you to inform me what disposition was finally made of that bill, and if it is still in the possession of the bank you will be pleased to return it to this Department.

I have also to request that you will transmit to me some evidence of the payment, by the State Bank, of a sum of $2,203 97, charged in the return of the Treasurer's Treasury note account of the 11th October, 1816, as interest paid on a draft of $30,000. The receipt of the party to whom it was paid would be the most satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1818.

SIR: Upon further reflection I have been induced to believe that it will be more convenient to consider all money deposited in the selected banks after the 30th ultimo as not subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States.

To avoid the inconvenience of changing the credits which will be entered in those banks, in favor of the Bank of the United States, before notice can be given them of the termination of the late arrangement, deposits made in them will continue to be made to the credit of the bank as heretofore. The selected banks will be instructed, without delay, that the money deposited in them subsequent to the day above mentioned will not be subject to the control of the Bank of the United States. It will be drawn from them from time to time by drafts in favor of the Bank of the United States, or of individuals having demands against the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 3, 1818.

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the post note for $10,900, issued by the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in favor of Jonathan Smith, and given by you to the agents of the Bank of the United States in lieu of other notes of the Commercial Bank held by the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, having been transmitted to me, has been accidentally mislaid in my office, and may possibly be lost. If it should yet be found, as I believe it will on further search, I will advise you of the fact; but if not, and it should be presented at the bank, you are hereby requested to withhold payment and detain the note.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and CASHIER *of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 3, 1818.

SIR: That I may have a better knowledge of the state of the Bank of the United States than can readily be obtained from the several statements rendered to me by the bank and its branches, I have to request that you will transmit a copy of the semi-annual statement, which I presume is made out preparatory to declaring the half-yearly dividend, and which, doubtless, presents a general view of the affairs of the bank, including all its branches. I should be glad to have copies of those statements for the first and second half year, as well as for that which has just expired.

In the item of notes of the Bank of the United States on hand, I will thank you, in future, to distinguish between the bank and post notes.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1818.

SIR: I will thank you to transmit a copy of the Treasurer's account with the New Hampshire Union Bank for the month of August, 1817.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1818.

SIR: For want of the funds requested by my letter of the 24th of March last to be placed in the Bank of Augusta, it appears, by a return dated on the 20th ultimo, that the Treasury account with that bank is overdrawn about $25,000. As the Cashier states that this advance has been made to prevent any public inconvenience from the non-payment of the Treasurer's drafts, it would be advisable for you to remit him, without delay, a draft on the office at Savannah for the amount. Hereafter any heavy drafts for moneys required in that quarter will be made payable at Savannah.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 8, 1818.

SIR: As I had, in the month of March last, requested the Bank of the United States to place funds in the Bank of Augusta to provide for the public expenditure in that quarter, I presumed that the necessary arrangements had been made between the two banks for that purpose. But as, by the note at the foot of your return of the 20th ultimo, it appears that this has not been done, I will write again to the Bank of the United States on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the New Hampshire Union Bank of the 4th of November last, credit is given to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, for a deposit of $987 by Josiah W. Seaver, on account of the direct tax of 1816. But, by the returns of the Collector, and by the certificate granted to him by that bank, it appears that the sum actually deposited was $897. You will therefore be pleased to examine the books of the bank, and to ascertain and inform me which sum is correct.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

Circular to the Presidents of the banks to whom the circular was addressed on the 1st instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1818.

SIR: As the arrangement proposed in my letter to you of the 1st instant was to be considered as merely temporary, there not being sufficient time to apprise the banks and the Collectors of the intended change, I have now, with a view of giving permanency to the system, to request—

1st. That on the 30th of September next you transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States all the moneys or the balance of such moneys as may have been deposited in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June last.

2d. That after the said 30th of September next you make your returns regularly to the Treasury, as formerly, observing, also, to send a duplicate thereof to my office.

I will only further add, that the public moneys which may be deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, in pursuance of this arrangement, will be drawn for in the manner stated in my letter of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1818.

SIR: It appears that the sum of $2,014 18, deposited by William Davis in the office at Savannah on the 23d of May, and credited in your return of the 8th ultimo, should have been placed to the credit of the District Court. Mr. Davis has been instructed to have the error corrected, and you will be pleased to give the necessary directions to the office at Savannah, and, on transferring the credit, to charge the amount to the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 13, 1818.

SIR: I am sorry to be under the necessity of troubling you again on the subject of my letter of the 1st instant. The object of my inquiry was to obtain some evidence of the payment of the interest in

question, as, without that evidence, the Treasurer cannot have credit for the payment. The same evidence that will authorize him to allow the charge by the bank will be sufficient for him to obtain a credit. You will therefore be pleased to forward the receipt of the party, or such other acknowledgment as you may possess, showing the actual payment of the interest by the bank.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 14, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, covering the dividend statements for the last half year, the United States proportion of which you will be pleased to pass to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 27, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Bank of the United States, dated on the 10th November last, credit was given to the Treasurer for $987, direct tax, deposited by J. W. Seaver, in the New Hampshire Union Bank, on the 31st October preceding. On examination it is ascertained that the sum actually deposited was $897. You will therefore be pleased to credit the New Hampshire Union Bank with the difference between these two sums, say $90, and charge the same to the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 27, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant is received. It being ascertained that, in entering the deposit by J. W. Seaver, on the 31st October last, you over credited the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury with $90, I have instructed the Cashier of that bank to place that sum to the credit of the New Hampshire Union Bank, and to charge the Treasurer's account with the same.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 27, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 18th instant,* I have to inform you that *all* deposits made since the 30th ultimo must be carried to the *new account*, although they may have been previously entered and returned in the *old account*.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries of the 28th instant,* I have to inform you that, as the Bank of the United States has no concern with the public moneys deposited in your office since the 30th ultimo, no return of them should be made to that bank. After the 30th of September next, duplicate returns should be transmitted to the Treasurer, as formerly.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1818.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I send, on the other side, a copy of the Treasurer's circular of the 1st instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

*This letter is not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 8, 1818.

SIR: In pursuance of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," I have the honor to request, at the special instance of the Secretary of War, that your institution would be pleased to select a bank in the State of Mississippi, to which the duties of Agent for paying Military Pensions may be transferred. The only bank in that State within the knowledge of this Department is the Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, said to be in good repute.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 11, 1818.

SIR: By some accident the statement of the notes on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of June last, was mislaid soon after its reception, and has never since been found. I am therefore under the necessity of requesting you to furnish me with another copy, to which, I presume, it will now be in your power to add a description of those notes that were in deposit in offices and banks from which you had then received no detailed lists. It will be desirable to receive this list, as complete as possible, by the middle of September.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 15, 1818.

GENTLEMEN: The appropriations made by Congress at the last session for carrying into effect certain contracts, formed by direction of this Department, for completing the Cumberland road, being wholly exhausted, it has occurred to me that your institution might feel disposed to furnish a portion of the funds required to discharge the bills which have been or may be drawn on the Treasury beyond the amount of the said appropriation. Under this impression, therefore, I beg leave to request—

1. That, until the 1st day of October next, the Bank of the Metropolis will pay all such bills as may be presented to their Cashier and drawn on me, either by Josias Thompson or David Shriver, superintendents of the Cumberland road.

2. That the bills so paid be charged to the United States as a temporary loan, the amount thereof to be reimbursed to the bank by warrant, in the usual form, when Congress shall have made an appropriation for that purpose.

I have only further to add, that if the aggregate amount of the bills redeemed, as aforesaid, shall be such as to subject the bank to inconvenience, relief will be afforded by directing the Treasurer to deposit to his credit, in your institution, a draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 19, 1818.

SIR: In the Bank of the United States return of the 20th ultimo the Treasurer has credit for $1,858, deposited, on the 2d ultimo, in the office at Pittsburg by the Receiver of Public Moneys at Wooster; but in the certificate granted by that office this deposit is stated to be $1,850. No return has been transmitted to this Department by the office at Pittsburg; but, as the latter sum agrees with the charge made by the Receiver, it is presumed to be correct. If, on examination, you find it to be so, you will be pleased to rectify the error in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1818.

SIR: It appears that, in the first quarter of the present year, the Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina, made several deposits in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina at that place to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, amounting to $28,000, of which no return has been rendered to this Department by the Bank of the United States. There may also have been other public deposits made in that Branch Bank of which I have no knowledge. If, as I presume, that branch has made no return of these moneys to you, you will be pleased to write for it; and, that nothing may be omitted, it should commence from the date of the last deposit returned

to you. On the receipt of it you will add those sums that have been omitted in the next return of the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 15, 1818.

SIR: It appears, by a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Revenue by Richard R. Gwynn, Collector of the Internal Duties for the 13th district of North Carolina, dated on the 31st ultimo, that he has recently tendered a deposit of public money to the Branch of the State Bank, North Carolina, at Salisbury, and that the Cashier had declined to receive it. As your institution did, by your letter of the 21st July, agree to receive the public deposits on the conditions of my circular of the 1st of the same month, I presume that the refusal of the Cashier of the branch at Salisbury arises from his not having been informed of that arrangement. I have therefore to request that you will give such instructions to him, and to the Cashier of the other branches, as may be necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 16, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, covering an account against the United States for $8 29, has been duly received.

It would have been desirable that in this case, as heretofore, the printers had been referred to the Treasury for payment; but as it is now too late to resort to that mode, the Register has been directed to remit the amount to you in a draft on Boston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

S. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 15, 1818.

SIR: It appears that on the 29th of October, 1817, the Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina, deposited in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at that place, the sum of $3,000, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, which deposit is not contained in the returns rendered by the Bank of the United States to this Department. You will be pleased to supply this omission in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 21, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Bank of the United States, dated 14th instant, credit is given to the Treasurer for two deposits of internal duties and direct taxes, ($300 and $700,) on the 2d of September, in the office at Pittsburg, by "J. Morris, 7th district." As there is no Collector of that name, I have to request that you will ascertain by whom those payments were made.

The Cashier of the office at Pittsburg makes no return of the Treasury account to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 17, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 5th instant, I have to inform you that any balance remaining in your bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account, is subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States and to the Treasury drafts drawn on the Cashier of that bank, as heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1818.

SIR: I have authorized Edward Jones, Esq., principal clerk in this Department, to call upon the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine and the Elkton Bank for payment of the moneys due by them to the United States, and forming part of the special deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer. I have therefore to request that these moneys may be held subject to such arrangement as he may make with those banks.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1818.

SIR: It appears that there is a considerable sum in notes of the —— Bank belonging to the United States, and now on special deposit in the Bank of the United States. You may well imagine that, under existing circumstances, the public interest requires the speedy collection of this money; and, after the indulgence that has already been granted, I hope the —— Bank will find no difficulty in discharging the debt. I have therefore authorized Edward Jones, Esq., the principal clerk in this Department, to call upon you for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER *of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*
CASHIER *of the Elkton Bank, Elkton, Maryland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 3, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Merchants' Bank, Salem, rendered by you on the 30th September last, the Treasurer is charged with a balance of $875, stated to be due to that bank by the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. As the Bank of the United States is accountable for any balance that may be due on that account, you will withdraw the charge from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 3, 1818.

SIR: In a return of the Treasury account with the Cheshire Bank, rendered by you on the 30th September last, you credit the Treasurer with a balance of $926 77, transferred from the account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. If this money was received by your bank during the quarter ending on the 30th September, it will be necessary for you to transmit an amended return, stating the time when it was deposited and the name of the officer or agent by whom it was deposited. If it was received before the 1st of July, you will withdraw the credit from the Treasurer's account and hold the amount subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Treasurer on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Cheshire Bank, and to the drafts of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

N. DANA, Esq., *Cashier of the Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 3, 1818.

SIR: The return of the Treasury account with the Bath Bank, rendered by you for the quarter ending on the 30th September last, is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not particularize the different deposits. I have therefore to request that you will transmit, without delay, an amended return, commencing with the 1st July last, in which you will state the date and amount of each deposit, and the name of the officer or agent by whom the same was made. You will also render a similar return at the end of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

THOMAS D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank of Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November*, 3, 1818.

SIR: In the returns of the Treasury account with the Cumberland Bank, rendered by you in the last and present quarters, you have erroneously charged several Treasury drafts which were drawn on the

Bank of the United States, payable at the Cumberland Bank. These drafts should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account. As no drafts have been drawn on the Cumberland Bank on the "new account," the sum that should stand on your books to the credit of the Treasurer is the whole amount of the public deposits that have been made in that bank since the 30th June last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In the returns of the Treasury account with the Trenton Banking Company, for the last quarter, you have erroneously charged a balance due by the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, and certain Treasury drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Trenton Banking Company. Those items should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account.

It will be sufficient, hereafter, to render the returns of the Treasury account monthly; but you will be careful to transmit them immediately after the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PEARSON HUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Trenton Banking Company.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, rendered on the 1st August last, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

The return above mentioned is the only one received since the commencement of the new account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Harrisburg Bank, rendered by you on the 1st of August last, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Harrisburg Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the New London Bank, rendered on the 1st of August, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the New London Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the New Haven Bank, rendered on the 5th ultimo, you credit a balance of six cents, brought from the Treasurer's old account. By referring to the return of that Bank for the 1st quarter of the year 1817, you will perceive that the balance of Treasury notes, brought forward on the 1st January, is six cents too much. This item in the new account is therefore erroneous.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 12, 1818.

SIR: It will be sufficient, hereafter, if the returns of the Treasury account with the ———— are rendered monthly. You will observe, however, to transmit them punctually at the close of every month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.*
WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*
JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, rendered on the 1st ultimo, you have erroneously brought forward, to the credit of the Treasurer, the balance remaining in that branch to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. The sum which should have been so brought forward is the amount of the public deposits made in that branch since the 30th of June last. You will therefore withdraw that credit, and any balance that may remain on the old account you will hold subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, or of the Treasurer, on the Bank of the United States, payable at your branch.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Nashville Bank, for the last quarter, you have erroneously charged certain Treasury drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States and payable at the Nashville Bank. Those drafts should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 16, 1818.

SIR: In consideration of the circumstances stated in your letter of the 17th ultimo, I consent to the arrangement which the Directors of the Bank of Steubenville have instructed you to propose for paying the balance due by that bank to the United States; confiding, nevertheless, in the disposition of the bank to discharge the debt as early as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 18, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, and forward to my office, for public use, approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, and on Amsterdam, for the following amounts:

On London or Liverpool, for the precise sum of $40,000.

On Amsterdam, for the precise sum of $20,000.

You will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above amounts, observing not to charge any commission thereon, the bills being intended for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 19, 1818.

SIR: I perceive that some public moneys have been deposited in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at *Newbern*, under the erroneous idea (I presume) that it is authorized to receive them.

As it is not deemed necessary at present to increase the number of banks of public deposit, you will be pleased in future to decline receiving such deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch State Bank, North Carolina, Newbern.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 19, 1818.

SIR: From a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Revenue by Mr. Campbell, Collector of the 10th district of North Carolina, it appears that you decline to receive the public deposits for want of a proper understanding of the instructions which have been given to you on the subject. For your further information, therefore, I have to state—

1. That all public moneys received in your branch since the 30th of June last are to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

2. That these moneys will be drawn for, as occasion may require, either in favor of individuals or of the Bank of the United States; in the former case the drafts are to be paid on demand; in the latter, the branch will have sixty days' notice.

3. Duplicate monthly returns of the Treasury account are to be rendered, as formerly, to this Department; and a monthly return of the state of the bank is to be rendered to me.

4. Any balance that may remain on the old account (that is to say, arising out of money deposited before the 1st July last) is subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, and to those of the Treasurer drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at your branch. You will note at the foot of your returns to this Department the amount of such balance until the same shall be extinguished.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch State Bank, North Carolina, Salisbury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 19, 1818.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have to inform you that the charge in question cannot in any way be admitted into the account between the Treasurer and the Merchants' Bank. The draft to which you allude was drawn on the Bank of the United States, passed to the credit of that bank by the Treasurer, and charged by that bank in its account with the Treasurer, the draft itself being, at the same time, transmitted as a voucher for the charge. It cannot, therefore, be brought into any other account than that between the Treasurer and the Bank of the United States. The Bank of the United States has no concern with the public moneys deposited in the Merchants' Bank since the 30th of June; and if the draft has been paid out of those or any other moneys not at the disposition of the Bank of the United States, there can be no doubt that the bank will, on being informed of the circumstance, supply you with the means of reimbursement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: On the other side I transmit a copy of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond. The charge to which it relates is altogether irregular. No deduction can be made from moneys placed to the credit of the Treasury without the sanction of this Department. As the same charge is introduced into your return of the 9th instant, it will, necessarily, be suspended until an answer is received from Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: The public deposits in the Bank of Missouri should be placed to the credit of the *Treasurer* of the United States, and not to the credit of the Treasury. In stating the account to this Department and in issuing certificates of deposit, you will conform to this intimation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account rendered by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, under date of the 28th ultimo, you charge a sum of $720 32, which you state to have been erroneously placed to the credit of that account. Without the authority of this Department no deduction can regularly be made from moneys placed to the credit of that account; you are therefore requested to state the circumstances of the deposit in question, in order that such instructions may be given as the case requires.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: It appears that you have omitted to credit, in the returns of the Treasury account with the Bank of the United States, a deposit of $14,000 by the Collector of the Customs, and of $1,200 by the Collector of the Internal Duties at New Orleans, both made in the Office of Discount and Deposit there, on the 1st of September, and returned by that office under date of the 5th of the same month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1818.

The Cashiers of the under mentioned banks were severally informed by letter that the Treasurer of the United States was instructed to draw on them, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the sums and at the times expressed opposite to them, respectively, viz:

Banks.	At the expiration of 60 days.	At the expiration of 90 days.	At the expiration of 120 days.
Bath Bank	$5,000	$5,000	.....
Cumberland Bank	20,000	20,000	$15,000
Merchants' Bank, Salem	20,000	20,000	15,000
Newport Bank	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bristol Bank	12,000	12,000	12,000
New Haven Bank	15,000	15,000	15,000
New London Bank	5,000	5,000	.....
Bank of Utica	5,000	5,000	.....
Bank of Alexandria	20,000	20,000	20,000
Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg	15,000	15,000	15,000
Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington	5,000	5,000	.....
Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville	30,000	30,000	30,000

On the same day the Cashier of the Bank of the United States was acquainted by letter that the above banks had been informed that the Treasurer of the United States was instructed to draw on them, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the sums and at the times above designated.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1818.

SIR: You are requested to transmit, as soon as possible, returns of the Treasurer's account with the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the end of the present month. The latest deposit in that bank, and of which any return has been received at this Department or at the Bank of the United States, was made on the 27th of May last.

In preparing these returns, you will observe that all the deposits which have been or may be made since the 30th June are to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, and are subject to his drafts; and that all deposits made previously (that is before the 1st July) are to be placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, and are to be drawn as heretofore.

You will be careful in future to transmit your returns immediately after the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELDRED RAWLING, Esq., *Cashier of Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 26, 1818.

SIR: From the explanation given by you it appears that the deposit of $720 32 by the Marshal of Virginia, on the 19th ultimo, was erroneously placed to the credit of the Treasurer, and it is therefore suffered to be withdrawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

A similar letter, on the same subject, addressed to Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 27, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to return the statements which were inclosed in your letter of the 11th instant. By comparing those statements with the reports of the Register of the Treasury, which are now transmitted for your consideration, it will appear that the amount of the funded debt, purchased or redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from the bank, exceeds the whole amount stated by you to have been received by the bank, whilst it is admitted that about $400,000 of the funded debt was in the possession of the bank at the date of those statements. The information required by the resolution is more detailed than that which is furnished by the bank. You have given the amount of funded debt subscribed to the bank at each of the payments, without distinguishing between the different species of stock of which the several payments were composed. It is, I think, manifest that the resolution requires this distinction.

The difference between the amount of stock stated to have been received by the bank at the different periods of the payment and that which has been redeemed arises, probably, from the circumstance of excluding, in the statement made by the bank, all the stock which was received at dates subsequent to the several periods when the different installments became due.

As soon as the statements required by the resolution of the Senate are received, they will be communicated to that body.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. JONES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d instant. The balance which you therein state to be due by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank is still erroneous. As no drafts have been drawn on the new account, the sum which should stand to the credit of the Treasurer in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank is the amount of all the deposits made in that bank since the 30th of June. These deposits are:

By your return of August 1	$2,911 98
By your return of October 31	404 97
By your return of November 21	6,173 23
	9,490 18

The balance now stated by you is $404 97 less, and the difference probably arises from your having omitted in your balance the deposits contained in your return of October 31, which amount precisely to that sum.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1818.

SIR: The Receiver of Public Moneys in Alabama has received, in payment of public lands sold in that district, seven thousand dollars in notes of the banks in North Carolina, and has lodged them in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the State Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville, (Georgia,) for safe keeping. Presuming that there can be no objection on the part of the State Bank of North Carolina to place these notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash, on the same conditions as other public deposits in that bank, I have requested the Cashier of the Office at Milledgeville to transmit them to you by mail. When you receive them you will enter them in the Treasurer's account as a deposit by John Taylor, Receiver of Public Moneys, Alabama district, and will give me the earliest notice of their reception.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 28, 1818.

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit by mail to William H. Haywood, Esq., Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, the seven thousand dollars in notes of the Banks of North Carolina, deposited with you on the 16th instant by John Taylor, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys for the Alabama district. I should be glad that, if it is not too much trouble, you will cut the notes in two and forward the halves by different mails, or that you will have a list of them prepared and transmitted to me that we may be prepared in case of accident. You will be pleased, when you send the notes, to inform the Cashier at Raleigh and myself of their transmission.

The receipts given you for the $77,351 in cash, and $5,490 in notes of the Bank of the United States, will be endorsed by the Treasurer and forwarded to the Bank of the United States, and that money will then be subject to the disposal of the Bank of the United States.

The other notes you will be pleased to keep in your charge until arrangements can be made for transferring them elsewhere.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Milledgeville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, covering the first and second bills of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty-one thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1818.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering the first and second bills of ten sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to £9,113 18*s.* 6*d.* sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1818.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to transfer by draft to the Bank of Columbia the amount of "*special deposit*" returned by the Bank of the United States to his credit on the 23d ultimo, being $468,588 37. I have not included the amount of the certificates of deposit in the Milledgeville Branch Bank, because I presume that they are only temporarily entered as a special deposit, and that as soon as you can receive advices from Georgia the amount will be placed to the cash account.

It is thought that the risk of transmitting the notes to the Bank of Columbia by mail will be lessened by sending them in small parcels, and putting them under cover, to this Department; you will therefore give directions to the Cashiers of the respective offices in which they are deposited to follow that course. You will also direct that, by the mail preceding that on which a remittance is to be made, a list of the notes of which it will be composed be forwarded to me.

It will not be necessary to accompany the list with any information by which, if it should fall into improper hands, it will be known that notes are to be remitted. Let the list be headed "Notes received," and dated on the day on which the notes will be remitted, and these indications will sufficiently explain the objects.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1818.

SIR: It appears that public moneys have been deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina since the 30th of June last, and that no return has been rendered to this Department. This irregularity on the part of the bank is productive of great inconvenience to the Treasury and to the individuals concerned. I have therefore to request that a return may be prepared and transmitted without delay, commencing with the 1st July last, and that hereafter a return may be forwarded punctually at the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

Circular to Cashiers of Banks where the Public Moneys are deposited.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1818.

SIR: By a regulation of the President, all the public officers and agents holding public moneys, whether collected by them or received by them to be disbursed, were required to keep the same in the Bank of the United States, or such of its offices as might be convenient to them; and where no offices are established, such moneys were to be kept in the banks authorized to receive the public deposits. In order to see that this regulation was complied with, and to ascertain the sums actually in the possession of such officers and agents from time to time, the Bank of the United States and its offices, and the other banks above mentioned, were instructed to note in the monthly returns, which they are required to render to this Department of the state of their affairs, the amount standing in such banks to the credit of such officers or agents, respectively. This instruction has not been attended to with sufficient exactness, and it has therefore become necessary to recall the attention of the banks to this subject, and to request a more punctual compliance. This I now do.

I have also to request that, if there be any public officer or agent in your vicinity who omits to deposit the public moneys conformably to the above mentioned regulation, you will report him, in order that the proper Department may be informed of the omission.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1818.

SIR: At the instance of the Quartermaster General I have to request that you will state whether any and what sum is on deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of Major Miles Mason, Deputy Quartermaster General; this officer having reported to him, under date of the 31st October, that he had made such a deposit to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and none such appearing in the bank statements rendered to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 11, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, inclosing the copy of one from the Cashier of the United States Bank notifying you of his having drawn upon you bills to the amount of $124,036 11, has been received this day.

I have learnt with regret that you have determined to suspend the payment of these bills until instructed thereon by this Department. Considering the number of cases which must have occurred under my instructions of the 1st and 11th July last, and the high credit of the United States Bank, it ought to have occurred to you that it was highly improbable that it should have drawn on you for money to which it was not entitled.

If the money deposited in the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville since the 30th day of June last to the credit of the Bank of the United States was transferred on the 30th day of September thereafter to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it was certainly not done in pursuance of my instructions. The letter of the 11th July, 1818, to which you refer, expressly limits the transfer directed to be made to the money deposited *subsequent to the 30th June*, 1818, to the credit of the United States Bank. I have therefore to request that the bills may be promptly paid when presented, or, if already protested for non-payment, that measures may be immediately adopted to have them discharged, with the cost which may have been incurred in consequence of the misconception of the bank. It will also be proper to correct the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States and render it conformable to the instructions of the 11th July last.

I cannot close these observations without calling your attention to the total want of punctuality which has been manifested by the officers of the Huntsville Bank in rendering the statements of the deposits and of the account of the Treasurer, which was an important condition upon which it became the depository of the public money. Had the necessary statements been made to this Department with punctuality, the error which was committed in transferring to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the money which had been deposited prior to the 30th day of June last would have been corrected, and the unpleasant occurrence which is now likely to happen would have been avoided.

In making the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville a place of deposit at its particular solicitation, it was expected that the transfer of the funds which it undertook to make would be effected in funds that circulated at par at the place where the transfer was directed. As the Receiver had been directed to receive the bills of no bank which did not discharge them in specie upon demand, it was expected that the bank would be answerable for the amount deposited in specie, or in bills which would be received as specie at the place to which the money should be directed to be transferred, unless it should state to the contrary; but, as no explanation of this nature has been made or sought on either side, this requisition will not be rigorously required. It is, however, expected that the bills of banks received in deposit which are situated west of the mountains will be converted by your institution into funds receivable at par at the place to which you may be directed to transfer them. Should it be more convenient to you to pay the bills which may be drawn upon you by the Treasurer for the purpose of transferring the funds at New Orleans than at Savannah, that direction will be given to them upon your signifying your wishes to that effect.

I observe that a part of the deposit made at Savannah, to which you refer, was made in your own notes and in the notes of the banks of Tennessee. It is a matter of notoriety that these banks were not at par in Savannah, and I presume that they will not at any time be at par at New Orleans. In making payments, or in transferring funds to either of these places, the bills of those banks cannot be received. In the case of your own bills, specie is demandable of right; and in case of the bills of Tennessee or Kentucky, the expense of converting them into specie, or funds receivable at par at Savannah or New Orleans, ought to be borne by your institution. In requiring transfers to be made to places where the public exigencies require, it cannot be expected that the United States Bank, or the Treasurer, will be able at all times to consult the convenience of the banks in which public money may be primarily deposited; but, as far as it is practicable, it shall be done. The inconvenience, however, resulting from sudden exigencies might be avoided by the bank, by transferring to either of the places designated in this letter a large portion of the public funds in its possession at those seasons of the year when that operation can be most easily effected, and depositing them in the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank established there to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It may be useful to observe that the bills of banks in the middle States may, it is presumed, be easily exchanged for the bills of your own institution with persons who have transactions with those States in which it is known that large sums are annually employed. These exchanges may be effected without inconvenience to the bank to which application will be made when it is known that that description of bank notes are in its possession. If this can be done, the bills of the banks in the middle States can be received in payment of the public lands without inconvenience.

I shall be glad to receive such communication upon the subject embraced by the latter part of this letter as you shall think proper to make.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., *President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, A. T.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 12, 1818.

SIR: By the last return of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of the United States I perceive that you have entered, as a "special deposit," a certificate of $4,500, deposited in the branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Newbern. If this entry of "special deposit" is intended to remain only so long as may be necessary for you to receive the money at that branch, I can have no objection to it; although I think that, as the branch is one of undoubted credit, it would have been better to enter the amount as cash, with an understanding that it should be transferred to the special deposit if not paid on demand.

The Collectors and other public officers are everywhere instructed to receive no paper but that which is convertible into cash at the will of the holder. The certificates of sums deposited by them in different banks to the credit of the Treasurer are, therefore, to be considered as evidence that there is so much of the public funds in cash in those banks; and by endorsing those certificates to the Bank of the United States it is intended that the bank should transfer forthwith those funds to its own possession, or to such of its offices as it might find convenient.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 18, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has been received. Agreeably to your request, I will direct that the drafts to which you refer shall be made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston. By the usage of this Department all Treasury drafts are drawn at sight; but as you will always receive sufficient notice before any draft in favor of the Bank of the United States is drawn on you, and as the office at which the draft shall be payable may be designated at the same time, your purpose may be answered by your remitting to such office any sums which you may find convenient, and receiving a credit therefor at such office in anticipation of the draft.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 23, 1818.

SIR: The inclosed letter is submitted to the consideration of the Directors. As there is a branch of one of the State Banks established at Baton Rouge, the arrangement most acceptable to the War Department will be for the Bank of the United States to concert with the branch at that place the advance of the money as expended upon the bills of the disbursing officers drawn upon the Office of Discount and Deposit in Orleans for public money deposited there to their credit.

If this arrangement cannot be made, the Bank will be required, from time to time, to transfer from Orleans to Baton Rouge the sums which will be expended there. The sums so transferred will then, by direction of the War Department, be deposited in the Branch Bank and drawn for as the money shall be expended.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 23, 1818.

SIR: I have directed the bank notes on "*special deposit*," to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Bank of the United States, to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia for collection. Among these notes it appears, by the list transmitted to me by the Bank of the United States, that there are in paper of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twelve cents, ($17,299 12.) The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia having occasion to make use of some of this paper, and not having yet received it from the Bank of the United States, has requested this letter, to avail him in any arrangement which he may make with your bank in anticipation of its reception.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BARRINGTON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1818.

SIR: The following deposits made in the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans on the 30th September last, and duly credited there, do not appear in any returns of the Treasury account rendered by the Bank of the United States, viz:

F. A. BLANE:		
Direct tax	$891 04	
Internal revenue	400 00	
		$1,291 04
Parke Walton		25,000 00
Beverly Chew		29,000 00
		55,291 04

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have directed the bank notes in special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia for collection. Among these notes it appears, by the list transmitted to me by the Bank of the United States, there are in paper of the Bank of Brownsville five thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($5,436.) The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia having occasion to make use of a part of this paper, and not having yet received it from the Bank of the United States, has requested this letter, to avail him in any arrangement which he may make with your bank in anticipation of its reception.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Brownsville, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant. The error alluded to in my letter arose from a misunderstanding of the instructions which were given respecting the public deposits made after the 30th June. Those deposits were to be entered in a *new account* and carried entire to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September; and any Treasury drafts which might be presented at the bank were to be paid out of the balance standing to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. In your returns for that period the two accounts were blended together, including, on one side, the deposits on the new account, and, on the other, the payments on the old. Consequently, the amount transferred to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September was too small by the amount of the drafts charged by you subsequent to the 30th June, and the balance reported to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury was too large by the same amount. The error is one which may be easily rectified. And you will observe, for the future, that the public moneys received since the 30th of June are subject only to the drafts of the Treasurer drawn direct on your bank, while the balance remaining at that time to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury is subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, and to those of the Treasurer on the Bank of the United States, payable at your bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank, Tennessee.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 30, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th* instant has been received by this day's mail.

I regret the determination to which the State Bank has come in refusing to receive the public money in deposit, not on account of any injury or serious inconvenience which will be produced by it, but because the act seems to imply that this Department has not complied with the arrangement of the 11th July, 1818, to which you refer. In tendering this arrangement, it was manifestly not my intention that the deposits should forever remain in the State Bank for its exclusive benefit. As the payments made into the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville have exceeded the public disbursements in that State, the money deposited in the State Bank must necessarily be transferred to the United States Bank, or remain exclusively to the use and benefit of the former bank. The drafts, of which you have been notified, will be drawn in conformity to the arrangement to which you have referred; and certainly, if I understand the nature of that arrangement, there can be no cause of censure or complaint discovered in this transaction. Nor can I conceive that the State Bank, by this measure, will relieve itself from the specie demands of which it complains, unless the Treasury should decide that its notes shall not be received in payment to the Government. If its notes are received and placed in possession of the United States Bank, or its offices, the power of drawing specie will be as complete as if they were deposited in the State Bank.

In several cases the State Banks have requested that the drafts should be made payable at particular places, which has been invariably complied with, and would have been done in your case had the request been made.

Instructions will be immediately transmitted to the Collectors to make their deposits in the Office of the United States Bank at Fayetteville, Norfolk, or Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM POLK, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 4, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th November, agreeing, on behalf of the Tombeckbe Bank, to receive the public deposits on the conditions proposed in my letter of the 17th October, and I have concluded to employ that bank accordingly. I have therefore instructed the Receivers of Public Moneys at Cahaba and St. Stephen's to make their deposits therein.

I inclose for your information a circular, addressed on the 8th ultimo to the banks authorized to receive the public moneys, in relation to the deposits of funds held by officers and agents of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, A. T.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has just received a return of his account with the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. You will have understood before now, by my letter of the 11th ultimo to the President of your institution, that the manner of stating this account is incorrect, and you will, therefore, I presume, have forwarded correct returns. But, in order to prevent any mistake on this subject, it may not be amiss to remind you that all the public deposits received in your bank since the 30th of June last belong to the Treasurer, and are to be placed to his credit in a new account; and that the balance which remained on that day to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, belonged to the Bank of the United States, and was to be kept in a separate account, and reserved subject to the disposal of the Bank of the United States and to such Treasury drafts as might be drawn on that bank, payable at the Bank of Huntsville.

In rendering the return of the Treasurer's account it will be necessary to state each particular deposit. It will also be necessary to transmit duplicate returns, one to me and one to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1819.

SIR: The return of the Treasury account with the Bank of Missouri for the week ending on the 31st October last has not been received at this Department. I have therefore to request that you will transmit it as early as convenient.

Duplicates of your returns of the Treasury account should always be transmitted to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.*

* Should be 26th; error in date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the refusal of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to pay your drafts. The President of that institution had previously informed me of its intention to pursue that course. He appears to have acted from a total misunderstanding of the instructions of this Department. In a letter which I addressed to him on this subject, on the 11th ultimo, I requested "that the bills might be promptly paid when presented; or, if already protested for non-payment, that measures might be immediately adopted to have them discharged, with the costs which may have been incurred in consequence of the misconception of the bank." Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive his reply; but I take it for granted that he has complied with these instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant.

Being desirous, in the existing state of things, to afford to the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine sufficient time to collect their funds and discharge the debt due to the United States, I beg leave, with that view, to submit for your consideration the following propositions:

1st. That the bank receive on deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the notes now in the possession of the Collector of Wilmington, and grant the customary certificate in such cases.

2d. That, by way of collateral security, the bank endorse over to the Treasurer of the United States the notes and obligations described in your letter, under a stipulation, on my part, that no proceedings shall be had against the parties to the said notes and obligations, unless the bank fail to discharge the principal and interest of the debt due to the United States within twelve months from the date of the agreement.

I will only further add, that the foregoing propositions are to be considered as forming my ultimatum, and that, if not acceded to, suits will be commenced against the bank and its debtors, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties," passed the 20th April, 1818.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WAY, Esq., *President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1819.

SIR: Having in vain requested of the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina a return of the Treasury account with that institution from the 30th of June last, I now resort to you, in the hope that, by your interference, this document (the want of which has already produced great inconvenience to this Department and to the individuals concerned) may be transmitted without further delay.

I will thank you to inform me whether any of the North Carolina notes, mentioned in my letter of the 28th November to the Cashier, have been received from the Branch Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM POLK, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 22, 1819.

SIR: In lieu of the draft for $20,000 which, as you were informed by my letter of the 25th of November last, the Treasurer was instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, I have this day directed that officer to draw on you for that sum, in favor of the Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1819.

SIR: For the reasons stated in your letter of yesterday you are at liberty to discharge the Treasury draft for $20,000, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank, by your draft on Philadelphia, and the Cashier of that bank shall be advised to that effect.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 23, 1816.

SIR: It appears by a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria that funds had been placed in Philadelphia to meet the draft for $20,000 which it was advised by this Department would be drawn on it in favor of the Bank of the United States, and for which the draft given to you yesterday was a substitute. I have therefore authorized the Bank of Alexandria to discharge the draft in your favor by its own draft on Philadelphia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. H. MINOR, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 25, 1819.

SIR: For your government with respect to the course to be pursued in order to obtain payment or security for the eventual payment of the notes of the State banks transferred to your institution by virtue of the Treasurer's draft on the Bank of the United States, or which may have been or shall be deposited in your institution for collection, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed copy of my letter to the President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

If you should be of opinion, however, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by taking the joint note of the President and Cashier of any of the debtor banks, payable, with interest, in twelve or eighteen months, you are at liberty so to do, provided they are endosed to your entire satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 28, 1819.

SIR: Annexed is a transcript of so much of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties," passed on April 20, 1818, as relates to the mode of proceeding against the debtors of the banks sued for money due to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 29, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase and transmit to my office for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding 60 days, for the following sums, viz:

On London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for £10,000.

On Amsterdam, for guilders, 100,000.

I will just add, that, for your trouble in executing this business, you will be entitled to a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 29, 1819.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inform you that he will take your bills on London, at sixty days' sight, endorsed to his satisfaction, to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling, exchange at ninety-eight per cent.

The Treasury will also take the further sum of ten thousand pounds on the same terms, provided you will agree to receive payment in Charleston, by the Treasurer's draft on the Branch Bank at that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD JONES, *Chief Clerk.*

CLEMENT SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 3, 1819.

SIR: It has been deemed proper to apprise you that the Treasurer has this day drawn a bill on your institution, in favor of Ferris Pell, for eighty thousand dollars, on account of the claim of the State of New York on the United States.

I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a certificate of six per cent. stock for eighty-four thousand dollars, standing on the books of the Loan Office at New York, in the name of Robert Brent, accompanied with a power of attorney to you to transfer fifteen thousand dollars thereof.

I have therefore to request that you will be pleased, on the receipt of this letter, to transfer to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, &c., fifteen thousand dollars of said stock, and cause a certificate of transfer in his name to be issued and transmitted to my office, in order that the same may be placed on the books of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 9, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and also its duplicate, covering eight sets of bills of exchange, amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, with its inclosure.

There is no objection to the sale of the stock of the funded debt held by the bank, upon such terms and considerations as it may think proper, except the three per cent. stock, which will be redeemed at the rates at which it has been subscribed whenever the bank shall require it.

In the event of a transfer to individuals or corporations, the certificates may be issued in the same form in which they are held by the bank.

I will endeavor, as far as practicable, to diminish the expenses at Boston; and measures will be immediately taken to compel the Marshal and Postmaster to keep their accounts with the office at Boston.

If the redemption of a part of the six per cent. stock held by the bank should be more acceptable to it than the sale to individuals, instructions will be given to that effect, but not without, as the price of stock now admits of purchases. Every reasonable support will be afforded by the Treasury to the bank in the present crisis. It is presumed that the transmission of the public funds from the southern to the middle and eastern States is not attended with loss or delay, as applications have been made to this Department for drafts upon the former for money deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the latter. This has been refused, under the idea that a profit might accrue to the bank from the transmission of these funds from the south to the east. If this idea is incorrect, my conduct can be easily changed, with the concurrence of the bank.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to delay for thirty days, after the period heretofore assigned, each of the two remaining drafts for $20,000, which, you were informed by my letter of the 25th November, would be drawn on the Bank of Alexandria, in your favor, at 90 and 120 days.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1819.

SIR: In consequence of the representations contained in your letter of the 10th instant I have instructed the Treasurer to postpone the intended drafts on the Bank of Alexandria, each for thirty days, beyond the period heretofore assigned; and I have advised the Bank of the United States of the alteration in the arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 16, 1819.

GENTLEMEN: Being apprised by your Cashier that you had acceded to the terms proposed in my letter of the 18th ultimo, it only remains for me to assure you that, provided the debt due from the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine to the United States be discharged, with the interest thereon, in current money of the said States, within twelve months from this date, no proceedings shall be had during that period against the parties to the notes delivered by you as collateral security; and that if the bank shall, before the expiration of twelve months, discharge the debt due to the United States, with interest thereon, the notes in question shall be surrendered on receipt of the money.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS *of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 19, 1819.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will inform him whether approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, can be procured at Baltimore; and if so, at what rate of exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam, for one hundred thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1819.

SIR: If the proprietor of the domesticated Louisiana stock mentioned in your letter of the 23d ultimo will sell at par, he may transfer it to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and upon the receipt at my office of the certificate of transfer for placing the stock on the books of the Treasury, the amount shall be remitted in a draft on your institution. It will be necessary, however, in this, as in other similar cases, that you forward an account against the United States for the cost of the stock.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1819.

SIR: It has been represented to me by the Paymaster General that certain notes of the State banks of Ohio, received by his deputy, B. F. Larned, Esq., from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, and amounting to $7,930, had been refused by the officers and soldiers of the army.

I have therefore to request that, on application being made to you for that purpose by Mr. Larned, you will be pleased to take the said notes on deposit, and give him an equal amount in the notes of your institution, or in any other notes equally current.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ABRAHAM G. CLAYPOOLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 4, 1819.

SIR: Having occasion to make further remittances to Europe, I will thank you to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, and to forward the same to my office, accompanied by the customary account and vouchers.

I will only further observe that, in the execution of this business, you will be pleased to pay particular attention to the solidity of the drawers and endorsers of the bills, and that on the cost of them you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th ultimo, with the accompanying list of Treasury notes. I have to request that you will cause the Treasury notes to be cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures, and transmit them by mail to the Treasurer of the United States, charging the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, with the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1819.

SIR: It appears that on the 31st of December, 1817, the Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia deposited in the Bank of Missouri, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, $52,000, which sum is not credited in the returns of the Treasury account transmitted by the Bank of the United States to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 9, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st of January last has been received, and would have been acknowledged sooner but for indisposition.

As my letter of the 11th December last correctly quotes the circular of the 11th of July, 1818, to which you refer, and which, you say, does not except the moneys deposited prior to the first of that month from the direction to transfer from the credit of the Bank of the United States to that of the Treasurer, I can only suppose that the copy of that circular transmitted to you was inaccurate, which satisfactorily accounts for the construction which it received from the Board of Directors. It is not usual with me to examine every copy of a circular letter. The thing is frequently impracticable for the want of time. For the fidelity of such copies the persons employed in the office are responsible. I now inclose you a correct copy of that letter.

Upon examining the returns of the bank, I find that no statement of the Treasurer's account was received from March until January last, exclusive. Statements of the situation of the bank were received monthly, between those intervals, with the exception of the month of October. That for the month of November was not received until after the date of my letter of the 11th December last. Had that for the month of October been forwarded the misconception would have been perceived, and instructions for its correction would have been immediately given; but had that omission not occurred, the necessity of monthly statements of the account of the Treasurer would not have been diminished. I am constrained to believe that you have, in your letter of the 21st of January last, confounded this statement, which is more important than the private statement of the bank, with that document. It is the more important, as the Treasurer never charges himself with payments made to the banks until their returns admit them to have been made. The statement by the bank, of deposits made to the credit of the Treasury, forms a salutary check upon the accounts of the depositing officers, and cannot be dispensed with.

To refuse in payments to the Government for the public lands everything but specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches would greatly embarrass the public debtors, and affect to a great extent the sale of the public lands. To admit of payments in a medium which would reduce the receipts, in a great degree, to the denomination of special deposit would greatly embarrass the fiscal operations of the Government. The inconvenience resulting from the former would be less than the latter, and must be submitted to if no other alternative can be devised.

I have just made an arrangement with one of the banks in Ohio, which is intended to be offered to several others in the northwestern section of the Union, for the purpose of removing the inconveniences complained of there, and which have resulted from the improvident multiplication of banks, and other causes not necessary to be explained. A copy of this arrangement is now submitted to the Directors of the Huntsville Bank, with such modifications as the particular situation of the bank renders expedient.

If this arrangement shall be accepted by the bank it will remain the depository of the public money. The money to be transmitted by it may, at its option, be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or this city, as may be most convenient to the institution. If the arrangement is not accepted, or some other arrangement made which shall be satisfactory, some other depository must be sought for. I presume, however, that the arrangement will be acceptable, as the benefit resulting from the permanent deposit will enable the bank to cover any loss

or expense resulting from the transmission of the public money, and for calling upon the banks whose bills are receivable for payment where that shall be necessary.

The amount of the permanent deposit may be increased gradually, according to the amount of the capital paid in and the sums received upon deposit, so as always to indemnify the bank for the expenses to which it may be subjected, and secure to it such advantages as are reasonable and just. If the draft which is yet to issue, under the notice which has been given, can be payable more readily and conveniently at New York, or at New Orleans, than Savannah, it shall be made payable at either of those places. The same course will be pursued in all subsequent transfer drafts, and care will be taken that the interest of the bank shall not be unnecessarily affected by the transmission of the public money to those points.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., *President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

P. S. I will thank you to return the original but incorrect circular, a correct copy of which is now inclosed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 9, 1819.

Conditions on which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to employ the Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville as a depository of the public moneys.

1. That all money received by the bank on account of the Treasurer of the United States shall be entered to the credit of that officer, and accounted for as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the notes of any of the banks whose notes it is now or may hereafter be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive. But, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such Receiver or others who usually deposit public moneys in it, and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken and credited by the Planters and Merchants' Bank as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay at sight all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it, and it shall from time to time transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or this city, (in such moneys as will be received as cash,) the excess of public moneys remaining on deposit after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of $75,000. Which sum of $75,000 shall remain on deposit in the Planters and Merchants' Bank during this arrangement, and shall be transferred, in like manner, within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that, if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposit, the sum which is to remain on deposit in the bank shall be proportionately increased.

3. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which latter returns shall be considered confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also transmit, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of the Treasury a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter yearly. This list will likewise be considered confidential, and in no case will be made public.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit without delay a return of the Treasury account from July 1 to September 30, 1818, both days inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELDRED RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1819.

SIR: Annexed are copies of letters addressed by me to officers of the State banks of North Carolina on the 5th December and 19th January last. As my request has not been complied with, allow me to call it to your earliest attention.

It appears by a letter from the Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank at Milledgeville, dated January 19, that the North Carolina notes, mentioned in my letter to the late President of your institution, had been cut in half, and the first half transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1819.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury requests Mr. Whann to furnish him, as soon as he conveniently can, with a statement of the amount of the notes or other obligations of the Steubenville Bank, included in the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering the first and second bills of eight sets of exchange, amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling; the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw in your favor on the New Haven Bank for three thousand dollars, and to deposit the draft to his credit in your institution. The object is to replace the amount of a draft drawn on you but intended to have been drawn on the New Haven Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1819.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account has been received from the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, since the 1st of November last, although several deposits of public moneys have been made therein since that time. I have, therefore to request that a return may be transmitted as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1819.

SIR: As it appears that the certificates of deposit granted to William D. Waples by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Delaware, amounting to $2,358, and now held by you for the use of the Treasurer, were erroneously issued, you will be authorized to give them up to that bank on receiving from it an order from the said Waples to that effect. The Collector of the first district of Pennsylvania and the aforesaid Waples will be instructed to pay you, the former $1,470, and the latter $888; which sums, when received, will replace the amount of those certificates in the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Columbia.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 7, 1819.

SIR: It appears that on the 9th of November last the sum of $723 was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Edenton, by Slade Pearce, Collector of the third district of North Carolina, which deposit is not credited in the returns heretofore transmitted by you of the Treasurer's account with that institution.

I am, &c.

J. B. BLOUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank, Edenton, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 7, 1819.

SIR: It appears that public moneys have been deposited in the Farmers' Bank, at New Castle, Delaware, to the credit of the Treasurer, of which no return has been received at this Department. I have therefore to request that you will transmit, as soon as practicable, duplicate returns of that institution with the Treasurer since it ceased to be employed by the Bank of the United States.

I am, &c.

JAMES COOPER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 7, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been duly received, and in reply thereto I will observe that it is not my wish, under existing circumstances, to make any purchases of stock.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an estimate of the probable disbursements of the Navy Department during the quarter ending the 30th of June next, at Norfolk, and at the principal ports east of that place. As soon as the estimate from the War Department shall be obtained, it shall be remitted.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will cause to be purchased for public use, at such points as may be most convenient to the bank, approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, and at a sight not exceeding sixty days, for the following sums and purposes, viz:

On account of the salaries of our ministers in Europe	£40,000
On account of the relief and protection of seamen	40,000
On account of the treaties with Barbary powers	18,000
On account of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	10,000
On account of the agent for claims in London	2,000
	110,000

The above mentioned sums being to be paid out of distinct appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each; and as the bills are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will cause to be purchased for public use, at such points as may be most convenient to the bank, approved bills on Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding sixty days, for the following sums and purposes, viz:

On account of the salaries of our ministers in Europe	£28,000
On account of the relief and protection of seamen	12,000
	40,000

The above mentioned sums being to be paid out of distinct appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each; and as the bills are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 20, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the instructions which have been given to the Collectors of the districts of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in relation to the payment of debentures in those districts. Similar instructions will be given to the Collectors of those ports where the amount of debentures shall render it an object of sufficient importance.

Inclosed I also send you a correct statement of the outstanding Louisiana stock, showing the amount held in England, Holland, and the United States, respectively; and the amount of the said stock which it is contemplated will be redeemed on the 20th of October next.

The estimate of the duties which will be payable during the third quarter will be forwarded with the estimate which the War Department has been requested to furnish of the sums which will be requisite to meet the demands upon that Department during the present quarter in the middle and eastern States.

If you will forward a copy of such of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, entered into the 12th instant, as may require, in any degree, the concurrence or sanction of this Department, I will, as early as practicable, communicate to the Board my ideas upon them, respectively.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that the amount of moneys standing on the books of the Bank of the United States to the credit of public officers and agents may hereafter be stated agreeably to the annexed form.

I have also to request that the respective Offices of Discount and Deposit may be instructed to render similar returns.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1819.

SIR: The Navy Department has drawn a warrant in favor of the Navy Agent at New York for $56,800. This warrant will be retained until the necessary funds to discharge it can be transferred to the office at that place. Will you have the goodness to inform me when the transfer can be made?

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the bonds which will fall due during the second and third quarters of the present year. The amount becoming due during the latter period will be considerably larger than the sum stated, as the bonds taken since the 1st day of January last have generally not been received. The amount will probably not fall much below the second quarter.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th ultimo has been received. It appears that in the returns rendered by Mr. Van Horne to this Department of his account with the United States for the months of January and September, 1816, the two sums mentioned by you are charged to the United States as having been deposited by him in the Bank of Muskingum to the credit of the Treasurer.

I now transmit a certified copy of these returns, as well as of the certificate of deposit issued by the Cashier of that bank on the 30th September, 1816, for the latter sum ($20,500.) A similar certificate of deposit, dated on the 31st of January, 1816, for the other sum ($23,000) was received at this Department from Mr. Van Horne, but has been mislaid in the office of the Comptroller. I transmit you, however, a certificate of the fact.

I am, &c.

E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr., Esq., *President of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 27, 1819.

SIR: Drafts upon Philadelphia for about $75,000, upon Boston for $25,000, and upon Baltimore for $12,000, are required by the War and Navy Departments. I have therefore to request that you will inform me when these drafts can be paid by the bank at those places respectively.

An early reply is respectfully requested.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 27, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the drafts which will be required by the War Department during the present quarter at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Of the sum stated to be necessary at Washington, about $400,000 will, in fact, be extended to the south and west of this place. The latter amount is, therefore, not expended at this place.

Of the sum required at Boston, about $30,000 can be drawn in Salem and other deposits to the eastward.

It appears from statements received from the Navy Department that the disbursements of that Department will considerably exceed the statement with which you have been furnished.

Annexed is a statement of the sums which will be required, in addition to the former statements.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 27, 1819.

SIR: The determination of the Board of Directors, of the 12th instant, that they cannot ("without such notice as shall be sufficient to make an actual transfer of funds from the places where they may be collected, or where the notes are payable, when they consist of notes of other offices than those where they are collected) meet the Treasury drafts, except at the points where they are collected, or the notes payable," if adhered to without limitation, will make it necessary for the bank to render to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States weekly statements of the sums deposited in the bank at Philadelphia, discriminating between the amount received in the bills of its offices and that which is to be credited to the Treasurer as specie. It will also be necessary to discriminate between the bills of the different offices constituting that part of each deposit which is entered to the credit of the Treasurer as special deposit. Returns of the same kind must be made by the different offices not only to this Department, but to the Treasurer of the United States. The certificates of deposit issued by the bank should discriminate between the amount which is to be credited as specie and that which is to be considered, in the first instance, as special deposit. The sums deposited in the bills of the different offices should be stated on the back of the certificate of deposit. The returns and certificates of deposit will enable the Department to make a more prompt use of the public money deposited in the bank and its offices, in many instances, than the ordinary operations of transfer will admit. For example, there may be paid into the office at Boston $100,000, of which $20,000 may be in the bills of the office at New York, and the same sum in the bills of the bank at Philadelphia, and an equal amount in the bills of the office at Baltimore. The result of the payment would be, that the Treasury would have $40,000 at Boston and $20,000 at each of the other places. At each of the latter places, therefore, it ought to have the right of drawing, although its accounts with them should appear to be balanced.

But the information required by the returns and endorsements upon the certificates of deposits will be equally necessary to this Department and to the bank, if the Treasurer should not be disposed to draw upon funds which are deposited at one place, when, in fact, the specie represented by them is at another. I have, therefore, to request that you will instruct the different officers to make the returns and furnish the certificates of deposit which I have described.

It has occurred to me that probably the interest of the bank will not require that the effect of the resolution of the 12th instant should be extended beyond Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

If this suggestion should meet the views of the Board of Directors, the instructions which are to be issued may be confined to the offices at the two latter places. It is, indeed, extremely desirable that the regulation should not be extended beyond the payment of debentures; but I will not urge that subject, as it may not be considered by the Board compatible with the ultimate security of the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 28, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to transfer to the Bank of Columbia the obligation of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for $17,376, to be placed to his credit in special deposit. And I have to request that the promissory notes herewith transmitted (a list of which is annexed) which were delivered over by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine as collateral security for the payment of the said obligation, may be deposited therewith and held until the same is discharged.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

List of promissory notes referred to in the preceding letter:

Outerbridge Horsey, endorsed by Thomas Cooper	$1,800
V. & Charles Dupont & Co., endorsed by E. J. Dupont & Co	2,000
Duplanty M'Call & Co., endorsed by A. M'Call & E. J. Dupont	2,850
Duplanty M'Call & Co., endorsed by V. Dupont and E. J. Dupont	1,950
E. J. Dupont, endorsed by Victor Dupont	4,000
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun	1,450
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun	875
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun	2,340
	17,265

The above notes are accompanied with certificates of protest and a letter dated March 2, 1819, from the Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1819.

SIR: The Receiver of Public Money at Jeffersonville has been this day instructed to deposit, in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, the whole of the public money received by him, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as soon as he shall receive from the bank satisfactory evidence of its full acceptance of the conditions tendered to it in my letter of the 12th ultimo.

This instruction has been given in consequence of a change to that effect having been made in the arrangement which has been tendered to the other banks in the western States.

I have, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 30, 1819.

SIR: Colonel Shepherd, one of the principal contractors for making the Cumberland road, has consented to receive, in part payment for work performed by him, drafts on your institution, and as there is reason to believe that others of the contractors will follow his example, I have, with a view of supplying Mr. Thompson with the necessary funds for that object, directed the Treasurer to remit to him a draft on your institution for twenty thousand dollars, the amount of which draft, when presented, you will be pleased to pass to the credit of Mr. Thompson, and hold the same, subject, exclusively, to the payment of such bills as he may draw on you in favor of the contractors of the Cumberland road, a list of whom is inclosed herein.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 1, 1819.

SIR: A draft on Boston for ten thousand dollars is required by the War Department. I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 1, 1819.

SIR: The Navy Department has instructed its disbursing agents, who have been directed to keep their public accounts with the United States Bank and its offices at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to apply to the bank and its offices for checks with blank receipts printed upon them, in conformity with the suggestion which you made to me during your late visit to this place.

The Department requests that the checks which may be paid by the bank and its offices may be transmitted monthly to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts of the respective agents.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 1, 1819.

SIR: A draft upon Norfolk for thirty thousand dollars is required by the War Department. I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 3d instant, covering the first and second bills of the following sets of exchange, viz: J. J. Hoogewerff on J. Hartman, for £2,250; the same on Venkevesser, Dorrepaal and Brown, for 28,000 guilders; the same on the same, for 12,000 guilders.

From the circumstance of the last mentioned bills agreeing, in amount, with the sums in dollars, as

stated in my letter of the 19th ultimo, there is reason to apprehend that some mistake has been committed. I will thank you, therefore, to inform me, by return of post, whether the instruction was to purchase to the amount of 40,000 guilders or 40,000 dollars. Be the result what it may, you will be pleased to purchase bills on Amsterdam to the further amount of twenty-four thousand dollars, observing to obtain, if practicable, one set for the precise sum of 12,000 dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo,* and for reply thereto beg leave to refer you to the inclosed copy of a communication made to me by the Register of the Treasury, in regard to the evidences of public debt accompanying said letter.

The warrant for placing the stock on your books is inclosed, and the Treasurer has been instructed to remit the amount of Mr. Harper's claim under cover to you.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 11, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing the statement of the account of the Treasurer of the United States of the 8th instant, has been received.

To your request that drafts may for some time be discontinued, not only as to the balance now in possession of the bank, but upon such sums as may be deposited by the Collector of the Revenue, I shall accede with great pleasure as long as the demands upon the Treasury will permit. It is presumed that no further drafts will be issued upon the Bank of Alexandria until it shall be able to discharge them with convenience, and timely notice will be given of the issue of such as may become necessary.

I have, &c.

J. L. MCKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 17, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 14th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on London for £440 2*s.* sterling, and the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on Bremen, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, for 58,000,897*grs.* 19*s.*; the cost of which will be remitted to you when the respective accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 17, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing the form of a return which you propose shall be made by the bank and its offices to this Department and the Treasurer of the United States, has been received.

Upon due consideration of the statement I am inclined to think it is defective.

The statement will show correctly the state of the Treasurer's account with the bank at Philadelphia on the day of its date, but it will not show the state of his account with any of the offices on that day. The returns of the offices from which the statement is formed will differ in date from that statement from one to five or six weeks. The general statement must, therefore, have a column in which the dates of the returns of the several offices are to be inserted.

It is necessary to add a column to the statement, in which all foreign bills purchased by the offices where the revenue permanently exceeds the expenditures may be entered. It is important that the remittances from the southern offices to those of Boston and New York, and to the mother bank of Philadelphia, in domestic bills, should be realized as early as practicable. In this the interest of the bank is strictly coincident with that of the Treasury. Bills which are payable at remote periods are less secure than those which fall due at short periods after the transaction.

It is, therefore, desirable that the remittances should be made by the southern offices in bills payable at short dates. The column showing the remittances made by those offices ought to give the dates at which they are respectively payable.

* Not on file.

It will be incumbent on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, from time to time, to issue drafts in favor of the offices making the remittances upon the bank, and the offices to which they are made, as the bills by which that operation is effected severally become due. If this is not done, there will be an apparent accumulation of public money in the remitting offices, when, in reality, it has been transferred to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The same thing must be done with the sums which are received at the bank and its offices in the bills of distant offices.

As the bills of the offices south of Philadelphia appear to form a considerable portion of the receipts at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, so far as I am able to judge from the returns which have been received, if the transfers which I have proposed to be made by the Cashier are effected, two-thirds of the receipts at Charleston and Savannah may be remitted to the bank and its branches at New York and Boston.

As the receipt of the bills of the bank and its offices by the Treasury, without reference to the place of payment, necessarily keeps a large portion of the public money in a situation not to be used, and as that amount will be increased by confining the resolution of the bank of the 12th ultimo to the bank and its offices east of this place, I believe it will be necessary to embrace the whole of the offices upon the Atlantic seaboard within its operation.

By examining the returns of the Collectors of the principal ports, transmitting the receipts of the different offices in which their deposits are made, it is found that the Treasurer is not credited in the return of the offices at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, for one week after the deposits are made, and that the deposits made in them, respectively, do not appear in the statements of the bank until two weeks after the receipts or certificates of deposit are received at this office. The last two receipts of the office of deposit at New York, amounting to more than $500,000, the latter of which was received at this office on the 13th instant, has not yet been credited by the bank in its general return, and probably will not be before another payment is made.

The result of this practice is, that there is always in the possession of the bank more than a million of dollars above what the accounts of the Treasurer exhibit, and nearly that sum above what the statement of the bank admits to be subject to Treasury drafts, after deducting therefrom the outstanding drafts. Before this deduction was made in the statements of the bank, the balances admitted to be in its possession were substantially correct. The introduction of that deduction reduces the balance remaining at any time in the possession of the bank nearly that amount below what is in fact there. It is desirable that the returns of the bank and its offices should correspond as nearly as to time with the payments made by the Collectors as can be effected without inconvenience, so that the state of the Treasurer's account with them, respectively, may correspond with evidences of deposit transmitted by the Collectors to this Department.

I have, therefore, the honor to propose the acceptance of the form of the statement which you have transmitted with the modifications following, viz:

1. That the statement shall show the dates to which the state of the several offices therein contained respectively refers.

2. That a column be added for remittances by foreign bills.

3. That the columns for remittances by domestic bills shall show where they are payable.

4. That the Cashier of the bank shall, by drafts, transfer all sums remitted from the remitting offices to those to which they are remitted at the time that the bills severally become due. Like transfers shall be made in case of foreign bills whenever they shall be procured.

5. Like transfers shall be made of all sums deposited in the bank or in its offices, which shall be received in other bills than those of the place of receipt.

6. On the Monday of each week receipts shall be given to the Collectors for the sums paid on account of the Government during the preceding week by the bank and its offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, which shall bear date on the preceding Saturday.

7. Returns shall be made on the same day, and dated in like manner, to this office, to the Treasurer, and to the bank, (by its offices,) comprehending therein the payment aforesaid.

8. That, until otherwise instructed, the bank will direct its offices at Charleston and Savannah to remit two-thirds of the sums which shall be received for duties at those places to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

9. That the bank cause to be remitted to the same places, or to Baltimore and this place, the sums standing to the credit of the Treasurer at Chillicothe, Vincennes, and Missouri.

This is necessary, as the current receipts in the western States will, after every exertion to employ it there in the public service, greatly exceed the public expenditure.

From the statements which have been received, it appears that the bills of the office at this place are received in discharge of the revenue at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, to a larger amount than those of any other office, except those of the receiving offices. This is the necessary consequence of the great excess of expenditure at the seat of Government over the receipts.

Can the bank more conveniently transfer the public funds to this place than by authorizing its office to issue paper in discharge of the demands upon the Government? It is conceived that no inconvenience will be experienced by the bank or its offices from exempting this office from the operation of the prohibition to the offices generally to throw their paper into circulation.

The exemption will apply only to issues on account of the Treasury. If this exemption is not granted the bank will be compelled to transmit specie to a large amount to this place, from whence it will return by the same route, at the expense of individuals. I am not able to see any benefit which can result from this course, unless it be that of the stage owners.

Mr. Jones, the chief clerk of this office, will call upon you in a few days, and is authorized to accept of any modification to the propositions which I have presented in the previous part of this letter which shall appear to him likely to promote the interest and convenience of the Treasury and the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 18, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, covering the third bills of nine sets of exchange on London for £10,000 sterling, but the first and seconds of the said sets, stated to have been forwarded on the preceding day, have not come to hand.

If the last mentioned bills were not endorsed to the Treasurer, as was the case with the thirds, and the letter covering them has fallen into improper hands, there is every reason to apprehend that attempts may be made to negotiate them. I would therefore recommend that you cause the circumstance, with a description of the bills, to be immediately inserted in the newspapers, and a similar measure will be adopted at this place. Three of the sets were drawn by the President and Cashier of the Bank of Canada, at Montreal, in favor of John Frothingham, on Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, for £1,000 each; and the other six were drawn by Wm. Bartlett, of Newburyport, on Samuel Williams, of London, in favor of J. P. Toppan, all for £1,000 each, excepting one for £2,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 21, 1819.

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 11th* instant, relative to the deposits made by public officers, I submitted it to the Navy Department, with a request that such observations might be made thereon as should be deemed proper, and that a copy of the instructions given to the Navy Agents might be furnished. I have this day received from that Department the inclosed papers, with an endorsement upon your letter in the words following, viz: "The suggestion is certainly correct, and intended to apply to Navy Agents, that Government checks should be passed to their credit, and so remain in bank.—B. H."

If any of the Agents should dispose of the Treasurer's draft, and deposit the proceeds, the proper corrective will be applied as soon as the fact is known by that Department.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 22, 1819.

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing the form of a general return to this Department, accompanied by elucidations, an apparent incongruity was discovered in the statement of the amount of the public money at Philadelphia, which it was presumed would be corrected or explained in subsequent statements. I have now before me the subsequent returns of the 10th and 17th instant, in which the same apparent incongruity is continued without explanation.

If I understand the return, column A presents the aggregate amount of public money at Philadelphia, and column I the portion of that amount consisting of the bills of the offices. If I am correct in this exposition of the return, column I can never exceed column A, yet the three returns before me do not support this conclusion. That my understanding of the return is correct, is inferred not only from the elucidations which accompany the return, but from the fact that, with respect to the sums admitted by it to be in the offices, my conclusion is invariably found to be correct.

The result of your return No. 1 is, that the Treasury has overdrawn upon Philadelphia to the amount of $78,872 16, and that of No. 2 to the amount of $102,800 06. If my exposition of these returns be correct, that is, if column I is included in column A, the latter, in return No. 1, must present the aggregate amount of $10,287 21, more $72,000—the sum overdrawn at Philadelphia would be in the first return $6,872 36, and the second $30,512 33. Having no statement of the receipts and disbursements at Philadelphia subsequent to the date of the second return, I am not able to present to you the result of the 3d return when corrected according to my understanding of it.

That the returns, so far as they apply to Philadelphia, present an apparent incongruity, I am persuaded you will be convinced upon recurring to them. It is, however, possible that the inaccuracy may have resulted from a different cause than that to which I have ascribed it. Mr. Jones, who will be in Philadelphia in a few days, will wait upon you and receive such explanations as you may be disposed to furnish upon this subject.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 25, 1819.

SIR: A draft upon Norfolk for seventy-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars is required by the Navy Department. Will you have the goodness to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place?

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

* Should be 12th instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1819.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now transmit copies of the returns of the account of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, from the 13th to the 30th of January, and from the 17th to the 24th of April last.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 4, 1819.

SIR: Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have transmitted to this Department a protest for non-payment of the following described bill of exchange, which was purchased by you, viz:

Durkin Henderson & Co., on Mr. Robert Henderson, of Liverpool, favor of Wm. Cameron, at 60 days' sight, dated Virginia, November 21, 1818, endorsed by Wm. Cameron to Joseph Caldwell, by him to Daniel Forster, by him to Smith Hutchinson, by them to John Wilder, Cashier, and by him to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, who endorsed and remitted said bill to the said Barings on account of the United States. Amount, 1,500 pounds sterling.

The original protest is herewith transmitted to you, and you will cause immediate notice to be given to the drawers and endorsers in the legal form; and then the protest, with the proof of the notices, is to be delivered to the Attorney of the district of Virginia, and request him to pursue the legal measures for securing and recovering the amount of the bill from the drawers and endorsers. You will also be pleased to communicate to this Department the manner in which these instructions have been carried into effect.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 7, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to certain Collectors of the Customs, and have to request that you will be pleased to conform to the regulation therein prescribed, as far as relates to the certificate of deposit.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Salem Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 9, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient to the Bank of the United States to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the sum of sixty-one thousand dollars, being the amount of a warrant drawn by the Secretary of the Navy on the Treasurer, in favor of the Navy Agent at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 9, 1819.

SIR: By a certificate issued by the Nashville Bank it appears that, on the 31st of March last, N. T. Perkins, Collector of the 5th district of Tennessee, deposited in that bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, $869 63, on account of internal duties. But in the bank return transmitted to this Department that deposit is credited only as $867 93. You will therefore be pleased to correct the error in your next return.

I am, &c.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 10, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to draw, and deposit to his credit in the Bank of Steubenville, a draft in your favor for $41,275 65 on the Bank of Columbia, payable in the notes or obligations of your

institution. It will be unnecessary for you to transmit the draft to the Bank of Columbia for payment, as Mr. Whann, the Cashier of that bank, who is on the point of departing for Ohio, will call on you and deliver over what the draft is intended to transfer.

In the return of the Treasury account which you have just transmitted I perceive that you have opened an account of "special deposit of bank notes," and have credited therein a deposit made by one of the Collectors of the Internal Duties. This is entirely contrary to the intentions of the Treasuy. The bank was not authorized to receive any other moneys than such as it would credit as cash. If the notes in question are such as are in circulation in your vicinity, and are of banks which pay their notes in specie, and are otherwise in good credit, the bank should receive them. If they are notes which it is not safe to receive, they should not be received at all. I have to request that the special account may be discontinued, and that the money which has been placed thereto may be transferred to the cash account.

I am, &c.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1819.

SIR: As the simplest means of giving the Treasurer a credit in the Branch Bank at Washington, I have instructed that officer to draw and deposit to his credit, in that branch, a draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at that branch, for the amount of its notes now on deposit for the use of the Treasury in the Bank of the United States and its branches, viz: $217,045.

This course, which is in perfect accordance with the existing arrangement between the Treasury and the Bank of the United States, will, it is believed, afford an opportunity to the bank of placing funds at Washington in the manner most convenient to itself.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 11, 1819.

SIR: Your private letter of the 27th ultimo was received by due course of mail. The views which are presented in it are extremely interesting, and have received that consideration to which they are justly entitled.

There can be no doubt that the difficulty of collecting the revenue accruing from the customs will continue to increase as the money in circulation shall be diminished. The accumulation of the revenue in the vaults of the banks will have the same effect upon the currency as the curtailment of bank discounts. The operation of both causes cannot fail to reduce the circulation, in a short time, to the lowest point of depression of which it is susceptible. It is, presumed, however, that the safety of the banks will not require the reduction to be pushed to that extremity. The interests of the community require that it should not be reduced below what is indispensable to secure solvent banks against the stoppage of specie payments. Whether the revenue bonds can be paid with punctuality, when the circulation shall be reduced to that point, is extremely problematical. The reduced premium which Spanish milled dollars now bear in Philadelphia and New York indicates an approximation of the currency to a healthful state, which cannot fail to aid in restoring confidence in banks, which recent occurrences in some of our cities have been so strongly calculated to impair.

Notwithstanding this favorable symptom, I am fearful that it will be necessary to resort, in the course of the next quarter, to the expedient suggested by you, of permitting the paper of the local banks to be received, to some extent, as a special deposit. This event, however, I am extremely solicitous to avoid, if it be practicable. Discounting upon the pledge of Louisiana stock, if extended to all the offices where that stock is held, would certainly afford some relief. As the bank is now secure, and will not make any use of the public revenue which may accumulate in its possession in its ordinary business, I think it will be advisable to commence, early next month, the purchase of Louisiana stock by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in addition to that of the three per cent. stock, which has already been directed, but which has not yet been done, with a view to the convenience and safety of the bank. From the known sagacity of the direction of some of the eastern banks, it is highly probable that their efforts will be directed to the purchase of that stock, which would place them in a relation to the United States Bank which might be productive of much inconvenience to it.

This view of the subject, independent of the necessity of furnishing, as far as practicable, the necessary circulation to facilitate the collection of the revenue, is sufficient to justify the adoption of the measure. The amount of the domesticated Louisiana stock is about equal to that part of the Sinking Fund which can be applied to purchases of the public debt within the year. Should the whole sum subject to that disposition be so applied, the sum necessary to meet the redemption of the Louisiana stock, on the 21st of October, will but little exceed $2,000,000.

Inclosed I send you a statement of the amount of that stock standing on the books of the different Loan Offices.

Inclosed also is a statement of the revenue bonds falling due in the third quarter. Perhaps the amount will be increased ten or fifteen thousand dollars by the statement of bonds yet to be received.

It may be useful to inform you that the bonds which fell due in the first quarter amounted to $4,788,670, and that the payments into the Treasury during the quarter, from imports and tonnage, amounted to $4,352,819 74. It is probable that the difference between the amount of bonds due and of the payments into the Treasury will be greater in the three succeeding quarters than in the first.

I will furnish you with a statement of the expenditures of the War and Navy Departments for the

next quarter as soon as one approximating to accuracy can be obtained. I am fearful, however, that no great reliance can be placed upon any estimates which it is in the power of those Departments to furnish.

If it is desirable on the part of the bank to diminish the issues of the notes of the office at this place, I think there is no doubt but that the bills of the banks of Philadelphia and New York may be used to a considerable extent in discharge of demands upon the Treasury at this place. So far as they could be used in this way, it would diminish the necessity of permitting them to be received as a special deposit, and would be a much more eligible mode of employing them. I think it would be at least expedient to make the experiment, by way of ascertaining the accuracy of the suggestion.

I have the honor, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 12, 1819.

SIR: In your endeavor to change into specie the special deposit which has been transferred from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Columbia, the utmost confidence is entertained that a spirit of conciliation will be mingled with decision. In all cases it is extremely desirable that the special deposit should be exchanged for the notes of the United States Bank or its branches. Where the notes of the State banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and this District, or the notes of the Bank of Virginia, the State Bank of North Carolina, and the Banks of South Carolina and Georgia, are tendered in exchange for the whole or part of the special deposit, they are to be received. Where such funds cannot be obtained, the paper of western banks which discharge their notes in specie may be taken. In cases where the banks whose notes you hold as special deposit are unable or unwilling to discharge them in any notes of the above description, it will be prudent to endeavor to obtain collateral security and stipulate for periodical installments, with interest, until paid. In all cases of this nature it will be expedient to obtain a list of the debtors of the bank. In determining upon the time which shall be allowed for payment, you will exercise your discretion; in no case, however, giving more than two years, and requiring half yearly installments. It is not improbable that the banks in which the public money is deposited in the State of Ohio will take the notes of the banks in that State which may not discharge them in funds which you are authorized to receive, and consent to credit the Treasurer of the United States for the amount upon the terms which you are authorized to offer to the defaulting banks, with the exception of paying interest. If either of those banks will accept of that portion of the special deposit which may remain in your hands after all reasonable exertions are made to exchange it upon the conditions I have described, it is considered better to transfer it to them, or either of them, than to accept of collateral security from the defaulting banks. If, in any case, no arrangement is effected, a resort to legal coercion will be indispensable, and you are requested to cause every preliminary measure to be taken which is necessary for that purpose. It will be proper to place the direction of all suits which may be instituted in the hands of the United States Attorney for the district in which they may be instituted. It is, however, extremely desirable that a recurrence to legal proceedings may be avoided, and full reliance is placed in your discretion and zeal to conduct this delicate and important service to a successful termination.

I remain, &c.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 16, 1819.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury being absent from the seat of Government, on an excursion to Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of the 12th instant, all of which shall be submitted to Mr. Crawford immediately on his return to this place. In the meantime I have no hesitation in saying that the bank may, with perfect safety, proceed to authorize the purchase of stock at Charleston, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, due regard being had as well to the sum required to be retained to meet the interest on the domestic funded debt, payable on the first of the ensuing month, as to the limitation of the price prescribed in the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed March 3, 1817.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 16, 1819.

SIR: I have to request, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is now absent, that you will be pleased to purchase and transmit to this office, for the use of the Department of State, approved bills on Amsterdam to the amount of fifty thousand guilders.

Your several letters of the 24th, 27th, and 29th ultimo, and 14th instant, with the bills therein mentioned, have been received, and the cost of said bills will be remitted to you as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 17, 1819.

SIR: It appears that on the 31st of December, 1818, Stephen H. Moore deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, $1,000, on account of internal duties, and that this sum has not been credited in the returns transmitted to this Department.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 17, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit, by return of post, (if practicable,) a statement of the account between the Centre Bank and the Treasurer of the United States subsequent to the 28th December, 1818, at which time there was a balance of $2,366 due to that officer.

I am, &c.

I. NORRIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 19, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor of transmitting to you a letter from Mr. Longuefosse, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a protest, which, after perusal, you will please to return to this office.

As this is the first complaint of the kind which has reached the Treasury within my knowledge, it is probable that Mr. Longuefosse was not the importer of the goods on account of which the debenture in question was granted, and, consequently, could not know that the bond for the duties had been paid in the same currency tendered to him. Would it not, therefore, have a tendency to suppress dissatisfaction if, in all cases of a similar nature, the officers of the bank were to inform the party concerned of the principle on which current money was refused?

I have the honor, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 19, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to request, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, that you will be pleased to inform him when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the further sum of forty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars for account of the Navy Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 23, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will note, at the back of each return of the Treasurer's account which you may transmit to me, a description of the moneys credited in such return, and the amount of each, viz, as the case may be:

Specie	$	South Carolina notes	$
Notes of the Bank of the United States and its Branches		Georgia notes	
Boston notes		Alabama notes	
Other Eastern notes		New Orleans notes	
New York city notes		Tennessee notes	
Other New York notes		Kentucky notes	
Philadelphia notes		Ohio notes	
Other Pennsylvania notes		Indiana notes	
Baltimore notes		Illinois notes	
District of Columbia notes		Missouri notes	
Virginia notes		Your own notes	
North Carolina notes		Total	

To the respective Cashiers of the following banks:

Tombeckbe Bank of St. Stephen's, Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Bank of Chillicothe, Bank of Steubenville, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville; Branch Bank at Edwardsville, Branch Bank of Illinois, Branch Bank at Vincennes, Branch Bank of Missouri, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 23, 1819.

SIR: The post note for $10,900 which was issued by the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in favor of Jonathan Smith, and which, in my letter of the 5th July, 1818, I informed you had been mislaid or lost, was found some time since and deposited in the Bank of Columbia, to be collected on behalf of the Treasury of the United States, and will in a short time be presented by the Cashier of that bank for payment.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

Upon inquiry made at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury it appears that, if the suspended items in the accounts of Mr. Glenn should be allowed, there will be a balance of about ten thousand dollars due him. It is understood that those items can be allowed only by the special sanction of the Secretary of the Department of War, who is now absent, and whose return is not expected until the middle of the next month.

The great amount of the money in the Treasury which is now west of the Ohio, and which it is impracticable to transfer to the Atlantic cities, where the current demands upon the Government are principally discharged, renders it not only inexpedient but impracticable to transfer the funds from those cities to the westward. The extreme pressure of the times has affected, in a considerable degree, the collection of the revenue arising from imposts and duties; any application of the revenue arising from that source to any other object, even temporarily, than the discharge of the demands upon the Treasury, would tend to endanger the public faith. I am constrained, therefore, to decline any interference in the case which you have presented.

It is extremely desirable that the concerns of the banks connected with the Treasury should be conducted not only with great prudence, but that their engagements should be promptly and fully complied with. Such, I confidently trust, will be the case with the bank under your management.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL W. DAVIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the further sum of thirty thousand dollars on account of the Department of War.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing a duplicate of that of the 3d, the original of which does not appear to have been received at this Department.

The Treasury draft charged by the office at New Orleans is probably No. 2771, which was drawn on the 3d of September last on that office, and which was for $3,337 80. The draft No. 3471 was of the tenor and date stated in the Treasurer's return.

I annex, agreeably to your request, a copy of the return of the Treasury account with the office at New Orleans from the 20th to the 27th February last.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1819.

SIR: In reply to so much of your letter as relates to the sum of $12,613 58 of special deposit, which was explained in the letter of the 18th of March last, of the Cashier, I have the honor to inform you there is no objection to the change which you propose. The Treasurer will be instructed to transfer it from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Missouri. Upon the receipt of the letter last mentioned, the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri was called upon to explain the transaction, but no answer has yet been received.

I have the honor to inclose the triplicate of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the United States Bank on the 12th of December, 1818, which has not been noticed by him or the President of the bank. As the latter part of the letter contains the views of this Department upon the subject of transferring money from places where it is not wanted to those where it is required, I beg leave to call your attention to it. Indeed, I am not informed whether the sum referred to in that letter, or that which is mentioned in the subjoined extract, has yet been transferred. The latter sum is of some importance as to amount, and no difficulty, it is presumed, could have existed at any moment in obtaining payment or making the transfer. If you shall consider it necessary to enter all sums thus situated as special deposit until they are actually received by the bank, the public interest would seem to require that no delay should occur in making the demand.

In transferring the special deposit to the Bank of Columbia, it appears that a portion of it has been in fact retained by the bank, and the debt due by that institution to the United States Bank reduced to the amount of the sum retained. This is believed to be irregular, and requires explanation. Upon general principles, it seems to be correct that the bank should charge itself, in its general account with the Treasurer, with all sums which it applies to its use. Such has been the express understanding of the bank with this Department, as reference to the letters of its President will show. Now that portion of the special deposit directed to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia, which has been retained and deducted from the balance due by it to the United States Bank, has been applied to the use of the bank, and consequently ought to have been credited to the general account of the Treasurer.

I will therefore thank you for an exposition of the views entertained by the bank upon this subject. It is presumed that this transaction was anterior to your connexion with the bank, but the Cashier will be able to give you all the information necessary for forming an opinion upon it.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CREVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Inclosed is the statement of the bonds falling due in Savannah during the third quarter of the year, requested in your letter of the 21st instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 29, 1819.

There are on deposit, and subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Office of Discount and Deposit, on the State Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville, $4,023 in bills of the Huntsville, Tombeckbe, New Orleans, and Mississippi Banks, and $10,598 in bills of the Banks of Tennessee. This deposit would, I presume, be desirable to the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville; and if that bank is willing to transfer these bills at their own risk, you may apply for them as soon as you find convenient to the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Milledgeville, who will be instructed to hand it over to your order.

I remain, &c.

ELDRED RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 29, 1819.

SIR: I have this day written to the Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, offering to that institution, in case it will be at the risk of making the transfer, the bills remaining of the "special deposit" which was left with you by Colonel Taylor, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will therefore be pleased to deliver them to the order of the Cashier of that bank on his application.

If the bank should decline to take the deposit on this condition, I will thank you to let me know of any opportunity that may present itself of transferring these bills to Huntsville or St. Stephen's.

I am, &c.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the State Bank of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1819.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account has been received at my office from the Bank of Edwardsville. I have therefore to request that a return from the commencement may be transmitted without delay, and that strict punctuality may be observed in this respect hereafter.

I am, &c.

B. S. SEWARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1819.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati having been received at this Department since its commencement, I have to request that it may be transmitted without delay to me and to the Treasurer, and that strict punctuality may be observed in this respect hereafter.

I am, &c.

S. W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1819.

SIR: Money being required to pay the troops on the Northwestern frontier, I have instructed the Treasurer to draw on the Bank of Chillicothe for part of the amount, viz. $15,000. As it is probable that the notes which may be issued for this purpose will not return upon the bank for a considerable time, I have thought it would be more agreeable to the bank to pay this sum, although at this early stage of the deposit, than to be obliged to transfer it some time hence to any of the points stipulated in its agreement with the Treasury. I have not received any returns of the deposits made in the Bank of Chillicothe, but there is reason to believe that they considerably exceed the amount of this draft. If I should be mistaken in this, however, I trust the draft will still be paid.

I am, &c.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cumberland Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of Washington, for $3,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I am, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1819.

SIR: When you transmit the "profit and loss" statement of the Bank of the United States for the present half year, I will thank you to send a copy of that for the last half year, as it does not appear to have been received at my office.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1819.

SIR: It having been represented to this Department that the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria no longer redeems its notes with specie on demand, I have to request that you will inform me whether the fact is so.

I have also to request that you will transmit such further information as may be necessary to show fully the present state of the affairs of the bank.

I am, sir.

THOMAS SWAN, Esq., *President of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 9, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Rotterdam, for fifty thousand guilders; the cost of which bills will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself, when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, yours, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to transfer, by draft, the special deposit which is to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Bank of Missouri, and in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe; the former (amounting to $64,613 58) to the Bank of Missouri, and the latter (amounting to $7,930) to the Bank of Columbia.

I have also instructed that officer to remit to the Bank of the United States, for collection, a certificate for $2,500 of public moneys which were deposited in the Kennebec Bank, and certificates for $483 85 of public moneys which were deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia, by a Collector of the Internal Duties who was removing from North Carolina to Alabama. This latter deposit may, I presume, be transferred without inconvenience by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston.

It will be entirely satisfactory if the special deposits are made available at any of the Offices of Discount and Deposit which the convenience of the bank shall point out. The amount, however, has now become so small that this can be of little importance.

The three drafts on Huntsville, of $30,000, mentioned in the list of special deposits which accompanied your letter of the eighth, having been paid, (two on the 4th and one on the 17th of May,) and the sums at Missouri and Chillicothe being transferred, there remains, independently of what is now transmitted by the Treasurer, only $6,833.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1819.

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 24th ultimo, it was resolved, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply such part of the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars as the situation of the Treasury will permit to the purchase of the funded debt of the United States at the market price, and not exceeding the rates prescribed in the fifth section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1817."

In pursuance, therefore, of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint you agent for purchasing stock of the United States to an amount not exceeding ——— dollars, within the limits prescribed by the act above referred to; observing to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Loan Office at New York, and to give a preference, in the first place, to the Louisiana stock, and, next in order, to the three per cents.

As it will be proper that the object of this appointment should obtain general publicity, it will be advisable to insert, for a few weeks, a short notice in two of the newspapers published in your city, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by law, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and you will be pleased to cause certificates of transfer to be issued in his name and transmitted to my office, for the purpose of placing the said stock on the books of the Treasury.

It will be advisable not to make any payments to the seller, unless he shall produce to you satisfactory evidence of his having actually transferred the stock to the Treasurer. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by the Treasurer's drafts on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I will just add, that on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you, in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. S. The following are the prices at which stock may be purchased, according to the rule prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1817:

Louisiana six per cents, $100; new six per cents, $100; three per cents, $65; seven per cents, $104 57; deferred unredeemed, $35 49.

The within letter was directed as follows:

To Peter Bacot, Charleston, with directions to purchase $100,000.
To J. B. Dandridge, Richmond, with directions to purchase $25,000.
To John White, Baltimore, with directions to purchase $100,000.
To Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia, with directions to purchase $400,000.
To Lynde Catlin, New York, with directions to purchase $400,000.
To Samuel Frothingham, Boston, with directions to purchase $200,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1819.

SIR: The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington some time since deposited in my office, as a security for the public moneys in that institution, a certificate, transferring to the Treasurer, on behalf of the United States, 1,334 shares in the Bank of the Metropolis. It is not intended, however, that any advantage shall be taken of this trust, unless it shall be necessary for securing the payment of those moneys. The dividend which has accrued on this stock should, therefore, go to the Central Bank. And I have, accordingly, to request that it may be placed to the credit of that institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the drawers and endorsers of the bill of exchange, mentioned in the inclosed protest, to be notified in due form of the non-acceptance thereof, and that they will be held responsible to the United States for all damages which may accrue if the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the drawers and endorser of the bill of exchange, mentioned in the inclosed protest, to be notified in due form of the non-acceptance thereof, and that they will be held responsible to the United States for all damages which may accrue if the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I have also to request that you will inform Mr. John M. Ehrick that a bill for £900 sterling, drawn by Messrs. Lewis and R. Groning, of Charleston, and endorsed by him, has been protested for non-acceptance, and that he will be held responsible for all damages which may accrue if the same is not paid at maturity.

The proposition of Mr. Ehrick, contained in your letter of the 6th instant, cannot be accepted.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received by due course of mail. Your suggestion, that in making particular State banks the depositories of the public moneys it is not my intention to encourage or allow them to use the extraordinary means they derive from that circumstance to the injury of others, is perfectly correct. It will, however, be readily perceived that it will be extremely difficult to prevent abuses from being practiced where the disposition to it exists. In making the Bank of Tombeckbe the depository of the public money received at St. Stephen's and Cahaba, I was influenced by a desire to relieve the Receivers of Public Money from the expense and risk of transporting the sums received by them to distant points where the expenditures of the Government might require it. I was also induced to select that bank from a belief that the public expenditure would be greater there than at any other place to which I could reasonably require those officers to transport it. The receipts there, however, will, it is now believed, considerably exceed the amount which can be expended in that section of the country. I have recently required descriptive lists of all the bank notes deposited by the Receivers in the western and southern State banks, with a view to ascertain not only the general circulation in those sections, but to enable me to decide upon the places to which transfers may be most easily effected.

The suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter may be acted upon not only without injury, but [with] advantage to the Treasury. When these descriptive lists are obtained, a draft may be issued by the Treasurer in favor of the Bank of Augusta for the whole of the notes or bills of the banks of Georgia, and of such of the banks of South and North Carolina as the bank may be disposed to receive and credit as specie. The sums so transferred will be expended at the bank as far as the convenience of the Treasury will admit. The remainder can be transferred by the bank to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, during that portion of the year that exchange between Augusta and Savannah and the former cities will subject it to no inconvenience. From the 1st of October to the 1st May it is presumed that transfers can be made to those places, or some of them, without loss. It will not be expected that sums received by the bank on drafts of the Treasury, between the 1st of May and October, will be transferred by it prior to the last mentioned day. In proposing to transfer to the Bank of Augusta the whole of the notes of the State banks of Georgia, and of such of those of the adjoining States as it may be willing to enter to the credit of the Treasurer as specie, I am influenced by the desire of avoiding complexity in the accounts of that officer, and of keeping the public funds concentrated as far as the public exigencies will permit. If these views meet your approbation, it will be expected that no just cause of complaint will be given to the State banks who may, in consequence of the execution of such an arrangement, be placed in the relation to the Bank of Augusta in which it now stands to the Bank of Tombeckbe. They ought to be permitted to transfer, in the manner already described, the amount of their notes deposited in the bank on account of the Treasurer, upon bearing a reasonable part of the expense to which it may be subjected in transferring the deposits from St. Stephen's to Augusta.

If the obligation to transfer the money thus deposited in it shall appear to the bank to be too onerous to be undertaken, that service will be rendered by the United States Bank, which will not be subjected to greater inconvenience in effecting it from Augusta than from St. Stephen's. Such transfer will necessarily be effected either by the purchase of bills upon the eastern cities or by the transportation of specie. In either case it is presumed that the Bank of Augusta will be able to effect it as advantageously as the United States Bank.

If the bank shall be disposed to accept of an arrangement founded upon the basis presented in the foregoing observations, such modifications may be made in it as shall, upon further consideration, be deemed useful and convenient to it and to the public interest.

I am, &c.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, Esq., *President of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 15, 1819.

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 24th ultimo, it was resolved, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply such part of the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars as the situation of the Treasury will permit to the purchase of the funded debt of the United States at the market price, and not exceeding the rates prescribed by the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817."

In pursuance, therefore, of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint you agent for purchasing stock of the United States to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, within the limits prescribed by the act above referred to, observing to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Treasury, and to give a preference, in the first place, to Louisiana stock, and, next in order, to the three per cents.

As it will be proper that the object of this appointment should obtain general publicity, it will be advisable to insert, for a few weeks, a short notice in two of the newspapers published in this city, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by law, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and it will be advisable not to make any payments to the seller, unless he shall produce satisfactory evidence of his having actually transferred the stock to the Treasurer. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by warrant in the usual mode.

I will just add, that on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you, in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

P. S. The following are the prices at which stock may be purchased, according to the rule prescribed by the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817: Louisiana, six per cents, $100; three per cents, $65; new six per cents, $100; seven per cents, $104 57; deferred, (unredeemed,) $35 49.

R. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 16, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant.

The mode adopted in adjusting the protested bill of exchange drawn by Durkin Henderson & Co. is perfectly satisfactory, and you will be pleased to deposit the amount in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, observing to transmit the usual receipt therefor to this office, in which it must be specially stated that the money originated from a protested bill for £1,500, drawn by Durkin Henderson & Co., and purchased for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 16, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering two certificates of transfer for $11,500 of Louisiana stock.

The course you have adopted in regard to the immediate transmission of the certificates of stock, when purchased, is perfectly correct, and you will be pleased to continue so to do.

In answer to your query, whether the seller may be allowed the interest on the stock which may have accrued thereon since the 1st instant, I will observe that, if purchases cannot be otherwise effected, you are at liberty to pay the interest due at the time of purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 17, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cumberland Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, for $3,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I have, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 17, 1819.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Bath Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Union Bank in Georgetown, for $2,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I am, &c.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1819.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether the seller may be allowed the interest on the stock which may have accrued thereon since the 1st instant, I will observe that, if purchases cannot be otherwise effected, you are at liberty to pay the interest due at the time of transfer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1819.

SIR: The Department of War has drawn a warrant on the Treasurer for thirty thousand dollars, in favor of Callender Irvine, the Commissary General, but as we have no funds in Philadelphia, the Treasurer has been directed to remit the amount of the warrant in a draft on New York, and to request Mr. Irvine to endeavor to negotiate the same with your institution, in order to avoid the necessity of applying to the local banks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1819.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 12th of May, respecting the bank notes receivable, on behalf of the United States, by the Bank of Chillicothe, I have to inform you that the notes of all the banks in the District of Columbia may be safely received, except those of the Merchants' Bank, Franklin Bank, and Mechanics' Bank, all of Alexandria.

I am, &c.

T. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 21, 1819.

SIR: I perceive that, in the return of the Treasury account with the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, dated on the 17th instant, and purporting to include the transactions of the week ending with that day, a deposit of $50,000, made on that day (as appears by the date of the certificate) by the Collector of the Customs at Baltimore, is omitted. A similar irregularity has before taken place with respect to the deposits of that Collector, and you will be pleased to correct it in future.

I am, &c.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 22, 1819.

SIR: I perceive that the certificates of deposit issued by the Bank of the United States to the Collector at Philadelphia do not bear date on the Saturday, as proposed in my letter of the 17th May, but on the Monday following. As the Collector transmits these certificates with his return ending on Saturday, an incongruity is presented which it is desirable to avoid. You will be pleased to give directions for remedying this in future.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 28, 1819.

SIR: The Nashville Bank of Tennessee having been selected by the Directors of the United States Bank to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, and of agent for paying the pensioners of the United States in the State of Tennessee, and the said bank having recently given notice of its determination to suspend the payment of specie, it becomes my duty to call the attention of the Board of Directors to this subject. It is believed that the State Bank of Tennessee, established at Knoxville, with a branch at Nashville, continues to discharge its notes in specie, on demand. As this bank is already the agent for paying pensions at Knoxville, it is presumed that no difficulty will occur in an attempt to engage its

services at Nashville. As, however, the semi-annual payment on the 4th September next cannot be provided for by any arrangement which can be made before that time, it will only be necessary for the bank to secure the agency of the State Bank for the semi-annual payment falling due on the 4th March next.

The attention of the Board is drawn to this subject under the impression that it is neither conformable to the spirit of the charter, to the wishes of the Board, nor to the character of the Government, to employ any bank, in the execution of the service legally requirable of the bank, which does not discharge its notes in specie, on demand.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 28, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the sums which will be required on the 4th September next to pay the pensioners of the United States at the several places therein designated. It is not understood to be critically correct, but sufficiently so for the purposes for which it has been obtained from the War Department.

The funds necessary to meet the payments, with the exceptions marked in the margin, will have to be drawn from the bank and its branches. Perhaps the sum at Portland, applicable to this demand, may be increased before it is necessary to transmit the money.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th of May last, relative to the conduct of the Bank of Missouri towards the banks of Kentucky, has been received by due course of mail. About the same time a representation of the same nature was received from the Secretary of State of Kentucky. An immediate reply was given to his letter, and, at the same time, the Bank of Missouri was requested to act with liberality and moderation towards such of the State banks as might become indebted to it through the Government deposits.

No answer has yet been received, but a confident hope is entertained that no further cause of complaint will be given by that institution.

I am, &c.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., *President of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, or cause to be purchased, for public use, and as soon as practicable, approved bills on the under mentioned places, for the following sums, viz:

On London, or other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for nine thousand pounds sterling.

On Amsterdam or on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for one hundred and fifty thousand guilders.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with an account in the usual form, on the amount of which you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

Observing that bills to a very considerable amount, drawn as well on London as Amsterdam, by Mr. I. I. Hoogerverff, of Baltimore, have been purchased for public use, I think it advisable not to take any more of that description until we learn the fate of those already purchased and remitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1819.

SIR: The inclosed list of pensions to widows and orphans falling due on the 4th September next is in addition to the statement which I had the honor of forwarding to you on the —— instant. The observations made on that statement, as to the funds which could be employed, are equally applicable to this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 2, 1819.

SIR: It appears, by a letter received this day from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, that the purchases on account of the Sinking Fund authorized to be made by him have been completed, and that the State Bank had liquidated a large balance with it by the transfer of six per cent. deferred stock, subject to the assent of this Department. It is important to ascertain, without delay, the amount of the stock so transferred, to enable me to determine whether further purchases may be authorized at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th and 24th ultimo, advising that you had made several purchases of stock for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to remit to you two hundred and forty thousand dollars, in two drafts, payable at your institution, on account of the cost of said stock.

I will thank you to cause the necessary certificates of transfer to be issued and transmitted to my office for the purpose of placing on the books of the Treasury the stock already purchased, and to observe the same rule in regard to all future purchases.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, covering three certificates of transfer, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for one hundred thousand dollars of stock, being the amount you were authorized to purchase for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the cost of which the Treasurer has been directed to remit to you in drafts payable at your institution.

Your commission will be remitted to you in like manner, when the account shall have been adjusted by the accounting officers; but, as I may have occasion to authorize a further purchase of stock, it is my wish that the account may remain open for some time longer.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 6, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been received by this day's mail.

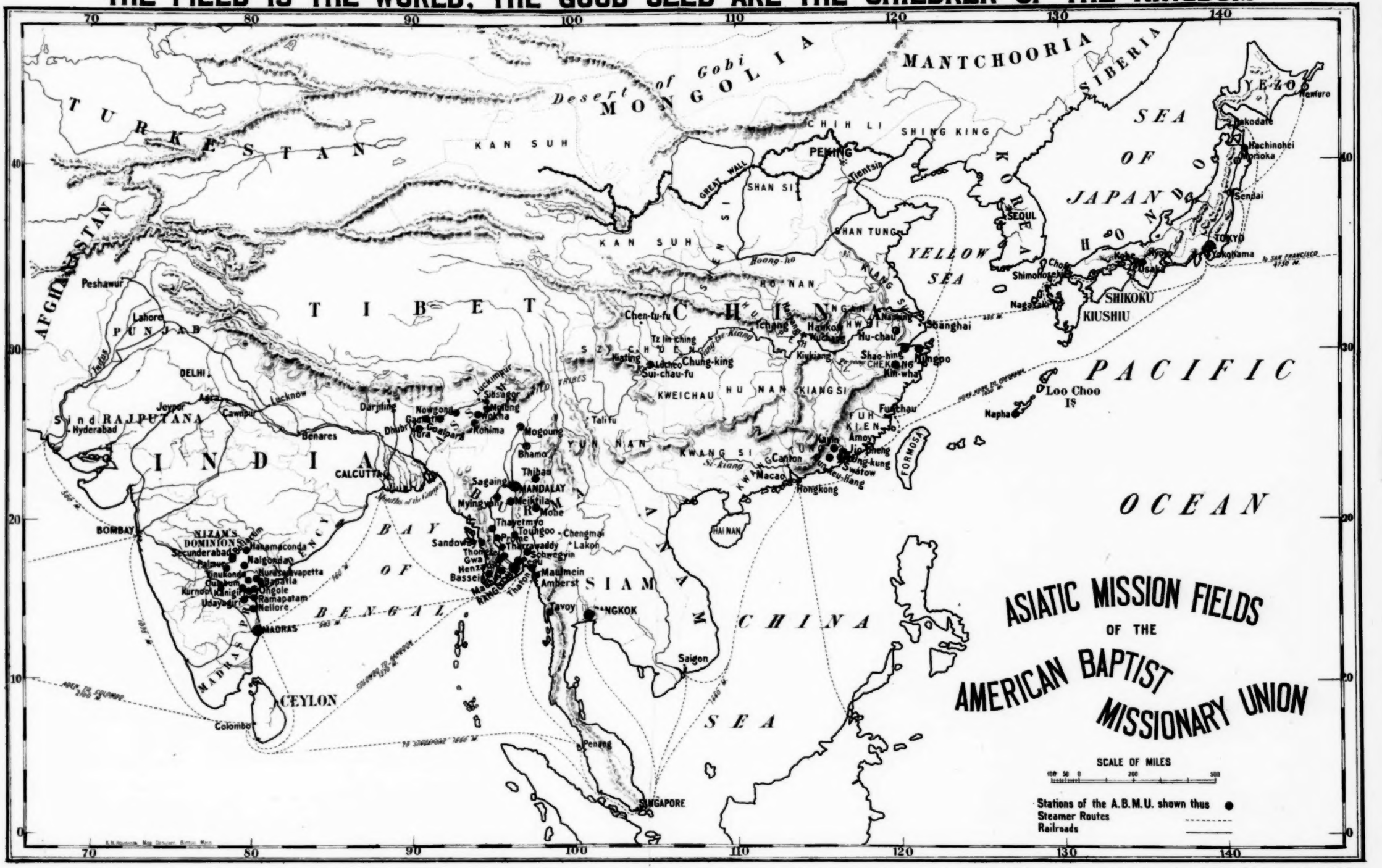
The inquiry which it presents would have been with more propriety addressed to the courts of justice. I am, however, willing to give you the impressions which a slight examination of the subject has produced.

If the copper coins of the United States are a lawful tender, they are so by implication, as they have not been expressly declared to be so by any act of Congress. The old Congress by ordinance, on October 16, 1786, established a Mint; and, among other things, ordained "That the copper coin struck under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled shall be receivable in all taxes or payments due to the United States, in the proportion of $5 for every $100 so paid; but that no other copper coin whatsoever shall be receivable in any taxes or payments whatsoever to the United States."

The act of Congress of April 2, 1792, establishes a Mint, and prescribes the denominations, weight and devices of the gold, silver, and copper coins which should be struck thereat. The sixteenth section of the act makes the gold and silver coins so struck at the Mint a legal tender in all cases whatsoever. No notice is taken of the copper coin. The act of the 8th May, of the same year, to provide for a copper coinage, directs that the cents and half cents, as they shall be coined, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation. The act also directs that after $50,000 shall be coined of cents, and paid into the Treasury, no copper coins or piece whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall *pass current* as money, or shall be paid, offered, or received in payment under penalty of forfeiture, and a further penalty of ten dollars for tendering or receiving the same. It is under this act, and by implication, that they are a lawful tender, if, indeed, they are so.

It is presumed that in a case of this nature the doctrine of implication cannot be sustained. Gold and silver coin, struck at the Mint, is declared expressly a legal tender. Copper coin is not. If it is a legal tender, it is so generally, and to any amount. It is conceived that the convenience of the community would be seriously affected by a legal provision of this nature. The old Congress admitted it to be so in payments to the United States to the extent of five per cent. upon all payments. The present Government seems to have acted upon this idea, that no provision was necessary; that, in payments in which copper coin might be tendered, the interest and convenience of the parties might be safely trusted; that, in fact, it would be tendered only where no other coin could be, or at least where fractional parts of a

"THE FIELD IS THE WORLD; THE GOOD SEED ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE KINGDOM"



The above sketch covers the same territory as the new map of the ASIATIC MISSION FIELDS of the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, which shows prominently all the Mission Stations. The map is on linen, 10 x 8 feet, and is most beautifully colored. It is the best missionary map ever issued by any Society in America. It will prove a great source of education to the people, and a very acceptable addition to every Baptist Church throughout the country. The cost is $5.00, express paid; and for such a splendid production, the price is very low.

1.- What is the American Baptist Missionary Union?

I An Evangelization Society.
- 1. City.
- 2. State.
- 3. National.

II. A Church Extension Society.
- 1. Organization of Churches.
- 2. Erection of Buildings.

III. A Sunday School Society.

IV. A Translation & Publication Scy.
- 1. Tracts.
- 2. Bibles.
- 3. Periodicals.

V. An Educational Society.
- 1. School.
- 2. Academy.
- 3. College.
- 4. Seminary.

VI. A Transportation Society.
- 1. Outward.
- 2. Inward.

VII. Superannuation & Relief Scy.
- 1. Infirm Missionaries.
- 2. Widows & Children.

★ For details, see Dr. Mabie's leaflet, "Where does the Money go?"

2.- What has the Union done?

It has, by the grace of God,

474 American Missionaries.
2,138 Native Preachers & Other Workers.
384 Self-Supporting "Native" Churches *(and increasing)*
1,228 Other Churches.
1,256 Out-Stations.
11,450 Baptisms last year (93-4)
185,228 Church Members
(Equal to one-fourth of the membership of Northern U.S. Baptist Churches.)
1,246 Mission Schools.
26,214 Pupils.
1,500 Sunday Schools *(estimated.)*
75,000 Scholars *(estimated.)*

GROWTH over previous year:-

20 Missionaries.
68 Native Preachers.
81 Churches.
15,499 Church Members.
5,312 Sunday School Scholars.
1,526 Pupils in Mission Schools.

★ For details, see the Missionary Union Handbook & Report.

3.- What is my relation to it?

To be determined in the light of privilege and responsibility.

The statements made represent a mighty, living force for God; built up by the heroic sacrifices, devotion and ability of those who have gone before, and carried on, with similar qualifications by those now on the field.

Should not my privilege be to help maintain to the utmost of my power, a work which has stamped upon its face the manifest approval of God and which has in it so much of promise for the future of mankind?

E.P. Coleman, Treasurer.
H.C. Mabie, Home Secretary.
S.W. Duncan, Foreign Secretary.
2 A. Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

dollar were to be paid. In these cases the convenience and interest of the parties would be regulated by the necessity that existed of tendering and receiving copper coin. If this view of the question be not correct, Congress has been strangely negligent in the discharge of the high trust which has been confided to them. The subject of the current coins has been so frequently before that body that it is difficult to conceive that it should not have been considered with attention.

This opinion is given, sir, as you desire it, without delay. It may be incorrect; but it is the result of the best examination which I have been able to give the subject in the short time which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Fayetteville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 14, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, covering the first and second bills of eight sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand guilders; as also the first and second of four sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to three thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, two shillings and twopence, sterling; the cost whereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 17, 1819.

SIR: In reply to your letter stating the kind and amount of stock referred to in my letter of the 2d instant, I have the honor to inform you that, upon the receipt of the certificates transferred, agreeably to the instructions which have been given to the Cashier upon that subject, a draft will issue in favor of the bank for the amount upon the office at Charleston.

From the contents of your letter, it is not presumed that any further purchases will probably be made at that place. If circumstances should render it probable that further purchases can be made, authority will be given upon any suggestion from you of that kind.

From the purchases which have been made, I should infer that the pressure for money cannot be as great as has generally been represented. Of the $1,250,000 which has been directed to be purchased, not more than $500,000 have been obtained.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 17, 1819.

SIR: Your letters of the 29th of July and 3d of August last have been received. I regret to learn that the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati has again suspended specie payments, although I cannot doubt that every practicable effort was made, as well by yourself as by the other gentlemen concerned in the management of that institution, to continue them.

Under the present circumstances of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and of the Treasury, the public money which has been deposited in that bank becomes necessarily an object of some anxiety. I am disposed to consult, as far as possible, the convenience of the bank; but it is desirable that an arrangement should be made for rendering that money available for the public expenditure as early as may be practicable, and I will thank you to inform me what measures are in contemplation by the bank for that purpose.

By the list which you have transmitted it appears that a considerable portion of that amount consists of checks of banks which do not pay specie. It will be impossible for me to dispense with that part of the engagement between the Treasury and the bank which stipulated that a cash credit should be given for all moneys received by the bank to the credit of the Treasurer.

The draft of Mr. Glen for $30,000, on the Secretary of War, which you transmitted, has been presented, and payment has been refused. An inquiry has been ordered into the transaction on which Mr. Glen's claim is founded, but the returns have not yet been made. At present, however, it is believed that nothing will be due to Mr. Glen.

It is necessary that you should transmit an account current between the bank and the Treasurer, in which the date and amount of each deposit, and by whom made, should be particularly stated.

I am, &c.

S. W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of 60 days, for $——, and at the expiration of 90 days for $——.

* If it is your wish that these drafts should be made payable at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities,† instructions shall be given to that effect.

To the Cashiers of the following Banks:

[The blanks were filled up as stated opposite to their respective names.]

	60 *days.*	90 *days.*
Bath Bank	$6,000	$4,000
Merchants' Bank, Salem	40,000	20,000
Newport Bank	10,000	5,000
Bank of Bristol	5,000	3,000
New Haven	8,000	4,000
New London	1,000	
Utica	5,000	2,000
Easton	1,000	
Harrisburg	12,000	8,000
Washington	32,000	
Metropolis	40,000	20,000
Central	40,000	
Union, Georgetown	25,000	
Columbia	45,000	
Alexandria	25,000	20,000
Union, Alexandria	30,000	
Mechanics'	57,000	
Franklin	48,000	
Branch Virginia, Lynchburg	3,000	
Petersburg	7,000	4,000
Edwardsville	30,000	
Vincennes	40,000	20,000
Tombeckbe	205,000	105,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balances remaining to his credit in the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches.

Considering the present state of the Treasury, and the liberality it has uniformly manifested towards your institution, I am confident that I only do justice to the disposition by which you are actuated when I anticipate that these drafts will be honorably discharged.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1819.

SIR: It was not my intention to have made any transfer of the public moneys from the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the Bank of the United States until I should have received your reply to my letter of July 30. But as it is now ascertained that all the disposable means of the Treasury will be required to meet the very heavy demands which will be made upon it in the months of October and November next, and as I presume that the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville will by that time be able to provide for the payment of a considerable portion of the public moneys now held by it, I shall instruct the Treasurer of the United States to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for $75,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $75,000.

If it is your wish that these drafts should be made payable at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic States, or New Orleans, instructions will be given to that effect.

I am, &c.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., *President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for $40,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $20,000. These drafts will be made payable at such of the branches of the Bank of the United States mentioned in the arrangement between this Department and your institution as you may indicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Vincennes.*

° The following sentence substituted to the Bank of Vincennes: These drafts will be made payable at such of the branches of the Bank of the United States mentioned in the arrangement between this Department and your institution as you may indicate.

† Or New Orleans, inserted to Edwardsville and Tombeckbe Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 21, 1819.

SIR: It is proper to inform you that the third and fourth bills of the twelve sets of exchange, the first and second of which accompanied your letter of the 11th instant, have not been received at this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I transmit to you for collection the note of Neilson, Nichols & Co. to the Treasurer of the United States for $5,084 40; the amount of which note, when paid, you will be pleased to pass to the credit of the said Treasurer in your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1819.

SIR: Your letters of the 24th ultimo and 20th instant have been duly received, as also the documents therein referred to, with the exception of a certificate of transfer for $6,550 of Louisiana stock purchased of James Taylor, and which I will thank you to cause to be issued and transmitted to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 24, 1819.

SIR: On the 23d of March last I informed you that no returns of the Treasurer's account had been received from the branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, since the 1st November last, and I have now to inform you that no return has as yet been received, although it appears that several deposits have been made since that period. I must, therefore, again request that you will forward the return required with as little delay as practicable.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 24, 1819.

SIR: There being reason to believe that no further purchases of stock within the limits prescribed by law can be effected, at least for the present, I have to request that, until otherwise instructed, you consider your authority, in that respect, as revoked, and that upon the receipt of this letter you will, if not already done, transmit to my office an account exhibiting the amount of each species of stock purchased by you, and the respective prices paid therefor, accompanied with the receipts of the sellers and the necessary certificates of transfer for placing the same on the books of the Treasury.

Your commission on the cost of the stock must be added to the account.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To the under mentioned Cashiers of banks:

Peter Bacot, Charleston; J. B. Dandridge, Richmond; Richard Smith, Washington; John White, Baltimore; Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia; Lynde Catlin, New York; Samuel Frothingham, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August*, 24, 1819.

SIR: I deem it proper to inform you that the Treasurer has this day drawn a bill on you, in favor of David Shriver, Esq., for forty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to make the necessary advances to the contractors for constructing the Cumberland road. The draft in question will, of course, be placed to the credit of Mr. Shriver in your institution, who will pass checks on you in favor of the contractors, and as they will probably call for the money only when wanted, it is presumed the bank will be subjected to no inconvenience by the transaction.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of twelve sets of exchange, which were transmitted to this office on the 11th instant, as also the firsts and seconds of five sets subsequently purchased by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your letters of the 25th and 26th instant, covering sundry bills of exchange on London and Liverpool, have been duly received, and the cost of the bills will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1819.

SIR: Previous to the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant my attention had been directed to the probable demands upon the Treasury during the remainder of the year, and the means necessary to meet them.

The inclosed statements exhibit the probable demands and the ways and means for the period embraced by your statement. You will perceive that I have made but two corrections in the statement which you inclosed in the letter of the 19th instant

It is highly probable that, for the current services, independent of the military pensions and the principal and interest of the public debt, a larger sum than $1,000,000 will be required; but it is presumed that the excess above that sum can be drawn from the deposits in the State banks, over and above the sums specified in my letter of the 20th instant, which is herewith inclosed. The diminution made in the amount of the military pensions, payable on the 4th proximo, comprises the amount that will be drawn from the State banks for that object.

The sum of $300,000 deducted from the sums which might be applicable to the demands specified in your letter is reinstated, as forming a part of the million which it is expected will be drawn from the deposits in the bank for the ordinary current service. It is proper to observe that it is not improbable that a small portion of the sums intended to be drawn from the deposits in the State banks may not be paid at the time specified.

The failure of some of the Collectors to make regular and correct returns of the bonds weekly put in suit does not enable me to form a correct opinion of the comparative state of the collections during the last and the present quarter. Upon general principles, I should presume that the defect in the collection of the revenue bonds during the second quarter may be safely assumed as the average for the year.

I am inclined to believe the crisis is passed. If I am correct in this opinion, the receipts into the Treasury, from this time to the end of the year, will be greater, in proportion to the bonds falling due, than in the preceding part of it. As the bank has made an arrangement by which the remittance of nearly two millions of dollars to Europe is postponed for three years, it will be able to extend its discounts probably to the extent of the demands for them upon safe business paper. It will certainly be its interest to discount, at least, the amount of the loan which it has obtained in Europe. These discounts will have a happy influence upon the community, and will also facilitate the collection of the revenue. It has been stated to me by one or two of the State or local banks, and particularly by the bank at Huntsville, that it would be extremely difficult to remit the money in its possession to the Atlantic cities until the winter, and suggested that it would be more agreeable to them to pay interest on the sums which they might be required to remit than to make the remittance until the period stated. As the bank is now the payee in the redemption of Louisiana stock, which is to be effected on the 21st of October next, and as it is its interest to place the amount to be received at interest, in order to relieve the banks in question from the loss to which they must be subjected in effecting remittances at this time, I am disposed to pay the bank interest upon such part of the stock as may not be redeemed on the 21st of October next until the redemption is effected, and to look to the bank at Huntsville, and such others as may ask the same indulgence, for an indemnity by the payment of interest. If this proposition meets your approbation, those banks will be informed of the fact, and relieved from the obligation to remit at this time. The bank at Huntsville proposes to remit to New York.

In terminating this letter, I feel some regret at being constrained, by a sense of duty, to dissent from the arrangement made between the Cashier of the Bank of the United States and the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia relative to that part of the sum which was transferred from the former to the latter bank as special deposit, which had been previously made use of by the United States Bank. An examination of the correspondence between the President of the Bank and this Department will satisfy you that whenever the bank received public money from the State banks and used it, or when it accepted of the payment of interest from the State banks upon public money in their possession, it was bound to credit the Treasury for the amount as specie. Having made use of the sums in question, it was bound to pay the amount to the Treasury, and ought immediately to have transferred it to the general credit. Having neglected to do this, it was presumed by me that the sum was still special deposit, as it was stated to be in the returns of the Bank, and consequently transferred as such to the Bank of Columbia. But for this neglect the sums would not have been transferred. The bank would have been charged with the amount

and have accounted for it in the ordinary mode. If the sums had really been paid over, the condition of the Treasury would have been substantially the same. The amount would have been available in the hands of the Bank of Columbia. It may be proper to add, that Mr. Whann says the arrangement was forced upon him by Mr. Smith. The Bank of Columbia was acting as agent or trustee of the Treasury, and had no right to make the disposition, or rather to accept the condition imposed upon it by Mr. Smith. In point of justice and equity, the transaction is equally indefensible. The Bank of the United States, through its agents here, was importunate to have the public money in the local banks of this place turned over to it. Upon the transfer being made, an arrangement for the payment of interest was made, and the amount accordingly carried to the general credit of the Treasurer of the United States upon the books of the bank. By the arrangement, which is the subject of consideration, the public money has been used to pay a debt to the Bank of the United States, not only without the consent of the Government, but against the express conditions upon which the transfers from the State banks were made. I do not inquire here whether the Bank of the United States acted wisely in pressing the transfer of the public money from the Bank of Columbia. It is sufficient for my purpose that the transfer was made and accepted by the bank as specie. The bank had been in the receipt of interest upon the amount transferred for more than eighteen months. It is unjust to throw the Treasury back upon the Bank of Columbia for that amount, and more particularly so when the case could not have occurred but for the negligence of the bank in omitting to transfer the sums in question from the special to the general account as soon as they had been used by the bank in its own operations. I have therefore to request that the account of the Treasurer of the United States may be corrected according to the foregoing views, so far as to make it what it would have been had the regular entries been made at the time the money was made use of by the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 1, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I transmit to you for collection two protested bills of exchange, with protests in due form, and of which the following is a description, viz:

John Abr'm Willink & Co. on Dan. and J. A. Willink & Co., of Liverpool, payable in London, in favor of John M. Ehrick, for £2,000.

Lewis and R. Groning on R. Groning, of London, in favor of Jacob R. Valk, endorsed by him and John M. Ehrick, for £900.

I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to apply to the drawers and endorser of the first mentioned bill, and to the endorser of the last mentioned one, and demand payment of them, as well of the principal as of all damages, according to the custom of merchants, which have been incurred by reason of the non-payment of the said bills; and that, in case of refusal, you place the same in the hands of the District Attorney, with directions to institute prosecutions against all the parties concerned without delay.

I will just add, that my motive for sending the Charleston bill to you is, that the damages allowed in such cases at New York are greater than at Charleston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 2, 1819.

SIR: By my letter of the 20th ultimo, which you probably received soon after yours of the 23d was sent off, you will have perceived that your request for a further deposit could not be complied with. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of any erroneous inference being drawn from my silence, I think it necessary to inform you that, so far from affording the aid you ask, I confidently rely upon the payment of the sum due by the Franklin Bank at the time specified in my letter, and agreeably to the understanding at the time the deposits were made. Indeed, the situation of the Treasury will not permit me to dispense with the payment.

I am, &c.

CHAS. CHAPIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Franklin Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo. The readiness with which your institution has met my views for the transfer of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States is extremely satisfactory. In the manner of effecting this transfer, it was my wish that your bank should, as far as the public interest would permit, consult its own convenience. As it appears from your letter that either of the propositions contained in it will be satisfactory to you, I would prefer the latter, which is, that the

transfer shall be made at 60 and 90 days to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington or Richmond; giving the preference, as far as may suit you, to the office at Washington.

I am, &c.

R. K. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, covering your account and vouchers for the stock purchased by you for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, but the certificates of transfer stated to have been forwarded are not among the other papers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASUY DEPARTMENT, *September* 4, 1819.

SIR: Your letter inclosing a copy of the agreement entered into on the 5th day of July last between the United States Bank and the Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, has been received by due course of mail.

It is not perceived, from an examination of the conditions of the agreement, that the assent of this Department is in any degree essential to its validity. I have, however, no hesitation in stating my belief that in the present state of the money market in Europe the terms of the loan are favorable, and that consequences highly beneficial both to the bank and to the community may be expected from it. But it may be proper for me to observe that, as the power of the bank to dispose of the stock pledged by the third article of the agreement to the said companies is limited to the sum of two millions of dollars within any one year, it is presumed that the power of attorney which is to be executed by the bank, according to the provisions of that article, will be so drawn as not to conflict with the chartered powers of the bank, and that not more than that sum will, under any circumstances, be disposed of by the bank within the term of one year. With this understanding, the unqualified approbation of the Department is given to the agreement.

I have the honor, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 6, 1819.

SIR: It appears from the returns made to this Department by the Bank of Missouri that there has been paid into that bank on account of the Treasury, and now remaining to its credit, $70,000 of the notes of the Tennessee banks. It is probable that there may be $30,000 more in the possession of the Government at other places. I am not advised of the proportion of the above sums which is in the bills of your institution and of others in the State which have stopped payment.

Measures will be promptly taken to ascertain this fact. In the meantime, it is desirable to know what arrangements will be made by the Bank of Nashville for the redemption of this paper, which, owing to the stoppage of payment by the bank, cannot be used by the Government in meeting the current services of the year.

If the bank is in a situation to furnish drafts upon solvent banks in the State of Tennessee, or in other States, whose paper has not been rendered uncurrent by the stoppage of payment, such drafts will be accepted by the Treasury in discharge of these notes. It will, however, be preferred to take drafts upon banks in which the public money is deposited, and especially upon the Bank of the United States and its offices. If the bank shall not be in a situation to discharge its notes in the possession of the Government in one of the modes which I have had the honor to describe, I will be obliged to you to state to me the manner in which it can be effected.

I remain, &c.

CASHIER *of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 6, 1819.

SIR: By the returns which have been made to this Department by the Bank of Missouri and other western banks, in which the public money has been deposited, it appears that about $50,000 of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina has been received in those banks on account of the Treasury.

The stoppage of payment by the State Bank of North Carolina has rendered it impracticable to use these notes in discharge of the current demands upon the Treasury. It is, therefore, extremely desirable to ascertain the nature and extent of the provision which the situation of the bank will enable it to make for their redemption. Checks upon the United States Bank or its offices, or upon banks in the principal Atlantic cities which discharge their notes in specie upon demand, will be received by the Treasury.

If it is not practicable to discharge them in this manner, any communication pointing out the mode in which it can be effected will be acceptable to the Department.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 9, 1819.

SIR: I will thank you to inform me whether the notes of the Bank of Vincennes will be received as a cash deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville; and, also, what Ohio notes will be received, in like manner, at the offices at Chillicothe or Cincinnati. There are at the Bank of Missouri $15,000 of the former and $20,000 or $25,000 of the latter, which, if practicable, I wish to render available, by transferring them to these offices.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 9, 1819.

SIR: It appears by the returns of the Bank of Missouri that there has been deposited in it, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, $103,000 of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and of its branches. The situation of the Treasury requires that this sum should be transferred to the Atlantic cities, in order to be applied to the current demands upon the Government.

The Bank of the United States is, by its charter, bound to transfer the public moneys wherever required within the United States. If it should be required to transfer the above sum, it would, of necessity, demand from your institution specie for those notes. It is presumed that it would be extremely inconvenient to the Bank of Kentucky to advance that amount at any time, but especially after the pressure which must have been produced by the frequent agitation of the question of suspending payment by the banks, which has occurred during the last spring and summer. It is also presumed that, at this time, the means of making remittances to the eastern cities, or even to New Orleans, are very limited, and could not be effected without considerable loss. It may, however, be in the power of the bank to liquidate a part of this sum with the offices of the Bank of the United States in Kentucky, without the payment of specie or employment of bills of exchange. If the whole or any portion of this sum could be so arranged, it would be very gratifying to me.

If this is found to be impracticable at present, will the Bank of Kentucky be disposed to receive the amount in deposit, and transfer it to New Orleans or to the Atlantic cities, in the course of this autumn and the next winter, at the risk and expense of the bank? If it is disposed to act upon this suggestion, it will be necessary to state specifically the time within which the transfer will be effected, and the place to which it will be made. If the propositions of the bank are accepted, a draft will issue in favor of its office at Louisville for the amount upon the Bank of Missouri. An early reply is requested.

I have the honor to inclose an extract from the answer of the President of the Bank of Missouri to my letter, stating the substance of your communication to this Department, relative to the conduct of that bank in drawing specie from the Bank of Kentucky. It contains the assurance that complaints of the same nature shall be avoided in future.

I am, &c.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., *President of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 9, 1819.

SIR: It appears that $70,000 of the notes of the banks of the State of Tennessee have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of Missouri, which that bank has proposed to deposit in the office of the United States Bank at Louisville, Kentucky. I am not yet informed of the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee which may constitute a part of that sum, but presume it is considerable.

The state of the Treasury will not permit this sum to remain any considerable time without employment. But it cannot be employed in Kentucky. It must be transferred from thence to the points where the public exigencies require it. This transfer must be made by the Bank of the United States whenever it shall be required; but, in making the transfer, that bank will necessarily demand the specie, or funds which are convertible into specie at the place to which it shall be required to make the transfer.

Considering the pressure which everywhere prevails, directly upon the banks and indirectly upon the people, I am desirous of effecting this transfer so as to increase the general pressure in the slightest possible degree. I propose, then, as soon as the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, comprehended within the before mentioned sum, is ascertained, to issue, through the Treasurer of the United States, a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for the amount in favor of the State Bank, where the same shall remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, and to be disbursed by the bank upon those drafts. The military and revolutionary pensions falling due on the 4th of March next will probably absorb the whole amount. If the State Bank will consent to take the whole of the

notes of the banks of Tennessee, comprehended in the said sum, the transfer draft will issue for the whole amount. In that event a considerable portion of it would remain unexpended until the 4th September, 1820. In no case, however, would any part of it be drawn out for the purpose of being deposited in other banks. This suggestion is made upon the supposition that although the other banks of Tennessee have suspended specie payments, yet they would be disposed to make arrangements with the State Bank for the redemption of this paper, which would enable it to accede to it without injury or inconvenience. An early answer is requested.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 10, 1819.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I will observe that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and provided the security lodged with you by Mr. Ehrick is unexceptionable, you are at liberty to take his note for the balance due by him, payable with interest at ninety days, you retaining the pledge deposited in your hands as a collateral security.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 10, 1819.

SIR: The services of Josias Thompson, Esq., the Superintendent of the Western Division of the Cumberland Road, have been dispensed with by the President of the United States. He has been requested to transfer to D. Shriver, jr., Esq., any sum which may still remain to his credit on the books of the Steubenville Bank as Superintendent. Should he decline to comply with this request, you will be informed of the fact by Mr. Shriver, and are requested not to honor his draft to any other person for the sum which may remain to his credit on your books.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Steubenville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 12, 1820.

SIR: A letter was received from you some time ago stating a point which the Bank of Chillicothe deemed necessary to have elucidated before it could decide upon the modification of the arrangement between it and the Treasury, proposed by the Secretary's letter of the 1st ultimo. The question, however, involved consequences so important that it was thought proper to refer it to the Secretary, who is now in Georgia. Some time, therefore, may elapse before his decision can be known. But meanwhile it is desirable, as appears by a letter just received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, that a temporary understanding should be had on the subject. Under these circumstances, it is proposed that the Bank of Chillicothe will, for the present, receive the deposits on the terms of the letter of the 1st of August; and as it is highly improbable that any case will occur involving the question proposed by you, before the views of the Secretary on the subject are communicated to you, it is hoped that the bank will not be deterred by a mere possible risk from so far consulting the convenience of the Treasury.

Without anticipating the decision of the Secretary, it may be proper to state that the modifications proposed by the letter of the 1st of August have been acceded to, without any exception, by all the other State banks who are employed as depositories of public moneys, and who have had time to communicate their answers. These banks appear to concur in the opinion entertained here, that those modifications are not disadvantageous to them. It is true that the number of banks whose notes are receivable is somewhat increased. The eastern notes, however, are understood to be generally sought after in the western towns; and as the Ohio notes are only those of specie-paying banks, the Bank of Chillicothe has merely to cause them to be presented for payment. But as the Receiver will, at every deposit, inform each of the Ohio banks of the amount of its notes deposited, they will be prepared to discharge them, and will, probably, make some arrangement, satisfactory to the Bank of Chillicothe, by which the trouble of presentation may be obviated. It is thought proper, also, to mention to you that the Bank of the United States has authorized its officers to receive from the Receivers of Public Moneys, as cash, at Cincinnati, the same notes, which, by the proposed modification, will be receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 13, 1819.

SIR: It appears that since the return rendered by you on the 4th March last, other public moneys have been deposited in the Bank of Augusta to the credit of the Treasurer, and I have therefore to request that a return may be transmitted, including payments and deposits from that time to the present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 14, 1819.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d instant, I have to inform you that, although I am disposed to afford the Harrisburg Bank every accommodation which its own peculiar circumstances or the general pressure of the times might require, yet, as it is absolutely necessary that all the means of the Treasury should be rendered available to meet the heavy expenditures for the public service during the ensuing quarter, it will not be practicable to grant the indulgence which you request in the payment of the drafts mentioned in my letter of the 20th ultimo. The first draft, at all events, I trust you will be prepared to meet. And if, afterwards, the condition of the bank should render it necessary to ask the postponement of the second draft, (which, however, I hope will not be the case,) I shall be ready to accede to your wishes as far as the state of the Treasury will permit.

I am, &c.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 14, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, marked private, has been received by due course of mail.

The importance of a proper distribution of capital among the different offices, and the adoption of such measures as will introduce uniformity in the transactions of the whole institution, cannot be too highly appreciated. The measures which you propose are generally calculated to introduce uniformity and certainty in the operations of the institution, and consequently to give it that efficiency which is necessary to insure its public utility.

The distinct propositions which you have presented to my consideration, and upon which you wish to obtain my opinion, are, if they are correctly understood, believed to be generally consistent with the rights and duties of the bank and of the Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to introduce them here, with such observations as may tend to elucidate the construction which has been given to them by this Department.

"1st. That unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay, at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except in relation to debentures.

"2d. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to the specific offices where it shall want its funds from the specific offices where they may be deposited, and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes, from time to time, as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement. That, for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:

"1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.

"2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.

"3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.

"4. From the offices north of Washington to offices of Washington, thirty days.

"3d. That the Government (unless in cases which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, except the office at Washington, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.

4th. That, to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts drawn upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given, from time to time, to the Cashier of that office, on his application, on these offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices, respectively; and after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due to it, if any, the Government shall quarterly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as it shall see fit.

5th. That, if the Government shall wish the Cashier or any other officer of the office at Washington to be authorized (for its convenience, or the convenience of the Agents of the Government, in making its payments at Washington) to draw occasionally on Philadelphia, New York, or elsewhere, it shall only be on funds deposited to his *private* credit, as the Agent of the Government, at such places, respectively."

1. To this regulation there can be no objection. Debentures are clearly a special debt, which can be demanded only from the proceeds of the duties upon the goods upon which they were issued.

2. The periods designated for effecting transfers from the western to the Atlantic offices, and to and from New Orleans, appear, at first consideration, to be long; but, as you have made the experiment of transporting specie from the western to the Atlantic offices, and have found that it cannot be done in less time, those periods may, for the present, and until further arrangement, be considered as established. The other periods may be so considered, with the application of the last to offices south of Washington. In ordinary times, transfers of this description will not often be required, except from Richmond, Petersburg, and Fayetteville, to Norfolk. This latter place will require the transfer of all the moneys collected and deposited at Petersburg and Fayetteville for a number of years. It is presumed, however, that the War and Navy Departments will be able, by due attention, to regulate their expenditures at that and all other places, so as to remove all objection to the periods of transfer which you have proposed. In assenting to these periods, it is confidently expected that the bank will, in case of unexpected emergencies, render every service that can rationally be expected from it, without regard to the foregoing regulations. Such emergencies can only arise in the War and Navy Departments, as the expenditure of the Treasury is always uniform.

3. To this regulation no objection exists.

4. A compliance with this regulation will impose on the bank the necessity of continuing its present statements of the receipts of the notes of the office at this place. To draw drafts in favor of the office here, upon those where its notes have been received, on account of the Government, can only be done upon statements such as are now made, at least so far as the notes of the office at Washington are concerned.

5. If this regulation is understood, it is intended only to preserve the accounts of the Cashier of the office at this place, with the other members of the institution, in managing the funds of the bank respectively confided to them, distinct and separate from his accounts and proceedings as Agent of the Treasurer of the United States. If this be the only object, there can, it is conceived, be no necessity for the regulation. The drafts of the Treasurer in his favor heretofore have been, and it is conceived they ought hereafter to be, in his name as Cashier, The Treasurer must be credited by him on the books of the bank for the amount so drawn. He may, without the regulation, be directed by the parent bank to deposit the sums so transferred to him to his *private credit* as Agent of the Treasurer, and draw upon it in that character. Of the transactions of the Cashier subsequent to the credit upon the books of the office, which the Treasurer receives for the drafts drawn by him, this officer will have no knowledge. He will never inquire how the Cashier has paid the demands upon the Government which have been referred to him for payment. The parent Board will, therefore, direct him to keep his accounts with it and the offices in other places, as Agent of the Treasurer, in whatever manner it shall deem proper. If any other object is contemplated by the regulation, it has escaped recognition by me and the Treasurer, to whom it has been submitted.

With regard to the observations in the latter part of your letter, it is proper to state that, notwithstanding my notice to the banks upon which it was contemplated to draw on the 20th proximo and the 20th November next, it was not my intention to draw upon them for larger amounts than I should ascertain they were able to pay. In this district it is presumed that a very considerable sum will be paid; but it was never expected that the whole of it would be at the times designated. I shall, however, press them and the other banks to meet the most of these sums by the 1st day of January next; I am, however, solicitous that the redemption of the Louisiana stock should be effected at furthest on that day. It was not my intention to propose any delay in the redemption of the domesticated stock. For that purpose there will be, it is presumed, ample means. In relation to the foreign stock, the bank will only have to withhold its orders to receive until the Treasury is in a situation to pay with convenience, if it approves of my proposition. If the Bank of the United States and the city banks have discounted the whole of the good business paper which has been offered for two or three months past, it may be difficult for you to discount two millions immediately upon that kind of paper. It will, therefore, it is presumed, be entirely convenient for the bank to suffer at least a part of the two millions to remain at interest a short time, agreeably to the original contract. If there is any scarcity of good business paper, the gradual receipt of it will be more convenient than any other mode of reception.

It has been my constant endeavor for more than twelve months past to prevent, as far as practicable, all collision between the Bank of the United States and the State banks; as far, at least, as that collision might be connected with the transactions of this Department. It is not my intention, therefore, to give drafts upon the State banks for public money, without previously arranging with them the mode of payment.

Acting upon the same principle, I have endeavored, in the course of the present year, to make arrangements with the State banks in the western States, by which they should become the depositories of the public money collected in that section of the Union. I considered the deposits there positively injurious to the bank, for the following reasons, viz:

1st. That the offices had already extended their discounts in Ohio and Kentucky further than was consistent with the interest of the bank.

2d. That every dollar deposited in them on account of the Government, that could not be disbursed there, would have to be employed in discounts, or transferred to the bank in Philadelphia, or its eastern offices.

3d. That, owing to the state of exchange, transfers could only be made by the transportation of specie across the mountains.

4th. That, owing to the geographical position of Kentucky and Ohio, the public expenditure would be extremely limited.

5th. That the transportation of specie from the western to the eastern States by the bank invariably had produced, and would continue to produce, irritation in the public mind against the bank.

An additional reason for endeavoring to make State banks in that section of the Union the depositories of the public money was to increase the receipts, by enabling the public debtors to pay in the notes of specie-paying banks, which would not be received by the offices of the bank, and which could not be received by them without increasing that collision which it was my desire to diminish.

The foregoing reasons, which appeared to me so obvious as to need no elucidation, have, however, escaped the observation of one of the Directors of the office at Louisville, who has remonstrated against the transfer of the deposits to the Branch Bank of the State of Kentucky. I have the honor to send you inclosed his letters. If the views presented in them correspond with those entertained by the Board of Directors, it will afford me great pleasure to restore the deposits, not only there, but at Chillicothe.

The arrangement which was attempted at Cincinnati has entirely failed. At the time the arrangement was made with the Bank of Chillicothe I was not aware that anything was due from it to the Bank of the United States, and of course made no stipulation in relation to it. The failure of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to comply with its undertaking has terminated all connexion with it; the condition which was imposed upon it in favor of the United States Bank, as well as all those in favor of the Treasury, has therefore not produced any effect.

I shall at all times be obliged to you for the communication of your ideas upon every subject connected with the operations of the bank and of the currency. It is, I think, sufficiently manifest that the offices west of the mountains can never have any local circulation there as long as their notes are received by the Government in discharge of duty bonds in Philadelphia and the other commercial cities. The refusal of the bank to receive the notes of its offices on deposits has not, in any considerable degree relieved it from the burden of exchange between the different sections of the Union. When it is considered that the whole circulation of the bank is now less than $4,000,000, it is probable that those who have remittances to make cannot at all times obtain the sums necessary, but, generally, exchange will be effected by them as long as their currency is rendered universal through the Union, by the receipt of them on account of the Government in the principal commercial cities. If they should be made receivable only in the States where they are issued, and in States and Territories where offices have not been established, each office would have a local circulation, and exchange would have to be conducted upon commercial principles, and, of course, the expense of it be borne by the commercial class. This, however, is no evil to that class [as] a body of men, as the expense of exchange would be paid and received by them. To travellers,

however, the locality of the currency of the notes of the bank would be a serious evil, unless measures should be adopted by the bank, through its offices, to rescue them from the hands of the brokers. This being done, the objections to the change of the charter under consideration would be substantially removed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1819.

SIR: The Secretary of the War Department has informed me that the sum of $22,000 will be required during the ensuing quarter at Pittsburg for the current service of the Department.

It is presumed that funds can be advantageously transferred to that place from New York or Philadelphia, and that where a transfer can be made a source of profit it will be effected by the bank, without reference to the periods within which they are ordinarily to be made.

When the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments shall return to this place, I will endeavor to obtain from them a statement of the places where any considerable expenditure will be required during the ensuing year, and the amount required at each place, respectively. Having this statement before me, and the amount of revenue receivable and disposable at such places, I shall be able to avoid any considerable inconvenience which may arise from a deficiency of funds at any particular place.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1819.

SIR: I informed you in my letter of the 7th of April last, and again by duplicate on the 24th ultimo, that a deposit of $723, made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch of the State Bank at Edenton, by Slade Pearce, on the 9th November, 1818, did not appear on the returns transmitted by you to this Department. To neither of these letters has any answer been received.

It now appears that Samuel Treadwell deposited in the same bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, $500 on the 31st December, 1818, and $500 on the 6th March, 1819, of which also no return has been rendered by you to this Department.

This inattention has been productive of great inconvenience to the Treasury Department and to the officers by whom the deposits in question were made, their accounts being suspended for want of the returns of the bank. It is hoped, therefore, that no further delay may be experienced.

The returns should commence on the 21st of December, 1818, which was the date of that last rendered; at which time the balance stated to be due to the Treasurer was $4,400, but this did not include the deposit of Mr. Pearce above mentioned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. BLOUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Edenton.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1819.

SIR: It appears that you have omitted to credit, in the returns of the Treasury account, a deposit of $20,000 made by James Gibbon, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, on the 3d of May last, to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1819.

SIR: The return of the Tombeckbe Bank to the 27th of August has been received, under a cover of a letter from the Cashier of the 2d instant. In a postscript he states that he is instructed by the Board of Directors to inform me that, since the receipt of my confidential letter of the 9th of July, no discounts on personal security have been allowed. It appears, however, that discounts of some kind have been allowed during the month of August. It is presumed that they were made prior to the receipt of my letter of the 9th of July. If it is intended by the Directors to reduce discounts upon personal security, and extend them upon real security, I cannot but think the plan injudicious. If the bank should invest not only its capital, but its too greatly extended credit, upon real security, or in accommodation transactions, when a pressure arrives it cannot fail to stop payment. If the new discounts are on pledges of stock, so long as the stock continues to command the price at which it is pledged the danger will not be immi-

nent. It is proper, however, to state that, except in large commercial cities, a small amount of stock brought into the market cannot fail to depress its value.

If discounts are made by the bank, I presume they will be confined to the single operation of transferring funds to New York, through the agency of the cotton planters, whose crops are intended to be shipped to that place. If the shipments are made contemporaneously with the discounts, the receipts from the sales may be in time to save the bank from the inconvenience which might be apprehended in the absence of such a resource.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1819.

SIR: Since I wrote to you, on the 15th instant, I have received a communication from the State Bank of North Carolina, professing its willingness to make the best arrangements in its power for the payment of such of its notes as may be held by the Treasury. You may, therefore, deposit in that bank, at Raleigh, to the credit of the Treasurer, such of the North Carolina notes as may remain in the Tombigbe Bank, of those actually received on account of that officer. On making this deposit you will advise me of the amount, in order that the necessary drafts may be issued for the transfer.

It is presumed, however, that the amount cannot be large, as, by a return from your institution of the 30th of July, it appears that the whole amount of North Carolina notes held by it was $11,961, of which sum a part was probably received in its ordinary business.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Tombigbe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1819.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I will observe that I do not wish to purchase any more stock at present, especially of the description you mention.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and will give directions that the drafts therein mentioned shall be made payable according to your request.

I inclose a blank form of the checks used by the Navy Agents, &c.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you that the Treasurer has been instructed to draw a bill on your institution, in favor of the Marshal of North Carolina, for fifteen hundred dollars, which, it is presumed, will not interfere with existing arrangements, considering that the officers of the banks of Missouri and Tombekbe have been directed to deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer, in your institution, the notes alluded to in my letter of the 6th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 1, 1819.

SIR: The inclosed return of the state of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria on the 30th ultimo is defective, inasmuch as it does not state the amount of specie on hand, and it is now sent back that it may be amended.

What is meant by "debts due the bank," as distinct from "bills and notes discounted?" Are they due by banks or individuals? If by banks, name them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. MORGAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 8, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, covering a report of a Committee of Directors, embracing various regulations for the government of the offices, and proposing modifications of those which have heretofore existed in relation to the Treasury, was received by yesterday's mail.

The modifications proposed to the 5th and 6th regulations, which were submitted to my consideration in your letter of the 6th ultimo, are approved. The change proposed to the 4th is no doubt important to the bank, and, abstractly considered, appears to be reasonable and just, but it may be very inconvenient to the Treasury. The practice, as you observe, has been in conformity with the regulation; and the interest and convenience of the Treasury, and of the office at this place, will insure its continuance, except in cases of insuperable difficulty, which it is hoped will not occur. Should, however, any such arise, confident reliance will be reposed in the disposition of the bank to furnish such aid as shall be in its power to give.

In your letter of the 6th ultimo, before referred to, you propose to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer, upon the books of the bank at Philadelphia, the public money standing to his credit on the 30th ultimo upon the books of the offices at Savannah and Charleston. The reasons upon which this transfer is proposed to be made equally to apply to the public money in the offices at Fayetteville and Louisville. It is, therefore, presumed that the transfer of those sums to the bank at Philadelphia will meet your approbation. The Treasurer will be instructed to make these transfers as soon as the returns from the southern offices to the 30th September shall be received, and your approbation to the transfer be signified.

If any other transfers are necessary to put the new regulations in complete operation, the transfer drafts will have to be issued by your Cashier, as no transfers have been made by the Treasurer to adjust the accounts between the bank and the offices respectively, except in the case of the office at this place.

I am not certain that you intend such transfers to be made. It would not only be extremely convenient, but would relieve the Treasurer from much trouble, if the sums standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September, in the accounts of the bank and of the offices respectively rendered to this Department, should be considered the sums subject to his drafts. If, however, you deem it expedient to make such transfers as may be necessary to adjust such accounts between the bank and the offices, respectively, as have resulted from the operations of the 12th of April last, the principle upon which they are to be made is clearly determined. If any deviation from it is admissible, I request that it may be made with a view to increase the public funds at Philadelphia.

The change proposed in the mode of keeping the Treasurer's account will derange the whole system of that office, and will, it is conceived, produce no equivalent benefit to the bank. It will impose upon the Treasurer the necessity of comparing his check book with the returns of the offices made to my office from this time to the date at which the present system went into operation. The continuance of the present mode will subject the bank to the labor of sending to this Department the returns which are now made, with the exceptions in one of them of the columns for notes received when they are not payable, and those for outstanding drafts and overdrawn. The drafts of the Treasury will be regulated by these returns in conformity with the 3d regulation embraced by the report of the Committee of Directors.

The small amount of public money now in the Treasury, and which may be in the Treasury for the next twelve months, has actually taken from this system much of the advantage, if not all, which was expected to be derived from the power which was given by it, of transferring the public money to such points as both the interest of the bank and of the Treasury required it to be. After the next year, however, it is probable that the sum will be so large as to render it an object of some importance to be able to transfer it where it can be useful to the bank and equally useful to the Government. It is certainly true that the Treasury would not refuse to make such transfers when requested; but it might be as well to be made by the bank without such application.

It may also be urged that the frequent changes in the fundamental regulations of the bank and of the Treasury cannot fail to be injurious, except where they are indispensable. I will, therefore, thank you to reconsider this subject. If the inconvenience will not be greater than it has occurred to me it will be, I think the balance of labor and inconvenience will be on the side of the change.

It will be necessary for the returns of the bank and of its offices to show the amount of the notes of the office at this place which are received at them, to enable the Department to execute the 4th regulation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 8, 1819.

SIR: In your letter of the 1st instant you state that the Treasurer may be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for $14,000, which will be at your credit in that office on the 14th instant. I do not perfectly understand, however, whether this is in lieu of the sum required under my letter of the 20th of August, or whether, considering the large deposits that have been recently made in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, this is an additional transfer which you propose to be made.

As a considerable amount will be required at Norfolk to meet the public expenditure in that quarter,

it would be desirable that the balance which may remain in your office should be transmitted there as early as practicable; I have, therefore, to request that you will inform me what arrangements you can make for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

. K. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 14,* 1819.

SIR: In conformity with the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 11th instant, I have instructed the Treasurer to draw on the Cashier of your institution for $14,000, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington, and for $10,000 in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Norfolk. A draft will also be issued on the 15th November, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, for $10,000, unless you should in the meantime make a request to the contrary. As the public money received at the offices at Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah, exceeds the expenditure in those quarters, it would be inconvenient for the Treasury to receive at either of those places the sum which you propose to place there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. F. MAY, Esq., *President of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1819.

SIR: It is desirable to ascertain the rate of exchange between† ——— and London during the years 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816. It is presumed that your connexion with the mercantile interest will enable you to furnish this information, for which you will please accept the thanks of, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Offices of Discount and Deposit, Boston, New York, and Baltimore.*
CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1819.

To the under mentioned Cashiers:

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $‡———, in favor of the Bank of the United States.

This money may be paid by you at the Bank of the United States or at its Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston and New York. But it will be necessary for you to inform me, before the expiration of the sixty days, at which of those places you wish the draft to be made payable. And, as your wishes in that respect will be acceded to, you may, at your convenience, proceed to place funds at the point to be indicated by you, so that they may be ready to meet the draft on its presentation there.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Merchants' Bank of Salem.*
CASHIER *of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for $100,000.

It would be most satisfactory to the Treasury to have this money paid at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. But the draft will be made payable at any other Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities at which it would be more convenient for the bank to provide for it. You will, therefore, give me timely notice of your wishes in this respect, and in the meantime you may proceed at your convenience to place funds at the point which you may indicate, in order to meet the draft on its presentation there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. S. GAINES, Esq., *Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

° Referred to in the answer as the 8th instant.
† The blank was filled with the place where the office was situated.
‡ The blanks were filled up as follows: Merchants' Bank of Salem, $20,000; Bank of Bristol, $15,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 19, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for *$———. This draft will be made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank at Louisville, unless I should before that time be informed of your wish to pay it at one of the offices in the Atlantic cities. You may, therefore, proceed at your convenience to place funds at Louisville to meet it on its presentation there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the under mentioned Cashiers:

The Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes	*$55,000
The Cashier of the Bank of Illinois	15,000
The Cashier of the Bank of Missouri	60,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 21, 1819.

SIR: As you did not inform me whether the draft of $12,000, which you were advised by my letter of the 20th August would be drawn on the Harrisburg Bank, at the expiration of 60 days, should be made payable at Baltimore or Washington, no disposition has yet been made of it. I have, therefore, to request that you will state which of the two places you wish it to be remitted to; or if it would be more convenient that it should be paid partly at one place and partly at the other, it shall be so arranged; and in the meantime you may proceed to provide the funds to meet it at such place accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Harrisburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 21, 1819.

SIR: As the public money which may be received in Maine will probably not more than suffice for the pensions that are payable there, it is my intention to appropriate it to that object, after providing for the drafts to be issued under my letter of the 20th of August. You will, therefore, make arrangements for transferring, every six months, to the Cumberland Bank, (the President of which is the agent for paying those pensions,) the public moneys which may be deposited in the Bath Bank, and at the proper time the Treasurer will issue his drafts for the sums so transferred. This arrangement, however, will not prevent the Treasurer from drawing on your institution for such occasional sums as may be required at Bath or its vicinity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have this day seen a notice by a notary public to the Treasurer of the United States that his draft upon the Bank of Alexandria, in favor of the United States Bank, has been noted for protest.

As the protest of the drafts of the Treasury, drawn in favor of the bank, as the Agent of the Treasury, and for its use, can produce no legal or useful result, and as there may be affixed to an act of this kind, in public opinion, some idea of discredit, I request that in future no such draft may be protested.

It is presumed that the apparent default of the Bank of Alexandria has been the result of the defect of notice that the draft would be made payable at Philadelphia, instead of Alexandria.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 25, 1819.

SIR: The suggestion in your letter of the 16th instant, that the proposed change in the mode of keeping the accounts between the Treasurer and the Bank of the United States may be postponed until the 1st day of January, to give that officer time to prepare for it, is acceded to, and will be carried into effect at that time.

As the public money in the several Offices of Discount and Deposit will remain to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, it will not be necessary for him to issue his drafts for transferring the balances in the offices at Louisville, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah, to Phila-

delphia, as they can be effected, as heretofore, by drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and the amount credited to the Treasurer on the books of the bank at the latter place. You will have the goodness, therefore, to give the necessary directions for that purpose.

I have also to request that you will cause to be transferred to Philadelphia, in the same manner, $35,000 from the Office of Discount and Deposit at Providence, and $200,000 from the office at Baltimore. For these latter transfers, however, it is not expected that the Treasurer will be credited on the books of the bank at Philadelphia until the expiration of the time stipulated for such transfers in the late arrangement.

There is now $350,000 in the office at New Orleans, which will probably not be required for the current expenses of the Government, as remittances from the Bank of Missouri, and other banks in the western States, to that place will shortly be made to a considerable extent. As the season has nearly arrived when funds at that point will be required for mercantile investments, it is presumed that the transfer may be made of that sum within much less time than that stipulated in the late arrangement. It is, however, my desire that all the transactions of the Treasury for transferring public money may be effected by the Bank of the United States, which ought to enjoy whatever advantages can be derived from that operation. I have, therefore, declined making any definitive disposition of that sum until I can receive your views upon the practicability of making the transfer without loss and inconvenience in a shorter time than four months. If it can be effected by the bank in less time, and credit given to the Treasurer as fast as it is effected, at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, no arrangements will be attempted by the Treasurer to effect it in a different manner.

As the money received at the different offices is to be effective in them, respectively, without regard to the kind of bills which are received, it is unnecessary to preserve the form of the general return made by the bank, showing the amount of notes received of other offices than those in which the deposits are made, except those of the office at this place, which it will be necessary to state, to enable the Treasurer to draw upon the bank and its offices where they accumulate, for the purpose of repaying that office for advances made by it on account of the Government.

The drafts on account of the War and Navy Departments have greatly exceeded my expectations. It unfortunately has happened that these Departments have as yet been unable to designate, with any reasonable degree of precision, either the points or the amount which their necessities might require in any one quarter of the year.

The just expectations of the bank in relation to the advances which it may make for a short time will not be disappointed. Everything shall be done that it can reasonably expect; and I have no apprehension that any dissatisfaction will arise on either side upon this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 25, 1819.

SIR: The arrangement which was made with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati for receiving on deposit the public money received at the Land Office in that place having failed, by the inability of that bank to discharge its notes in specie, I have directed the Receiver of Public Moneys to deposit in the Bank of Chillicothe the public money which shall be received by him after the 31st instant.

You are, therefore, requested to furnish that officer, without delay, with a list of the banks whose notes will be received by the bank and credited as specie to the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *Bank of the Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 26, 1819.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to request that whatever portion of the public moneys deposited in the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville you may be able to transfer to any of the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities or at New Orleans, you will instruct the Cashier of such office to place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. You will, at the same time, inform me of the amount remitted, and of the office to which the remittance is made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1819.

SIR: The Bank of Alexandria having placed funds in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington to meet the Treasury draft for $25,000, I have to request that it may be transmitted to that office for collection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1819.

SIR: I request that of the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft for $205,000 on the Tombeckbe Bank, and for $28,000 on the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, which are remitted to the United States Bank for collection, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, $133,000 may be transferred to the office at Norfolk and $100,000 to the office at Boston.

I also request that the proceeds of the Treasurer's drafts for $160,000 on the Bank of Missouri, payable at the office at Louisville, and for $30,000 on the bank at Edwardsville, which have likewise been remitted to the Bank of the United States for collection, may be transferred to the bank at Philadelphia.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 30, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant, respecting the payment of the balance due by the State Bank of North Carolina to the Treasurer of the United States. It would have been more satisfactory if that balance had been discharged in the manner before proposed by you; but, in consideration of the circumstances stated by you, the Treasurer has been instructed to remit the draft inclosed to him by you to the Bank of the United States for collection, to meet the draft which he had previously drawn on you in favor of that bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 30, 1819.

SIR: The Navy Department has issued a warrant for $93,000 in favor of the Navy Agent at Boston, and the War Department has issued one in favor of the Agent for fortifications at Norfolk for $169,000. These sums are wanted there before it will be practicable to have the money transferred to these places, especially at the latter.

If they can be advanced by the offices at those places without inconvenience, it will greatly facilitate the public service.

I trust that hereafter there will be no necessity for the bank to make any advance on account of the operations of the Department.

I will thank you for an early reply to this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1819.

SIR: The letter of which the inclosed is a copy was addressed to the Receivers of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville.

From the returns of these officers it appears that the whole of the public moneys received by them since the month of August last has been retained, as it is presumed, for the purpose of meeting the drafts which might be drawn in pursuance of that letter. From the same returns it appears that no such drafts have been presented.

To prevent the inconvenience and risk which may result from the accumulation of such large sums in the hands of those officers, I have this day directed them to deposit in the bank the sums which may be in their possession on the 30th instant, and to deposit monthly the money which may be received during each month. Should any bill be presented to the Receiver of Public Money at Edwardsville or Kaskaskia when they have not funds to meet it, I presume the bank will have no difficulty in making the advance, which will be refunded by the Receiver when funds to that amount shall be received by him, or the amount will be remitted to the bank by the draft of the Treasurer on the bank itself. Either course will be acceptable to the Department. Payments made in this manner will be found to be the most convenient mode of meeting the demands of the Treasury upon the bank on account of the public money deposited in it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to make the draft for $20,000, which is to be drawn on the Bank of Alexandria on the 18th instant, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, agreeably to your request.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. M'KENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1819.

SIR: The condition of the Treasury requires that the public money deposited in your institution should be transferred, as soon as practicable, to the Bank of the United States. I have therefore to request that immediate provision may be made for paying it over, part on the 1st of December and part on the 1st of January next. It is desirable that the portion to be paid on the 1st of December should be as large as the means of the bank will permit; and you will be pleased to understand that the balance will be positively required on or before the 1st of January. Interest will be expected on the deposit from the 19th ultimo (the time at which it was payable under my letter of the 20th of August) to the time of payment.

This money may be paid at the Bank of the United States or at the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, or Norfolk. It will be necessary, however, that you should give me early information of the amount which you propose to pay at each of the times above mentioned and of the places at which you wish the drafts therefor to be made payable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The under mentioned Cashiers:

CASHIERS of the Union Bank, Mechanics' Bank, and Franklin Bank, of Alexandria.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 17, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has been received by due course of mail.

The general view presented by you in relation to the rights and duties of the bank in transferring the public money is in accordance with my own.

I am satisfied with the mode proposed by you of transferring the sum which has accumulated at New Orleans, as fast as practicable, and of crediting the Treasurer as fast as transfers are effected. The whole, however, to be effected within the time limited by the regulation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 19, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that the balances in the offices of Charleston and Fayetteville, and the balance which will remain in the office at Savannah, after making the transfers requested in my letter of the 29th ultimo, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk; also, that the proceeds of the Treasury draft for $105,000, drawn yesterday on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk; and that of the proceeds of the Treasury draft for $210,000, drawn yesterday on the Bank of Missouri, payable at Louisville, $50,000 may be transferred to the office at Pittsburg, and the balance to the office at Boston. The weekly general statement of the Treasurer's account (that is, the tabular statement) would be rendered more complete by the insertion of two additional columns showing the sums ordered to be transferred from and to the bank and the several offices, and by noting when the sums in the latter of these columns will be available to the Treasury at the respective places to which they are to be transferred.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 27, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the *11th instant has been received. Inclosed is a statement of the bonds which have been returned to this Department as liquidated during the months of August, September, and October. From it you may ascertain whether any have been withheld from the bank.

It has been decided that debentures may be discharged with the identical money received in payment of the bonds given for the duties which have accrued upon the merchandise upon the re-exportation of which the debentures issued. The money received, however, in order to be a legal tender in the payment of debentures, must be the current coin of the United States, foreign coin made current by act of Congress, or the bills of the Bank of the United States or its offices. If the bank receives other bank notes in discharge of the revenue bonds deposited in it for collection, they cannot be considered a legal tender in payment of debentures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 29, 1819.

SIR: A question similar to the one propounded in the inclosed letter having been answered in my communication to you of the 21st of July last, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to afford Mr. Laurence the information he requires.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

*Not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 2, 1819.

SIR: In my letter of the 17th of August last I requested you to transmit to this Department a return or account current between the Treasurer and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, from the commencement of its operations with the Treasury, stating particularly the date and amount of each deposit of public money made therein, and the names of the parties by whom the same, respectively, were made. As no such return has been received, I have to repeat my request, and I rely on its being speedily complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

S. W. DAVIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 4, 1819.

SIR: Annexed is the duplicate of a letter which was addressed to you on the 6th September, and to which I have not yet received any answer.

I now learn that the amount of the notes of the Nashville Bank, included in the Treasury deposit in the Bank of Missouri, is $29,844. There are also $4,160, under the same circumstances, in the Bank of Tombeckbe, which I propose to include in the same arrangement. It is probable that these two sums embrace nearly the whole of the notes of this description in the possession of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STEPHEN CANTREL, Esq., *President of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 22, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo has been received, and would have been answered without delay but for the press of official duty incident to the meeting of Congress.

I receive with great pleasure the information that the credit of the notes of the State Bank is gradually improving, and that the bank will be able shortly to restore them to their former credit. This circumstance, however, will not enable the Treasury to dispense with the requisition heretofore made upon the bank to provide for the payment of that portion of its notes which have been paid into the Treasury. These notes have been received in sections of the Union where the public receipts greatly exceed the public expenditure. The excess must be transferred to those points where the expenditure exceeds the receipts. This can only be done by transferring specie or the notes of those banks which have been received, which, when transferred, will be at par at the places to which they are transferred.

In all cases of this kind the notes of the local bank or specie are demanded at the place of receipt for the public expenditure, leaving on hand the notes of distant banks. The transfer is, therefore, of necessity made to the latter. It will, at all times, afford me great pleasure to be able to facilitate the efforts of the State Bank to transfer that portion of the public funds which, by the receipt of its notes, may devolve upon it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will remit by this day's mail his drafts—

On the Bank of Vincennes, for $55,000;

On the Bank of Edwardsville, for $15,000;

both payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville; and I have to request that the proceeds may be transferred—to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, $18,000; Lexington, $42,000; Louisville, $5,000; Chillicothe, $5,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1819.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 20th November,* the draft for $100,000 shall be delayed for thirty days beyond the time mentioned in my letter of the 19th October, but I am under the necessity of requiring that the whole amount be made payable at Savannah.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. S. GAINES, Esq., *Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

Not on file.

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 7, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for the use of the Department of State, approved bills on London, or any other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine pounds sterling, and at a sight not exceeding sixty days. You will be pleased to take no bills but such as are drawn and endorsed by persons of known solidity, and, when purchased, transmit them to my office by mail, observing to have them endorsed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I will just add that, on the receipt of the bills, accompanied with an account of the cost, the amount shall be remitted to you in a draft on yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, S. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 13, 1820.

SIR: With a view to the convenience of the Harrisburg Bank, the draft for $12,000, mentioned in my letter of the 20th August, has been withheld for the time which you request. It will this day be transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; and if you have not already provided funds there to meet it, agreeably to your proposition of the 28th October, you will be pleased to do so without delay.

You will credit the Treasurer's account in your institution with the interest upon the amount of this draft, from the 20th of October to the time of payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. FOSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1820.

SIR: The Secretary of the Department of War has informed me that he has authorized Colonel Richard M. Johnson, to draw upon him in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. If it is convenient for you to make this advance, the amount of the bill, when paid by the War Department, shall be remitted to you in a draft upon your office at Louisville.

This will be a convenient mode of remitting a portion of the public money in that office, which it is presumed will be acceptable both to it and to you.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1820.

SIR: The Secretary of the Department of War has informed me that he has authorized Colonel R. M. Johnson, to draw upon him in favor of the Bank of Missouri, for $10,000.

If it is convenient for the bank to make this advance, the amount will be remitted to you, as soon as the bill is paid, in a draft of the Treasurer upon the bank itself.

It is presumed that this will be a convenient mode of remitting a portion of the public money deposited in the bank, and will be acceptable to it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Missouri.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 20, 1820.

SIR: The Secretary of War has this day informed me that he had previously given Colonel R. M. Johnson an authority to draw upon him for eleven thousand six hundred dollars, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville. Should this bill be presented (or if already presented and protested) to you, and the sum for which it is drawn be advanced, a credit will be given to the office in its account with the Treasurer, as soon as it is paid by the War Department, by forwarding a draft to the same amount in its favor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the dividends now due on the 1,334 shares in the Bank of the Metropolis, which were pledged to the Treasurer by the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, as stated in my letter of the 10th of July last, may be placed to the credit of the Central Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 26, 1820.

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis has been instructed to place to the credit of your institution the dividends now due on the 1,334 shares in that bank, which are held by this Department as a security for the payment of the public moneys on deposit in the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington; and the Treasurer will draw on you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for $5,000. This arrangement, though differing somewhat in form, is, substantially, the same as that suggested in your letter of the 24th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. R. LEVERING, Esq., *Cashier of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 29, 1820.

SIR: In consequence of the representation that has been made to this Department, and of the favorable condition of the Bank of Burlington, and believing that the convenience of the public, as well as of the people of Vermont, may be promoted by having a depository for the public moneys in that State, I have to propose that the public moneys which may be collected at Burlington and other places in that quarter may be deposited in that institution, upon the usual conditions, viz:

1. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash.

2. That all drafts which that officer may draw on the bank, on account of those moneys, shall be paid at sight.

3. That the bank shall have sixty days' notice of drafts which may be drawn on it for transferring those moneys to the Bank of the United States, such transfers, however, to be gradual and not *en masse.*

4. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer.

5. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; these returns to be considered as confidential. In these latter returns are also to be noted any moneys which may be in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States.

On receiving the assent of the Bank of Burlington to these conditions, I will give the necessary instructions to the Collectors to make their deposits accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THOMPSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Burlington, Vermont.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 31, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Glasgow, payable in London, for £3,000, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the order to purchase shall have been completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 1, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been received by this day's mail.

The instructions to expend money where there was none on deposit were prematurely given by the Navy Department without consulting me. The delay which would have occurred could not have been injurious to the service. The draft, however, would have been forwarded, had I been notified of the disposition of the office to meet it in the absence of funds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the President or Cashier of your institution will call at this Department on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, in order to make some arrangement for the discharge of the balance of public money on deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The under mentioned Cashiers:

CASHIERS of the Patriotic Bank, Washington; Central Bank, Georgetown; Bank of Columbia, Georgetown; Franklin Bank, Alexandria; Union Bank, Alexandria; Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 8, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo, covering a set of bills of exchange on Glasgow for £2,390 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in due season.

In addition to the sum requested by my letter of the 7th ultimo, I will thank you to purchase bills to the further amount of one thousand pounds sterling, and transmit the same to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Manchester, payable in London, for £1,500 sterling, the cost whereof will be remitted to you in due season.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 15, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th ultimo, and also a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Mobile, in relation to the non-payment of a draft drawn by the Treasurer on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of Mr. Hawkins, for $5,000. Although it is the disposition of this Department to consult, as far as may be consistent with the public interest, the convenience of those banks which are employed by it, yet it cannot release them from the obligation which appertains to them, as Agents of the Treasury, of discharging the authorized demands of the public creditors in the lawful money of the country, or in such other money as may be equally satisfactory. The Tombeckbe Bank may be assured that no officer or agent of the Government will be permitted to apply the public means which may be placed in his hands to the annoyance of that institution; but Mr. Hawkins, to whom the draft in question was issued, is not a public officer, and as the contract under which the money is payable to him does not require that he shall receive it in any other than the lawful money of the United States, he or his representative had a right to demand the payment in coin; you will therefore instruct the Cashier to satisfy the draft without further delay, and whatever charges may be incurred by its non-payment must be paid out of the funds of the bank.

I inclose for your satisfaction a memorandum of all the drafts which have been drawn by the Treasurer upon the Bank of Tombeckbe to this time, from which you will perceive that the apprehension of any injury to the bank from that source is entirely groundless.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 18, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant,* covering a set of bills of exchange on Liverpool for £889 sterling, the cost whereof will be remitted to you in due season.

Having in my letter of the 8th instant requested that you would be so obliging as to purchase bills on London to the further amount of £1,000 sterling, I return the account accompanying your last letter, in order that the cost of those bills may be added to it.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

* Not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 28, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer has been directed to deposit in your institution a bill on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York for $100,000; which sum I will thank you to cause to be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft, No. 9844, on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for $100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk.

The Treasurer will transmit the draft to the Bank of the United States by this day's mail.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 1, 1820.

SIR: As it appears that a great proportion of the public moneys in the Bank of Missouri are not such as will be received by the Bank of the United States, it has been found necessary to make a different disposition of them from what was before intended. I have therefore to request that you will cause the draft for $210,000, which was drawn by the Treasurer on the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of the United States, on the 18th of November last, to be returned to that officer, that it may be cancelled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 1, 1820.

SIR: The notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, which had been deposited in the Bank of Missouri to the credit of the Treasurer, have been transmitted to this city and placed in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States. The amount is $42,000, which, together with the $15,311, remitted to the State Bank by the Tombeckbe Bank, makes the sum due to the Treasury by your institution $57,311.

From the favorable change which has taken place in the affairs of the State Bank, I hope it will be in your power to make provision, as you anticipated, for the payment of this debt, by drafts on some of the Atlantic cities not south of Norfolk. In the meantime the notes here will be delivered to any person whom you may authorize to receive them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will remit you his draft on the Bank of Missouri for $29,844, payable at Louisville, in notes of the Nashville Bank and its branches, and on the Tombeckbe Bank for $4,160, payable in notes of the same description. The latter sum will be remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank, and the former will be delivered to your order by the agent of the Bank of Missouri, at Louisville. You will place the amount to the credit of the Treasurer in the Nashville Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1820.

SIR: The amount of notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches, on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Missouri, is $40,156. There are also in the Tombeckbe Bank $7,060,

under similar circumstances. I have also directed the latter to be remitted to your institution, and the former to Louisville, Kentucky, where they will be delivered to your order by the agent of the Bank of Missouri. The Treasurer is instructed to transmit you his drafts on those banks for those sums, respectively; and the amount is to be placed to his credit in the Bank of the State of Tennessee upon the conditions of my letter of September 9.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1820.

SIR: I have made arrangements with the Bank of the State of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and the Nashville Bank, in which I have included the sums in the notes of those banks mentioned, which are stated in your letter of October 23 to be among the public moneys in the Tombeckbe Bank, to wit: of the State Bank, $7,160, and of the Nashville Bank, $4,160. You may therefore transfer those notes to those banks, respectively, but at the risk of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1820.

SIR: The Bank of Missouri has been instructed to transmit to the Bank of Chillicothe $25,000 in Ohio bank notes, which were received by the former bank on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States. Such of these notes as are receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe as cash you will place to the credit of that officer as cash, and the remainder as special deposit; and at the same time call upon the banks by which they were issued for payment.

I understand from Colonel Reddick, the agent of the Bank of Missouri, that these notes were placed in your hands by him on his way to this city. You will be pleased to transmit a list of them.

The Treasurer will remit you his draft on the Bank of Missouri for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1820.

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to draw and remit to the Bank of the United States the following drafts in favor of the Cashier of that institution, viz:

1. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans	$350,000
2. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah	50,000
3. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston	100,000
4. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York	100,000

And I have to request that, of the proceeds of the first draft, there may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer—

In the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth	$250,000
In the Cumberland Bank, Portland	100,000

That the proceeds of the second and third drafts may be placed in like manner in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk; the proceeds of the fourth in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Middletown.

In the last column of the tabular statement of the general account of the Treasurer with the Bank of the United States, the amount of drafts on local banks received and sent for collection has for some time past been stated at $240,000. This is believed to be $70,000 below the true amount. The drafts under these circumstances being—

On the Bank of Missouri (now recalled)	$210,000
On the Bank of Edwardsville	30,000
On the Bank of Edwardsville	15,000
On the Bank of Vincennes	55,000
	310,000

As these three last drafts have not been passed to the credit of the Treasurer, I presume they are not paid. This delay of payment is by no means satisfactory, and I will thank you to inform me what answers have been returned to the applications made by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. In order to cover the transfers above mentioned, the Treasurer is instructed to draw on the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of thirty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown, for $100,000, and of the office at Norfolk for $150,000; and at the expiration of four months, in favor of the office at Portsmouth, for $250,000, and of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, for $100,000, and to place the drafts to his credit in those offices and that bank, respectively.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the proceeds of the Treasury draft on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, for $100,000, which was remitted to the Bank of the United States a few days ago, may be placed to the credit of that officer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, and at the expiration of thirty days the Treasurer will draw on the Bank of the United States, in favor of that office, for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 9, 1820.

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter written to the Cashier of your institution on the 2d of December last. As the request which it contains has not been attended to by him, I now make it to you; and when you are informed that the delay which has already occurred has been productive of great inconvenience in the adjustment of the accounts of this Department, I trust the return required will be immediately transmitted.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 9, 1820.

SIR: The time fixed by the Harrisburg Bank for the discharge of the draft for $8,000, mentioned in my letter of the 20th August, having passed, the Treasurer will be instructed to issue it. Previously, however, I wish to be informed at which of the branches of the Bank of the United States it will be most convenient for you to pay it; and as the wishes of the bank, in this respect, will be acceded to, you may immediately proceed to place funds in the branch which you may indicate in order to meet the draft on its arrival there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $10,000, in favor of either of the following offices at which it will be most agreeable for you to make the payment, viz: Richmond, Norfolk, or Washington. As your wishes, in this respect, will be acceded to, you may proceed, at your convenience, to provide funds at the place which you may indicate, in order to meet the draft on its arrival there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $100,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, payable at Savannah. If, however, you have been able to have moneys placed to the credit of the Tombeckbe Bank at New York, as you anticipated, for the purpose of meeting the drafts of the Treasurer, and can, before the expiration of the sixty days, give me information of your wish to have this draft made payable at that place, it shall be so disposed of. This latter course would be much more convenient to the Treasury.

The draft for $100,000, which, in your letter of the 30th November, you requested might be postponed for thirty days, was not drawn until the 28th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

I. PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $4,000; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, in whose favor it will be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. HUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Utica.*

A similar letter, with the sums of $30,000 at sixty days, and $30,000 at ninety days, payable at the office at Boston, to J. W. Treadwell, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Bank at Salem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $20,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $20,000. It will be convenient to the Treasury to have these drafts made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown; but if such an arrangement should not suit the New Haven Bank, they may be made payable, as heretofore, at Boston. I have to request that you will give me the earliest information of your wishes in this respect, and, as they will be acceded to in issuing the drafts, you may proceed at your convenience to provide funds at the place which you may indicate in your answer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the New Haven Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $10,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $10,000. It will be convenient to the Treasury to have these drafts made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, Middletown, or New York; but if such an arrangement should not suit the Newport Bank, they may be made payable at Providence. I have to request that you will give me the earliest information of your wishes in this respect, and, as they will be acceded to in issuing the drafts, you may proceed at your convenience to provide the funds at the place which you may indicate in your answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

A similar letter, with the sums $20,000 and $20,000, to S. Smith 2d, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for $35,000, and the bank is instructed to receive payment either at the Bank of Illinois, or at the Branch Bank at Louisville, or New Orleans, as may best suit your convenience.

The amount of the public moneys which can be disbursed at the Bank of Illinois will be so very small that it can have no effect upon the arrangements which the bank may make for the transfers required by the agreement with the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. C. RIVES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Illinois.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for $20,000, and that bank is instructed to receive payment either at the Bank of Edwardsville, or at any Branch Bank of the United States that may suit your convenience.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

The same letter, for $50,000, and substituting the Bank of Vincennes for the Bank of Edwardsville, to E. Boudinot, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to remit to you his draft on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, for $25,000, payable at Lexington, and the Cashier of that bank has been requested to provide funds at Lexington to meet it. If, however, he should decline to do so, you will receive the payment at Louisville, and place the amount as early as practicable to the credit of the Treasurer in your office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Lexington, Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the question presented in your letter of the 18th ultimo, to which you will have the goodness to conform, and direct the officers of the several Branch Banks likewise to conform under similar circumstances.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. The Attorney General had mislaid your letter of the 18th ultimo, and forgotten the case, as I myself had done previous to the receipt of yours of the 8th instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 15, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States his drafts in favor of the bank:

1. On the Bank of Vincennes, for $50,000.
2. On the Bank of Edwardsville, for $20,000.
3. On the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, for $35,000.

The Cashiers of the first two banks have been informed that the payment may be made to the Bank of the United States at those banks, respectively, or at any Branch of the Bank of the United States that may suit their convenience; and the Cashier of the latter has been informed that payment may be made at the Bank of Illinois, or at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville, or New Orleans, where it is probable funds have been provided to meet the draft.

If either of these drafts should be paid at the bank on which it is drawn, or at any office in the western country, it is my request that the proceeds may be transferred as follows: Of the first draft to Pittsburg; of the second draft to Chillicothe; of the third draft to Lexington.

If the drafts should be paid elsewhere, and at places from which it may be inconvenient to make such a disposition of the proceeds, either in whole or in part, they may remain at those places until information thereof has been given to this Department.

When I am informed where these drafts are paid, the necessary drafts will be issued by the Treasurer to cover the transfers.

A draft on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, has been transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, and the Branch Bank at Louisville has been requested to place funds to meet it at Lexington; but if that branch should decline to do so, the office at Lexington has been instructed to receive payment at Louisville, and to give the Treasurer credit for the amount on its own books, as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1820.

SIR: To obviate all difficulty arising from a neglect to deposit the public money as it is received, I have suggested to the Receiver that it is probable you will take the trouble of receiving the money directly from the public debtors, and give the receipts necessary to enable them to obtain the proper credits. If this suggestion shall be carried into effect no further cause of complaint will exist.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKENSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 5, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a list of the $25,000 special deposit transmitted by the Bank of Missouri. It is my request that payment be immediately demanded of the

respective banks by which the notes composing the deposit were issued. The Miami Exporting Company, it is believed, has the means of discharging its proportion at once; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank can, perhaps, pay a part; and, as the other amounts are but small, it is presumed that payment of them might also be obtained.

If, however, these notes cannot be discharged, you will take the certificates of deposit, bearing interest, as you suggest, and will advise this Department of your proceedings upon the subject.

The certificates should be taken in the name of the bank, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London for the precise sum of $10,000, and that you will be pleased to transmit the same to my office, accompanied with an account and vouchers in the usual form.

I shall only add that no commission can be allowed on this transaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 18, 1820.

SIR: To enable me to comply with a resolution of the Senate of the 17th instant, I have to request that you will transmit to this office a return agreeably to the inclosed form.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS *of the under mentioned banks:*

Metropolis Bank, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, Union Bank of Georgetown, Bank of Columbia, Franklin Bank of Alexandria, Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, Union Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Potomac, Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Alexandria.

FORM.

Name of the bank.	Amount of its capital.	Times at which capital was paid.	Amount of capital paid in specie.	Capital paid in, or consisting of promissory notes, or paid by the proceeds of notes discounted at their bank.	Amount of capital paid in, or consisting of any other species of nominal capital. [Describe it, and the amount.]	Amount of capital paid in any other mode. [Describe it, and amount.]	Amount of stock of this bank purchased by it or its agents.	Amount of stock of this bank received by it in payment of its debts.

[Date and signature of the Cashier, or, in his absence, of the President.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 21, 1820.

SIR: The War Department has a demand for money at Chillicothe to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

The active means of the Treasury there, or anywhere near that place, are unequal to this demand. Can the United States Bank pay the money there for a draft on Philadelphia or New York?

An early attention to this subject is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1820.

SIR: It would be desirable to the Treasury to have $5,000 transferred, as early as practicable, from the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, to Richmond or to Norfolk. I have therefore to request that you will inform me whether it will be convenient for you to make the transfer, and if so, how soon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 22, 1820.

SIR: To assist in providing for the heavy public expenditure at Norfolk, it would be desirable that $15,000 should be transferred, as early as practicable, from the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, to that place. I have therefore to request that you will inform me whether it will be convenient for you to make that transfer, and if so, how soon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 21st instant, covering two sets of bills of exchange on London and Liverpool for £2,250 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 25, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to you a draft in your favor on the Bank of the United States, payable at your office, for $100,000, which you will place to his credit; and he will draw on you forthwith for the whole or such part of that sum as the public service may require, agreeably to an arrangement made with the Bank of the United States, as will appear by the inclosed copy of a letter from the President of that institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER *of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have again to call your attention to that portion of the special deposit which, when the transfer was made to the Bank of Columbia, was found to have been made use of by the Bank of the United States. As the whole amount of the draft in favor of the Bank of Columbia was charged by the Bank of the United States to the Treasurer, the simplest way to bring back this portion of it to his credit will be for that officer to give the Bank of the United States a draft upon the Bank of Columbia for the part in question. When you have examined the subject, you will be pleased to inform me of the exact sum for which the draft should issue.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 9, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will transmit to the Bank of the United States his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for $100,000, payable at the office at Savannah; and I have to request that the proceeds may be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 9, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for ———; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at ———, in whose favor it will be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Bristol*, $30,000, *payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*
CASHIER *of the New London Bank*, $4,000, *payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*
CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank*, $100,000, *payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1820.

SIR: It appears by a certificate issued at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond, on the 30th June, 1817, and signed Linnæus Smith, Teller, that $500 were deposited in that office on that day by Michael Garber, jr., to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States. This deposit has been omitted in the returns rendered to this Department by the bank and by the office. You will therefore now credit it; and, as the old account is closed, you may, if equally convenient to you, place the money at once to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond, Virginia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 6, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to request that a credit may be given to Colonel R. M. Johnson, in his account with the Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, for the sum of $30,583 24, bearing equal dates with the receipts of the bank on account of the Treasurer of the United States, for which sum you will receive a credit in your account with the Treasurer, whenever his receipt therefor, together with the account of the bank with that officer, shall be forwarded by you. Should the account of the bank be with R. M. Johnson or James Johnson, or any other firm, you are to consider the request I have made applicable to such account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the inclosed notification to be inserted every other day, until the 15th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, in two of the newspapers of your city of the most general circulation, one of which must be the paper in which the laws of the United States are published, and observing to refer the printers to the Treasury for payment.

You will also be pleased to open books, in conformity with the said notification, and to report to me—

1. The sums subscribed in each week; and
2. The conditions on which the several subscriptions have been made.

For the trouble attending this business, the compensation authorized by law will be allowed, if required.

I am, &c.

To the Cashiers of the under mentioned Banks:

United States Bank, Philadelphia; Offices of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, Middletown, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 19, 1820.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana stock, that the residue or remaining portion of the principal of said stock will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that, upon the surrender of the original certificates, the said residue or remaining portion will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys, duly authorized on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury, in Washington, or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given that the interest due at the time of redemption on such part of the residue of said stock as is held in Europe will be paid, as heretofore, in London and Amsterdam, and that the interest on such part of the residue of said stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices, as before mentioned.

And it is also hereby made known that interest on the residue or remaining portion of the principal of said Louisiana stock, intended to be redeemed, as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st of October, 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that, as it was found expedient to make a different disposition of a portion of the Treasury funds in the Newport Bank than that indicated in my letter of the 10th of March, the draft for $10,000, which was to have been drawn on the 10th instant, will not be issued.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 3, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that, as the notice does not require any sum to be paid at the time of subscription, the subscriber has only to state the installments by which the payment will be completed, not extending the last installment beyond the time limited in the notice.

As the sum intended to be raised at five per cent. is for the purpose of meeting the redemption of the Louisiana stock on the 21st of October next, prompt payment of the whole or any part of the sums which may be subscribed is not an object of desire on the part of the Government, although it would not be rejected.

The sums which may be paid before the subscription is closed are to be credited to a distinct account bearing that designation, and not to be carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until directions for that purpose shall be given.

Interest, however, will accrue from the time that payment is made. Certificates of stock will be forwarded to the several Loan Offices as soon as the amount subscribed shall be ascertained, in order to be issued as the payments shall be completed by the several subscribers.

I remain with respect, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 3, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant,* I have the honor to state that the Register of the Treasury will immediately forward the form of the scrip certificate which is to be issued to the subscribers to the loan upon the payment of the whole or of an installment to the sum subscribed.

When the sum subscribed is immediately paid, a certificate of stock might immediately issue; but, from the circumstance that more may be subscribed than is intended to be obtained when it does issue, it will bear interest from the time of payment. As soon as the amount subscribed is ascertained, if it shall not exceed that amount, certificates of stock will be forwarded to the several Loan Offices for the purpose of being issued as the payments are completed.

The sums which may be paid before the subscription is closed are to be carried to a distinct account, and not to be carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until directions for that purpose shall be given.

I am, &c.

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 5, 1820.

SIR: It appears by letters received from the bankers of the United States in London that a bill of exchange for £1,500 sterling, purchased by you in February last for public use, and drawn by William Houldsworth on Thomas Houldsworth, of Manchester, in Great Britain, has been protested for non-acceptance, as will appear by the inclosed protest.

I have therefore to request that you will cause the drawers and endorsers of the said bill to be notified of the circumstance, and informed that they will be held responsible for all costs, damages, charges, and interest which may be incurred in case the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

*Not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 6, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of April 15 was duly received. The draft for $25,000, to which it relates, has been suffered to lie in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington in the hope that it might soon be in the power of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, to discharge it. The Cashier of that branch has this day been written to on the subject, and you are requested to apply again to him for payment. If he can make no satisfactory arrangement with you, you will return the draft to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 8, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw, at the expiration of sixty days, for $10,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, or one of its offices, and the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, unless you should otherwise request.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 8, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $5,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, or one of its offices, and the draft will be made payable either at Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, as may be most convenient to the Harrisburg Bank.

I am, &c.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 8, 1820.

SIR: It appears that no return of the Treasurer's account has been received at this Department from the New Haven Bank since that dated on the 1st of February last, and no return of the State of the bank since that dated January 3, 1820. You will therefore transmit such returns up to the present time, and will hereafter transmit them *at the close of every month*, and not quarterly, as before.

It appears also that to the 27th of last month upwards of $52,000 have been deposited by the Collectors of New Haven and Fairfield in the New Haven Bank since the last return, of which the Treasurer has not been able to avail himself for the want of early returns.

Instructions will therefore be given to him to draw on that bank, at the expiration of sixty days, for $30,000, which will be made payable at New York, unless you should otherwise request, and for $20,000 at the expiration of ninety days.

I am, &c.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 9, 1820.

SIR: Your letters of the 6th and 7th instant* have been received.

The subscription of Mr. Little, even if it had remained as originally proposed by him, ought to have had no influence upon other persons disposed to subscribe. If the sums subscribed should, in the aggregate, exceed the sum intended to be raised by the subscription which has been opened by $900,000, that sum would have been excluded from the loan, unless other sums subscribed should have had the same suspicious circumstances attached to them. For the gentleman's own character, however, I am glad he has consented to your suggestions.

As the Bank of the United States has offered to take the whole loan at six per cent., redeemable at the will of the Government, and as it was not expected that any considerable amount would be subscribed at five, it was not deemed necessary to prescribe any other conditions than those contained in the notice, especially as the right to elect between the subscribers could always be exercised.

I am, &c.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

* These letters are not on file.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 9, 1820.

SIR: It appears that there is a balance remaining in your hands of moneys which were paid over by the former Commissioner of Loans for the discharge of Treasury notes, payable at the Loan Office in Virginia. But as the amount of Treasury notes now outstanding is inconsiderable, and as it is not probable that any of those will be presented for payment while they can be funded in stock which is above par, it is unnecessary to reserve a fund in your hands specially to meet them. You will, therefore, place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, whatever balance remains of that fund as a repayment of moneys heretofore advanced for the reimbursement of Treasury notes; if afterwards any Treasury notes should be presented for payment, money will be remitted, on your application, to discharge them.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Richmond.*

A similar letter to the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 14, 1820.

SIR: You will suspend, until further advised, the transfer which you were instructed by my letter of the 9th instant to make to the credit of the Treasurer of the balance of moneys remaining in your hands for the reimbursement of Treasury notes. If the transfer has already been made, you will withdraw it.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 19, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to inform you that the draft for $10,000, mentioned therein, is to be drawn at the expiration of sixty days from the 8th instant, on which day my letter should have been dated.

I am, &c.

S. SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant has been received by due course of mail. I have this day written to the State Bank of Georgia and the Planters' Bank upon the subject; when their answers are received, instructions regulated by their contents will be given to the Receivers of Public Money where the notes have been receivable.

I will thank you to cause the sums deposited in the notes of the Bank of Augusta and of the Bank of Darien to be demanded of them, in order that some measure may also be taken in relation to them, if they should refuse to pay them on demand.

I request that the sum deposited in the notes of the South Carolina Banks may be demanded of them at Charleston through the agency of the office at that place.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1820.

SIR: There has been deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States in Savannah, on account of the Treasury, by the Bank of Tombeckbe, twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars, in the notes of the State Bank of Georgia, which the Bank of the United States has refused to credit as specie, on the ground that the State Bank has refused to pay its notes in specie when demanded.

This sum is useless to the Treasury as long as it remains in this situation. It becomes my duty to request that it may be immediately discharged, and that assurances may be forwarded, without delay, that the notes of the State Bank of Georgia will hereafter be discharged in specie when demanded.

If assurances to this effect are not received, it will be my duty to direct that they shall no longer be received in any payment on account of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 20, 1820.

SIR: There has been deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States in Savannah, on account of the Treasury, by the Bank of Tombeckbe, ten thousand nine hundred dollars, in the notes of the Planters'

Bank of Georgia, which the Bank of the United States has refused to credit as specie, on the ground that the Planters' Bank has refused to pay its notes in specie when demanded.

This sum is useless to the Treasury as long as it remains in this situation. It becomes my duty to request that it may be immediately discharged, and that assurances may be forwarded, without delay, that the notes of the Planters' Bank will hereafter be discharged in specie when demanded.

If assurances to this effect are not received, it will be my duty to direct that they shall no longer be received in any payment on account of the United States.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters' Bank of Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1820.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 20th instant,* I have the honor to state that, if several of the offers for the loan of $2,000,000 upon different terms shall be accepted, the lowest premium accepted shall determine that upon which the whole loan shall be obtained.

To the remaining inquiry, I can only state that, from present appearances, it is not probable that the stock about to be created will be redeemed before the year 1825; after which, the amount of the funded debt redeemable at the will of the Government will for several years considerably exceed its capacity to discharge it. Upon general principles, stock bearing the same interest ought to be redeemed in the order in which it becomes redeemable at the will of the Government; but if in the present case a premium should be paid by the lenders, the stock about to be issued, should it not be redeemed before the year 1825, ought, upon principles of equity and justice, not to be redeemed as long as any other six per cent. stock remained.

So far as my opinion may influence the decision on this question, such will be the course that will be pursued.

I have, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1820.

SIR: By letter of this date I have informed you of the acceptance of your offer, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for the two million loan proposed in the notice of the 19th ultimo.

As it is intended to apply so much of the proceeds of the loan as shall not be necessary to meet the payments falling due at Philadelphia on the last day of June instant to the redemption of the Louisiana stock held by the bank, the credit which I have requested to be given to the Treasurer at that place will not produce any increased demand upon the bank.

The sum which has already been advanced by the bank will, of course, constitute a part of the sum which is to be lent. The credit to be given on the last day of June to the Treasurer will consist of the sum of one million of dollars, and the amount of the premium upon two millions—making, together, one million and forty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 23, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant,* I will observe that you may receive the subscription for four thousand four hundred dollars offered by Mr. E. Jarvis.

Presuming that the sum subscribed by Mr. Cook on the 14th instant was paid at the time, you will be pleased to pass the amount to the credit of the Treasurer, and observe the same course in regard to the two subscriptions by Mr. Jarvis, when paid. The names of the parties, and the object for which they paid the money, must be mentioned in your account with the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent. loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

*Not on file.

It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1820.

SIR: The returns of the sums subscribed to the five per cent. loan have been received, and give an aggregate amount of nearly $1,400,000.

In this sum, however, is included the subscription of $800,000 by Mr. Jacob Little. The circumstances attending that case are calculated so strongly to excite apprehensions that no reliance can be placed upon the ultimate payment of the money.

If Mr. Little will deposit one per cent. upon $400,000, and make the remainder payable on the 1st day instead of the 20th of October next, I am content that a certificate to that effect shall be issued in his favor. If he should fail to make the payment, the money can easily be raised in time to meet the occasion for which it was intended. If he does not consent to this proposition, you will have the goodness to return the sixteen dollars which he deposited, and refuse the issue of any certificate.

I am, &c.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I will only further add that scrip certificates may issue for the two last mentioned subscriptions in your statement of the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Be pleased to furnish me with the names of the subscribers to the five per cent. loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent. loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the exception, however, of the sixteen dollars paid by Mr. Little on his subscription of eight hundred thousand dollars.

It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the fifty thousand dollars which has been subscribed to the five per cent. loan, agreeably to the information given in your letter of the 16th instant, may, if not already done, be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that, in making the entry, you will be pleased to state the name of the person from whom the money was received.

I am, very respectfully.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that Mr. Jones, of my office, may be permitted to subscribe fifteen hundred dollars to the five per cent. loan. You will also be pleased to cause the money which has been received by you from the subscribers to the aforesaid loans to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, observing in his account to specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also to express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the five per cent. loan, as the case may be.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 26, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d instant to the Treasurer, I will observe that the remittance of $12,728 60, to which you allude, is to be applied to the payment of the dividends on the funded domestic debt standing on the books of the Treasury, and payable at your institution on the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 26, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts—

On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville, for	$30,000
On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, for	50,000
On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans, for	100,000

The proceeds of which you will cause to be transferred to Norfolk, and in due time he will draw on the Bank of the United States, in favor of the office at Norfolk, for the amount.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 29, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for $50,000.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 29, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of thirty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for*

I am, &c.

Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, *$30,000; Cashier of the Central Bank, Georgetown, *$5,000; Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria, *$15,000; Cashier of the Franklin Bank, Alexandria, *$10,000.

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been received. As the bills which were tendered by the Tombeckbe Bank to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, in discharge of the Treasury draft for $100,000, had been received in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the Treasury cannot refuse to receive them from that bank. I have therefore to request that the cashier of that office may be instructed to accept them in payment of the draft, and to place such of them as cannot be credited as cash to the credit of the Treasurer, as a special deposit, until they can be converted into cash. I am not

without hopes, however, that all those notes will be speedily paid; as I have written to the Presidents of the State Bank and Planters' Bank, requiring that such of the notes as were issued by those banks and their branches shall be immediately discharged, and informing them that unless I am assured that their notes shall be promptly discharged in future they shall no longer be received in payments to the United States.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that the following notes, which were deposited in the Bank of Columbia, and which form part of the collateral security given by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for the payment of the debt due by it to the United States, may be immediately returned to this Department, viz:

Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, July 3—6, 1818, for $1,450.
Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, July 24—27, 1818, for $875.
Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, August 7—10, 1818, for $2,340.

I am, &c.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of October 21, 1819, to the Hon. John Scott, has been communicated to this Department for consideration.

I have addressed the Bank of Missouri on the subject of the deposits referred to in your letter. As I am unwilling to extend the accounts of the Treasurer further than the public interest renders indispensably necessary, I have proposed to that bank that for all sums deposited in its branch at St. Genevieve, by the Receivers of Public Money, that the Treasurer shall be credited in his accounts with that bank, and that it shall permit the branch to participate in the benefits resulting from the public deposits, in proportion to the services it shall render. If this proposition shall be accepted, the money will be deposited in the Branch of St. Genevieve, to the credit of the Bank of Missouri, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, and will be subject to the drafts of that bank.

It will be necessary to give the Receivers triplicate receipts or certificates of deposit. Should the proposition not be accepted, an arrangement different from that you have proposed will be offered to you, as that is deemed inadmissible.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Branch of the Bank of Missouri, St. Genevieve.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to the Bank of the United States his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for $100,000, payable at the office at Savannah, and I have to request that the proceeds thereof may be transferred to Norfolk.

As it is probable that the funds which will be tendered in payment of this draft will be of the same kinds as those offered in discharge of the preceding draft on the Tombeckbe, it is my wish that the Cashier of the office at Savannah may be instructed respecting the receipt of them, in conformity with my letters to you of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that on the 7th instant the Treasurer has drawn upon the Bank of the United States, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, for $35,650, being that part of the funds received from the Tombeckbe Bank, which were considered as cash; and that on the day following, having been advised that the Savannah notes had been paid in cash, he drew for $64,350; which two sums together make the amount of the draft on the Tombeckbe Bank. In this, however, he has included the Darien notes; but if those are not converted into cash, he will give the bank a draft on the office at Savannah for the amount.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 10, 1820.

SIR: Your communication relative to the deposit of money by the Paymasters in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, was submitted to the Paymaster General, who has this day placed in my hands the inclosed explanations of the officers concerned in the transaction.

I am, &c.

WM. GRAY, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1820.

SIR: I annex a copy of an instruction which I am about to issue to the Receivers of Public Moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for the public lands. Most of those officers make their deposits in the State banks, and those institutions have already agreed, substantially, to credit these funds as cash. It is desirable, however, that the practice of all the Land Offices should be uniform. And with this view I propose to you that the branch banks at Cincinnati and Louisville, which are the only two in which the Receivers make their deposits, may be authorized to take from those officers the money that this instruction designates. If, in your opinion, this cannot be done consistently with the interest of the bank, I request that you will indicate to me such modifications as you may deem necessary.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July*, 1820.

To the Receivers of Public Moneys:

With a view to increase and equalize the facilities for making payments for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the Receivers of Public Moneys to take, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz:

Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, except the City Bank of Baltimore.

Those in the District of Columbia, except the Merchants' and Franklin Bank of Alexandria; those specie-paying banks which are in undoubted credit, and whose paper is in common circulation in the district and neighborhood in which the Land Office is situated; a list of which banks will be furnished to each Receiver by the bank in which he makes his deposits.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of the paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes, on demand, in specie; and that prohibition must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 13, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I will observe that the subscription to the 5 per cent. loan was closed on the day named in the notice, and that the sum subscribed exceeded the amount required.

I am, very respectfully, sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 17, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer having occasion to make a remittance to London of £2,000 sterling, I will thank you to inform me whether it will be convenient to the bank to furnish me with bills to that amount, and if so, at what rate of exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 20, 1820.

SIR: Some difficulty has occurred in the adjustment of your account for services rendered in relation to Treasury notes, in consequence of the retention by the bank of Treasury notes to the amount of the sum claimed, instead of retaining it in money.

That difficulty can only be removed, consistently with the forms of the Treasury, by your drawing upon the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore as Commissioner of Loans, (in whose hands there remains a portion of the money transmitted to him for the discharge of Treasury notes,) for the difference between the sum retained by the bank and the draft of the Treasury now in its possession, amounting to $4,063 57.

You are, therefore, authorized to draw upon that officer, on account of your agency in the sale and management of Treasury notes, for the sum of $23,998 16. The Treasurer has also been instructed to draw upon the State Bank at Boston, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, for $28,061 73. This draft will be met by one which you are now authorized to draw, and by the draft of $4,063 57, before referred to. In this manner your account will be closed with the Treasurer of the United States.

To avoid the necessity of future explanations, I have the honor to state that the sum allowed to the bank, by the direction of the President of the United States, is the precise sum retained by the bank, and intended to close its account.

The proceedings now directed will not, therefore, involve the payment of money on either side, being intended merely to effect a settlement, and grant the allowance claimed and retained by the bank, according to the forms of the Treasury.

I have, &c.

P. S. Let the draft state that it is in consideration of the agency of the bank in the sale and management of Treasury notes.

W. H. C.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 21, 1820.

SIR: Upon a further consideration of the circumstances under which the services rendered by your institution in relation to Treasury notes were performed, it has been determined to make an additional allowance. You are, therefore, authorized to draw upon John Donnell, Esq., President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans for ————, which, with the remittance formerly made, will make the compensation of the bank one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount of Treasury notes cancelled and returned by it to the Treasurer. You will state in the draft that it is for compensation for agency and services rendered by the bank in relation to Treasury notes, under the directions of this Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIERS of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, blank filled with $620 52; Merchants' Bank of Salem, $738 08; New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth, $644 40.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have duly received your letters of the 15th and 18th, in answer to mine of the 12th instant, respecting the description of funds to be receivable for public lands. In order to obviate the difficulties which you suggest, I am willing that, instead of the instruction to the Receivers proposed by me in relation to the western notes, that those officers shall be instructed to take of western notes only those of specie-paying banks in the State in which the Land Office is situated; and that they shall moreover be directed, on making a deposit in a branch of the Bank of the United States, to inform each of the banks in the State whose notes form a part of the deposit of the amount of its notes in such deposit; and if such notes shall not be paid by any bank on demand, the Receivers, on being informed of the fact by the Cashier of the branch, shall discontinue to receive them.

I am also willing that, if the notes of the banks in the District of Columbia and the notes of the western banks which may be received by the branches from the Receivers of Public Moneys shall not be punctually paid upon presentment, they shall be charged to the Treasury.

I shall be glad to know, as early as practicable, whether this modification is satisfactory, as I propose to set out for Georgia on the first of August.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 26, 1820.

SIR: On the departure of General Stokes, after the adjournment of Congress, the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches, which had been received from St. Louis, amounting to $42,000, were delivered to him, on behalf of that bank, agreeably to your request; and as more than two months have since elapsed, it is presumed that the bank has, by this time, completed its arrangements for their discharge. I have therefore to request that you will, as early as convenient, inform me when and where it will suit the bank to make the payment, including the balance of the notes remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank.

I remain, &c.

W. BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 26, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the following offices:

1. Charleston, for..... $50,000
2. Savannah, for..... 20,000
3. Cincinnati, for..... 20,000
4. Louisville, for..... 20,000

The proceeds of the first and second are to remain to his credit in Philadelphia; and I request that the proceeds of the third may be transferred to the office at Lexington, and of the fourth to the office at Chillicothe.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 28, 1820.

SIR: I request that any dividends now due upon the four hundred shares in the Bank of the Metropolis, which were pledged to the Treasurer of the United States by the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, may be placed to the credit of the said Central Bank.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I assent to the conditions on which the Bank of the United States agrees to receive the notes of the western banks and of the banks in the District of Columbia. You will, therefore, be pleased to communicate this arrangement to the several offices of your institution.

I have the honor, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1820.

SIR: The amount of Treasury notes remitted by the Merchants' Bank of Salem is correctly stated in your letter of the 26th instant, and you are therefore authorized to draw in the manner described in my letter of the 21st, upon John Donnell, Esq., Commissioner of Loans, for the further sum of $463.

I am, &c.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting that the Bank of Darien may be made the depository of public moneys collected in the southern parts of Georgia, I have the honor to state that the sum collected in those parts is believed to be too inconsiderable to offer any inducement to the Bank of Darien to undertake to transfer it to the eastern cities whenever the convenience of the Treasury might render it necessary.

The Bank of the United States has, by its charter, a right to the public deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury has, indeed, the right of directing the public money to be deposited in the State institutions, but then he is bound to communicate immediately to Congress the grounds upon which such direction may be given. This restriction was doubtless intended to prevent the exercise of the power capriciously. It is at all times desirable to continue within the smallest possible compass the transactions of the Treasury. To scatter the public funds in a greater number of banks than the indispensable necessities of the Treasury require, is to enfeeble the fiscal operations of the Government in the same degree. At the present moment, when the Treasury is empty, when it is likely to be so for some years, any measure calculated to give less efficiency to the public money at its disposition cannot be justified.

I have seen, with pain, the collisions which have sprung up between the Bank of the United States and the local banks. I feel every disposition to diminish that collision. I have offered to the State banks the deposit of the notes of the State banks collected in Alabama, where they circulate extensively, on the condition that they should transfer to the cities east of this place the sum deposited within 120 days after the deposit. To this proposition no answer has been received, and I presume none is intended, as I have received communications subsequent to the receipt of the proposition in which no notice has been taken of it.

It is understood that the notes of the State banks circulate very extensively in Alabama. If they should not be received in the Land Offices there they would immediately be thrown back upon the banks and produce a pressure that would not be easily borne. It is important, therefore, that the banks should sustain their credit. This can only be done by their prompt payment in specie, or by the transfer of the amount received to such points as the Treasury may require. These points are Norfolk, this place, and the principal cities to the east of it. It does, therefore, appear to me that the proposition is an unfortunate one to the State banks. To refuse payment of these notes because they are the property of the United States, is to compel the Treasury to refuse to receive them in payment. That refusal, before stated, will throw them back upon the State banks in the most inconvenient manner. It is, therefore, the interest of those banks to undertake the transfer of the amount so received. If they will not do it, nor pay it in specie when presented by the United States Bank as the Agent of the Treasury, their notes cannot be received at the Treasury. Reflect, I beseech you, upon this subject.

I am, &c.

THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., *President of the Bank of Darien.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 8, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the *5th instant is received. It is difficult to conjecture what accident can have so long delayed the delivery of the notes by General Stokes. I presume, however, that his arrival at Raleigh will, before the receipt of this letter, have placed them in your possession. You will be pleased to communicate to me the earliest information on the subject.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 9, 1820.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville has been received at this Department since that of the 27th of May last. It is requested that they may be forwarded without delay, and it is hoped more punctuality will be observed hereafter. The returns of the 1st April, 22d April, and 13th May, are also missing.

I am, &c.

R. W. LATIMER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The certificate of deposit issued by the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe to Wm. Whann, as Agent of the Treasury, for $23,550, and the engagement entered into by the bank to pay that amount in certain installments, with interest, has been deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe, at which place, it is presumed, it will be more convenient for the bank to make the payments. It is hoped that the bank will be able to pay, without delay, the first installment, which has been for some time due; and the utmost reliance is placed in its good faith for the discharge of the remainder in the manner stipulated. The $350, for which a certificate issued to the Bank of Chillicothe, may be paid in like manner.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for $23,550, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, and to satisfy this draft the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward a certificate of deposit, issued by the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank, for that sum, and its engagement to pay the same at certain stipulated periods, with interest. I have informed the bank of this deposit, and have requested that, if more convenient, the payments may be made to the Bank of Chillicothe. When the money is received, you will make separate entries in the Treasurer's account of principal and interest. In the meantime the amount may be placed to that officer's account of special deposit.

The Treasurer will also transmit his draft on the Bank of Columbia for $130, payable in notes of the Miami Exporting Company, and the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia will forward the notes. I request, when they are received, you will call upon that company for a certificate for the amount, as was done in

*Error in date; should be 3d.

the former case. This sum, also, is to be placed to the special deposit of the Treasurer. The small sum in notes of the Bank of Marietta and Bank of Steubenville, which now forms part of the special deposit, should be transferred to the cash account.

I am, &c.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for $8,120, payable in notes or obligations of the Bank of Marietta; and to satisfy this draft the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward to you a certificate of deposit, issued by the Bank of Marietta, for $13,000, upon which certain payments have been made, as minuted thereon, so as to leave a balance due to the United States by that bank, exclusive of the cost of protest and of interest, equal to the amount of the draft. The Bank of Marietta has been requested to discharge this debt as early as practicable; and, when it is received, you will, in your entries to the credit of the Treasurer, make separate items of principal, interest, and cost of protest. Should arrangements not be promptly made for the payment, you will place the certificate in the hands of the District Attorney for suit, and transmit to this Department his receipt therefor. The Treasurer has also been instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for $23,600, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton; and, to satisfy this draft, the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward a certificate of deposit, issued by the Bank of Canton for that sum, its obligation to pay the same, with interest, at certain stipulated periods, and the guarantee of such payment by William Fogle, James Hazlett, and Samuel Coulter. I have informed the bank of this deposit, and requested that payment may be made to the Bank of Steubenville, according to the terms of the obligation. When the money is received, you will make separate entries of principal and interest. In the meantime the amount of both these drafts may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer in special deposit. Should payment be delayed by the Farmers' Bank of Canton, so that two installments shall remain due, you will place the papers in the hands of the District Attorney for suit, and forward his receipt therefor. It is, however, hoped that a resort to the Attorney of the United States, in either of these cases, will not be necessary.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The certificate of deposit executed by the Bank of Marietta to William Whann, Esq., as Agent for the Treasury, for $13,000, upon which there appears to be now due $8,120, exclusive of interest and of the cost of protest, has been deposited in the Bank of Steubenville, where it is supposed it will be most convenient for you to make payment. The state of the Treasury renders it extremely desirable to close all transactions of this kind as soon as possible, and it is hoped that it will be convenient to the bank, without making any sacrifice, to pay over the balance in a short time.

I am, &c.

A. HENDERSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Marietta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The certificate of deposit issued by the Farmers' Bank of Canton to W. Whann, Esq., as Agent for the Treasury, for $23,600, together with the obligation entered into by the bank to pay the amount in certain installments, with interest, at the Bank of Steubenville, and the guarantee of such payment by William Fogle, James Hazlett, and Samuel Coulter, have been deposited in the Bank of Steubenville. It is hoped the bank will find it convenient to pay, without delay, the two installments now due, and every reliance is placed upon its good faith for the discharge of the remainder in the manner stipulated.

I am, &c.

JAMES DRENNAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Canton.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: As I am about to give instructions to the proper officers to take legal measures for recovering or securing the debts due by some of the banks whose notes or obligations form part of the Treasurer's special deposit in the Bank of Columbia, I request you will furnish me with the evidences of debt in the following cases:

Granville Alexandria Society; Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon; Bank of Parkersburg; German Bank of Wooster; Bank of New Salem; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle; Commercial Bank of Lake Erie; Virginia Saline Bank; Bank of Somerset and Worcester; Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; —— Cromwell for the Urbana note; Elkton Bank; Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania; Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania; Washington Bank of Pennsylvania; Bank of Muskingum; Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

The Treasurer has been instructed to draw the following drafts on you, and I request that you will transmit to the several banks in whose favor they are drawn the notes or obligations in which they are respectively payable.

1. In favor of the Bank of Steubenville for $8,120, payable in notes or obligations of the Bank of Marietta.
2. In favor of the same for $23,600, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton.
3. In favor of the Bank of Chillicothe for $23,550, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.
4. In favor of the same for $130, payable in notes of the Miami Exporting Company.
5. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for $558 36, payable in a promissory note of Henry Baldwin.
6. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for $1,636, payable in a promissory note of Thomas Barlow.
7. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, for $7,779 18, payable in notes or obligations of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.
8. In favor of the Nashville Bank for $15, payable in notes of that bank.
9. In favor of the Bank of Vincennes for $1,200, payable in notes of that bank.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The evidences of the debt due to the United States by your institution have been transmitted to the Attorney of the United States for the * ———, who has been instructed to call upon you for the purpose of completing the arrangements for securing the payment, and to receive the assignments which were offered by the bank with that view. The condition of the Treasury requires that all its funds should be rendered available, and it is hoped that by these means, or some other in the power of the bank, that object may be accomplished without any great delay, as far as your institution is concerned.

I am, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The obligations of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania to the Treasurer of the United States, payable on the first days of July and October of this year, are deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit in this place.

If it will be more convenient to pay them in Philadelphia or Baltimore, they shall, upon the intimation of that fact, be transmitted accordingly.

In the meantime I will thank you to inform me when it will be convenient for you to discharge that which is already due, and whether the other will be paid at maturity.

I am, &c.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq., *President of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: It appears there are due to the United States by the Miami Exporting Company $8,791,† exclusive of interest, the evidence of which debt is deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe. The state of the Treasury requires that all its funds should be rendered available with the least possible delay. I have therefore to request that you will make some arrangements for the discharge of this debt as early as practicable, and inform me thereof.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati.*

The same to the Cashier of the Bank of Cincinnati, with the amount of its debt, †$3,486.

* In these letters the blank filled up with "district of Ohio."

The Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum, Zanesville.
The Cashier of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

In these letters the blank filled up with "western district of Pennsylvania."

The Cashier of the Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania.
The Cashier of the Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania.
The Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: It appears by the report of Mr. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, that there still remains a balance due by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware of $1,584 96, and I have to request that you will inform me when and where it will be convenient to pay the amount.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. KING, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware, Laurel.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to transmit you two drafts on the Bank of Columbia—one for $558 36 and one for $1,636; and to satisfy these drafts the Cashier of that bank has been requested to forward to you a promissory note of Henry Baldwin for $558 36, due and protested, and a promissory note of Thomas Barlow for $1,784 05, not yet due. I have informed Mr. Baldwin of this disposition of his note, and requested him to discharge it, and in due time you will call on Mr. Barlow.

When these notes are paid, you will make separate entries of principal and interest. In Mr. Barlow's case the sum to be credited to the Treasurer as principal is $1,636; the balance, together with such further interest as may be received, are to be credited as interest; until the notes are paid, you will place them to the credit of the Treasurer, in special deposit.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has been instructed to direct suit to be commenced against Mr. Cromwell for the amount of the Urbana note, stated to have been received of him; and I request that you will furnish to that officer or to the District Attorney, as he may require, the evidence necessary to substantiate the claim of the United States.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 11, 1820.

SIR: Some days ago the Treasurer was instructed to remit you a draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for $367 50, being the amount allowed for your services in relation to the special deposit.

I am, &c.

G. POE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 16, 1820.

SIR: I inclose, for your information, a copy of the instructions recently given to the Receivers of Public Moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for public lands. I have added two copies that you may transmit them, if you see proper, to those offices in which deposits are made by the Receivers.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

Letter inclosed was that to Receivers, dated August 1, 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1820.

SIR: There appears to be a considerable disagreement between the Treasurer's report and his account with the Branch Bank of Baltimore and that made by the Bank of the United States, as contained in the tabular statement of the 14th instant. According to the Treasurer, there was on the 14th a balance of $14,215 52 in his favor, taking into account the deposit made in the Branch Bank during the week ending on the 5th, and deducting the drafts which had been drawn to the 12th, inclusive. The Bank of the United States, however, which had the same materials for the account, viz: the return of the Branch Bank ending on the 5th, and the Treasurer's list of drafts ending on the 12th, state the Treasury to have overdrawn (including outstanding drafts) $72,924 51. I will thank you to cause the account to be examined, in order to ascertain how this discrepancy has arisen.

It is proper to observe that, in the above exhibition of the difference, the Washington Branch notes are not distinguished from other moneys forming the deposit in the Branch at Baltimore.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 21, 1820.

SIR: The public moneys which were on deposit in the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington being wholly drawn out, I request that the four hundred shares in the Metropolis Bank, which were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States by the Central Bank as a collateral security for that deposit, may be re-transferred to that bank. Your certificate of the transfer is herewith inclosed.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 29, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for $5,000, and the draft will be made payable at the Bank of the United States, or at its office in Baltimore or Washington, as you may indicate.

I am, &c.

J. FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have to recall your attention to the Secretary's letter of the 29th of June, and to remind you that the information which in your letter of the 5th ultimo you stated should be given at the close of that month, of the amount it would be practicable for the bank to pay, has not been received.

I am, &c.

J. MORGAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 30, 1820.

SIR: The public service having presented occasions by which the Treasury moneys in the Bank of Bristol could be applied directly to the discharge of demands upon the Government, the transfer draft which you were advised would be drawn upon you, at the expiration of ninety days from the 8th of June, in favor of the Banch Bank of New York, will not be issued.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 2, 1820.

SIR: That the public moneys deposited in the Bath Bank may be available for the payment of the pensions in the State of Maine, according to the Secretary's letter of the 21st of October, 1819, it is necessary that the semi-annual transfers to the Cumberland Bank be completed before the 5th of March and 5th of September, on which days the pensions are payable. The practice of the Treasurer will therefore be, on the receipt of your returns, ending on the last day of January and July, respectively, to draw on you in favor of the Cumberland Bank for whatever balance may then be at his credit in the Bath Bank. In the present instance, however, in order to give you time to provide for the draft, it will be delayed until the 20th instant, at which time the Treasurer will draw for $35,000, being nearly the amount of his balance in the Bath Bank on the 31st of July last.

I am, &c.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 2, 1820.

SIR: It is now ascertained that the $100,000 which were transferred to the Cumberland Bank by the Bank of the United States on the 8th of July will not be required for the public services in that quarter, the deposits in the Cumberland and Bath Banks being sufficient. The Treasurer of the United States will therefore be instructed to draw on you, on the 20th instant, for that sum, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston; at which place it will be wanted to provide for the payments to be made on account of the public debt on the 1st of October. In the meantime you will be pleased to take measures to facilitate the transfer.

I am, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 4, 1820.

SIR: In the present state of the Treasury it would be desirable if a portion of the public money in the Bank of Alexandria could be transferred to this place without the usual delay of sixty days.

I will thank you, therefore, to inform me what sum it would be convenient for you to place here on the last day of the present month, and what further sum on the 20th of October.

I am, sir, &c.

J. L. M'KENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 4, 1820.

SIR: By the statement of the affairs of the Bank of the State of Mississippi it appears that there is a sum of $62,274 43 standing on the books of that institution to the credit of Parke Walton, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, (M.) Although this money appears in the name of Mr. Walton, it is presumed that it belongs to the United States, as Mr. Walton's returns show a larger sum in his hands, which had been received by him for public lands, and which ought to have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer. If Mr. Walton objects to your now passing this money to the credit of the Treasurer, I have to request that you will, on no account, pay it, or any part of it, to him or to his order; and the United States will indemnify you against any costs or damages that may be legally incurred in consequence of your withholding it.

I inclose a return showing the form in which the account of the bank with the Treasurer should be rendered; and I have to request that, as soon as practicable after you have received it, a return may be prepared and transmitted exhibiting the transactions between the bank and the Treasury from the commencement of the present arrangement; showing the date and amount of each deposit, and by whom made; and the date of payment, number, and amount of each Treasury draft paid by the bank. It is understood that some moneys were previously deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, on account of internal duties; these also should be included in the return.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 6, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to observe, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, that your proposition to pay fifteen thousand dollars on the 30th of this month and a like sum on the 20th of October is perfectly satisfactory.

I will only further add that, if the calls now made on your institution appear to be excessive, the circumstances must be solely attributable to the urgent wants of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. L. M'KENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 6, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received, and the Treasurer states that he has received your draft on New York for $24,000. The balance, it is hoped, will be discharged with all possible despatch. The condition of the Treasury requires it; and considering all the circumstances of the case, and the long delay that has occurred since the delivery of the notes to the agent of the bank, it has a right to expect that every proper exertion will be made to effect a prompt payment. In order to facilitate this object, you are at liberty to place the balance to the credit of the Treasurer in any of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities that may be most convenient to you.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 12, 1820.

SIR: A letter was received from you some time ago stating a point which the Bank of Chillicothe deemed necessary to have elucidated before it could decide upon the modification of the arrangement between it and the Secretary of the Treasury, proposed by his letter of the 1st ultimo. The question, however, involves consequences so important that it was thought proper to refer it to the Secretary, who is now in Georgia. Some time may therefore elapse before his decision can be known. But meanwhile it is desirable, as appears by a letter just received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, that a temporary understanding should be had upon the subject. Under these circumstances, it is proposed that

the Bank of Chillicothe will, for the present, receive the deposits on the terms of the letter of the 1st of August; and as it is highly improbable that any case will occur involving the question proposed by you before the views of the Secretary on the subject are communicated to you, it is hoped that the bank will not be deterred, by a merely possible risk, from so far consulting the convenience of the Treasury. Without anticipating the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be proper to state that the modifications proposed by the letter of the 1st of August have been acceded to, without any exception, by all the other State banks who are employed as depositories of public moneys, and who have had time to communicate their answers. These banks appear to concur in the opinion entertained here, that these modifications are not disadvantageous to them. It is true that the number of banks whose notes are receivable is somewhat increased. The eastern notes, however, are understood to be generally sought after in the western towns; and as the Ohio notes are only those of specie-paying banks, the Bank of Chillicothe has merely to cause them to be presented for payment. But as the Receiver will, at every deposit, inform each of the Ohio banks of the amount of its notes deposited, they will be prepared to discharge them, and will probably make some arrangement satisfactory to the Bank of Chillicothe by which the trouble of presentation may be obviated.

It is thought proper also to mention to you that the Bank of the United States has authorized its office at Cincinnati to receive from the Receivers of Public Moneys as cash the same notes which, by the proposed modification, will be receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 12, 1820.

SIR: It is perceived with disappointment and regret that *———, in notes of the ———, which were received in payment of public lands in Alabama, and transferred by the Bank of Tombeckbe to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, on behalf of the United States, remain there unredeemed. It was the expectation of the Secretary of the Treasury that such an occurrence would not, on any account, have been permitted to happen again; and under that impression he has recently directed, as you will perceive by the inclosed circular of the 1st of August to the Receivers of Public Moneys, that the notes of the banks in the State of Georgia be received in payment of public lands in all the Land Offices of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. It is only by an immediate payment of the sum above mentioned, and by a determination to discharge promptly all that may hereafter be received on behalf of the United States, that your institution can fully respond to this liberal confidence of the Secretary; and, as he is now absent, it becomes my duty to request an assurance from you to that effect. The Secretary's letter of the †——— will have suggested to you the unpleasant alternative which your failure to do so will render indispensable to the public interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 18, 1820.

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 16th instant, and I hasten to offer my acknowledgments for your ready agreement, on the part of the bank, to my request of the 14th.

The exception which you make of the amount of the special deposit at Savannah renders it desirable that the sum to be transferred from that place to Philadelphia be increased to 50,000 dollars, and that to Norfolk reduced by a like amount; making the transfer from Savannah to Philadelphia 150,000 dollars, and from Savannah to Norfolk 50,000 dollars. The drafts, however, will not be drawn until it is known whether such a change will be agreeable to the bank. I will thank you to inform me whether the drafts for the transfers to Norfolk may be drawn in favor of that branch direct on the branches at Fayetteville and Savannah.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 20, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. Every disposition is entertained by this Department to consult the convenience of the institution over which you preside, and it is with regret I state to you that the condition of the Treasury will not permit the delay which you represent as desirable. For the accommodation of that bank, however, a draft will be issued now only for the $10,000 which it has already placed in the Cumberland Bank; and the draft for the remainder of the $35,000 will be withheld until the 14th of next month. It will then not reach the Cumberland Bank before the 20th or 21st of October; at which time, according to the strict interpretation of the Secretary's letter of October 21, 1819, the Treasury would have a right to require a transfer of the whole of the public moneys then in the Bath Bank. It is hoped that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you, and that the bank will find no difficulty in placing funds in the Cumberland Bank in time to meet the draft.

I am, &c.

W. KING, Esq., *President of the Bath Bank.*

*To the Presidents of the State Bank of Georgia, $28,023; Planters' Bank of Georgia, $14,311; Bank of Darien, $17,817.
†State Bank of Georgia, 20th of June. Planters' Bank of Georgia, 20th of June, Darien Bank, 31st of July.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 22, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant has been received; the Treasurer has accordingly been instructed to issue his draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, for $150,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, $50,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah, $150,000—all in favor of the Bank of the United States; and on the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Fayetteville, for $20,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah, $50,000—both in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 25, 1820.

SIR: The United States having urgent occasion for all their funds at the present moment, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw a bill on you, in favor of Richard Smith, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in Washington, for thirty thousand dollars, agreeably to the intimation given in the Secretary's letter to you of the 29th of June last.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 5, 1820.

SIR: Permit me to remind you that the draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston for $50,000, and that on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah for $20,000, which were remitted to you by the Treasurer on July 28, and the proceeds of which were to be transferred to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, have not yet been passed to the Treasurer's credit, although they ought to have been so credited on the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.

T. WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 10, 1820.

SIR: I transmit herewith an extract from a letter from C. Nicholas, Battalion Paymaster, to the Paymaster General, dated at Nashville, on the 13th ultimo. It was certainly expected that, as the public moneys on deposit in the Nashville Bank were disbursed at that bank, the Treasurer's drafts would have been discharged by it in a manner satisfactory to the holders; and it is now requested that whatever part of the proceeds of the draft mentioned by Mr. Nicholas remains in his hands may be replaced by specie, or bills of the Bank of the United States, or such other funds as may be equivalent to him, in order that all ground of complaint may be removed.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 11, 1820.

SIR: I will thank you to deliver the inclosed letter to the Collector of Alexandria with your own hands. You will also be pleased to prepare and furnish me with a statement of the sums standing to the credit of public officers in your institution from the 1st of September to the present time.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 16, 1820.

SIR: It appears that on the 4th of May last, Mr. Merritt a Collector of the Direct Tax, deposited $98 32 in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle, to the credit of the Treasurer, of which no return has been rendered by you to this Department. I have therefore to request that a return may be transmitted, including that and any other public deposits which have been made in your branch since the date of your last return.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 16, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 2d ultimo, I have to inform you that, on the 6th March last, the Treasurer issued his draft, No. 9854, upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the $15,311, transmitted by you to that bank, and the draft, having been receipted by that Cashier, has been placed to the credit of the Tombeckbe Bank by the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 24, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, has been submitted to this Department; and I have this day renewed my instruction to the Tombeckbe Bank to transfer the sum of $4,160 to your institution, which sum will exceed by $2,000 the drafts of the Treasurer upon you.

I am, &c.

STEPHEN CONTERELL, Esq., *President of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 24, 1820.

SIR: It appears by a letter from the Nashville Bank of the 5th instant that the sum of $4,160, which you were instructed in my letter of the 2d March last to transfer to that bank, had not then been received. I have therefore to request that, if not since done, that transfer may be made without delay.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 4, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herein a copy of a letter from the Surveyor General at Huntsville to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

It has become necessary that the public moneys in your institution should be immediately paid over, and I have to request that the most prompt measures may be taken to effect that object.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 6, 1820.

SIR: It would be convenient to the Treasury to have $10,000 of the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Norfolk as early as practicable. You will be pleased to inform we whether it would suit you to make that transfer, and if so, in what time.

I am, &c.

CASHIERS *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, and of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 6, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, for $50,000.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank, Portland.*

The Secretary of the Treasury requests that the Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria will call on him as early as may be convenient.

NOVEMBER 8, 1820.

The same to the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 10, 1820.

SIR: It appears that on the 28th October, 1816, a certificate was issued by the New Hampshire Union Bank to N. A. Haven for $337 of small Treasury notes funded, and that the bank has given credit to the Treasurer for only $237. You are therefore requested to credit the Treasurer with the difference in his account of small Treasury notes.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 10, 1820.

SIR: It being deemed necessary that the notes of the Farmers' Bank of New Salem, which were deposited in the Bank of Steubenville by Mr. Whann, on behalf of the Treasurer, amounting to $1,835, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, I have to request they may be delivered to him accordingly. They are contained in package designated No. 3 in the certificate given by the Bank of Steubenville to Mr. Whann on October 15, 1819. You will take duplicate receipts from the Attorney, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 13, 1820.

SIR: The arrangement proposed in your letter of the 11th instant for the transfer to Norfolk is entirely satisfactory. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the promptitude manifested by your institution in meeting the views of this Department on such occasions.

I am, &c.

R. K. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1820.

SIR: I have just learned that the notes of your institution and its branches, amounting to $40,156, for which the Treasurer issued his draft in your favor on the Bank of Missouri, have not yet been received by you.

I was advised by the Bank of Missouri, under date of the 7th April last, that those notes would be immediately transferred to Louisville, and I can in no other way account for their not passing into your hands than by supposing that the agent whom you despatched to Louisville to receive them had left that place before their arrival there. I have, however, written to the President of the Bank of Missouri, informing him of the fact, and requesting him to communicate with you on the subject. In the meantime you will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made at Louisville, and to advise him of the result; or, if you know the agent of the Bank of Missouri at Louisville, it is probable that, by addressing yourself to him, you will receive the notes without further delay.

I am, &c.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 15, 1820.

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition of the Treasurer of the United States, the President has authorized Samuel Brook, chief clerk in the Treasurer's office, to sign drafts on behalf of that office.

Mr. Brook's signature is written below for your information.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *its offices,*
and those banks employed as depositories of public moneys.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 20, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I readily express my satisfaction of the manner in which the Bank of Alexandria has conducted itself in its intercourse with this Department. Its having

been so long employed as a depository of the public moneys is an evidence of the confidence which has been uniformly reposed in it.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1820.

SIR: It appears that on the 3d August, 1815, John Coburn, Collector of the fourth district of Kentucky, by John W. Baylor, deposited in the Bank of Kentucky, to the credit of the Treasurer, $4,300, which sum has not been stated by the bank in the returns rendered to this Department. I have therefore to request that the money may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, if the same has not been done, and that a return thereof may be made to him accordingly.

It may be proper to observe that the certificate of this deposit, as well as the certificate of a deposit of a like sum, made on the same day by Mr. Coburn, have been submitted to me and are now in my office.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 7, 1820.

SIR: The checks of the Navy Agent, and others which now accompany the monthly statements rendered by the Newport Bank to this Department, should be transmitted to the Navy Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 1st instant, I will observe that, as the certificates of Louisiana stock, to which you allude, are lost, they can neither be presented for payment nor placed on the same footing with the other certificates which have been presented.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the Treasury cannot consent to an admission of the nature equired, because it would not be true.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

SIR: It appears that on the 7th November, 1817, Parker Barnes, late Collector of the Customs at Folly Landing, deposited on that day in your office, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, $2,554, and that this deposit has not been credited in any of the returns made to this Department by the bank or the office at Baltimore. I have therefore to request that the omission may be supplied in the next return.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that the Nashville Bank, having been selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent for paying the United States pensioners in Tennessee, is considered by the Treasury as possessing that character. Upon the suspension of specie payments by the Nashville Bank, my letter of the 28th July, 1819, was written to call your attention to the propriety of appointing another agent; and the letter of Mr. Tannehill was referred to you that you might see the manner in which that bank regarded its obligations towards the Treasury. The deposit to which Mr. Tannehill refers, however, had no connexion with the agency of the bank in the payment of pensions, but consisted of Nashville notes which had been received for public lands.

My present views in relation to the employment of this bank are the same as those indicated in my letter of the 28th July, 1819. Permit me to observe to you that there are two banks in Tennessee, the Nashville Bank and the Bank of the State of Tennessee, and that the apparent obscurity of the subject probably arose from your not having made the distinction.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

SIR: It being deemed necessary that the notes of the German Bank of Wooster, which were deposited in the Bank of Steubenville by Mr. Whann, on behalf the Treasury, amounting to $23,761, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, I have to request that they may be delivered to that officer accordingly. They are contained in packages designated as No. 1 and No. 2 in the certificate given by the Bank of Steubenville to Mr. Whann on the 15th October, 1819. You will take duplicate receipts from the District Attorney, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 8, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo is received. The arrangement for the transfer of the Nashville notes to which it refers was made entirely for the accommodation of the Tombeckbe Bank; but as that bank has made another disposition of these notes, it is my wish, unless the transfer has been already made, that it may not be effected. You will, however, give me the earliest information of whatever course your institution may have adopted in the affair.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 9, 1820.

SIR: I have to request, after inquiry made, you will be so obliging as to inform me at what rate approved bills on England to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling can be obtained, and also whether, in your opinion, the exchange on that country is likely to decline.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*
JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 9, 1820.

SIR: You will be pleased to inform me of what the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville consists.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 19, 1820.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on any other place in England, payable in London, for the precise amount of the undermentioned sums, viz:

For the protection and relief of American seamen in the ports of Great Britain, $25,000.

On account of the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, $20,000.

You will be pleased to render separate accounts for each purchase as above stated, and transmit the same, with the bills and the necessary vouchers, to my office, on receipt of which the cost shall be remitted to you.

If you should be of opinion that, by waiting a few days, the bills can be obtained on better terms, you are at liberty so to do.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 19, 1820.

SIR: It is desirable that a portion of the public moneys in the Bank of Alexandria should be transferred as early as practicable to the Bank of the United States or its branch at Washington. But as it is

my wish to consult, as far as may be consistent with the public interest, the convenience of the Bank of Alexandria in regard to this transfer, I have to request that you will inform me for what amount and at what time the Treasurer may issue his draft upon you to effect it.

I am, sir, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 26, 1820.

SIR: The inclosed letter from the Paymaster General is submitted to your consideration. It is not reasonable to expect a general relaxation of the instructions given to the officers, but in this particular case it would contribute greatly to the convenience of the Paymaster. Hereafter the sums necessary for the payment of the troops stationed between the limits of Georgia and New Orleans will be drawn from the latter place, as the sum in question would have been had I been consulted before the draft had been forwarded.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 26, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant, I have to inform you that the payments you therein propose will be satisfactory.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, covering the first and second bills of four sets of exchange for £4,500 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

It was my wish that the cost of the bills, including the advance, should not have exceeded the amount of the respective sums mentioned in my letter, and, if not too late, I will thank you to pursue that course in regard to the remainder of the bills, observing, also, to cause them to be endorsed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and not to myself.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 29, 1820.

SIR: In the return of the state of the Bank of the United States, on the 23d instant, which is just received, the Louisiana 54 per cent. held by the bank is stated at $278,008, whence it appears that a payment of $6,210, made on that account to Mr. Richard Smith, as your attorney, on the 19th September last, has not been credited by the bank.

I am, &c.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 2, 1821.

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, respecting a deposit of $2,554, on behalf of Parker Barnes, the certificate to which you refer has been examined and found to be as you state. It is now inclosed, and I have to request that the amount may be passed to the credit of the Treasurer as a deposit by Parker Barnes, late Collector at Folly Landing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo, covering six sets of exchange on London and Liverpool for £5,625 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1821.

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter which has just been received from the President of the Bank of Missouri, dated on the 12th ultimo, by which it appears that $40,156, in notes of your institution, were deposited by that bank in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, on the 31st May last, to meet the Treasurer's draft in your favor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1821.

SIR: On an inspection of the list of the special deposit transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe from the office at Cincinnati, it appears that, with the exception of the Kentucky notes and those of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it consists chiefly, if not entirely, of notes which are now receivable in that office in payment of dues to the United States. I have therefore to request that you will examine the list, and that such part of the notes as the existing regulations of the office will permit may be transferred to the Treasurer's cash account.

I have also to request that you will transmit a statement of the Bank of Kentucky notes, showing the amount in notes of the parent bank and in the notes of each branch.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1821.

SIR: There are on deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, $8,306 in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, which were received in payment of dues to the United States for lands and internal duties; and I have to request that you will inform me what arrangements the bank can make for discharging them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 2, 1821.

SIR: In addition to the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, mentioned in my letter of the 19th ultimo, it is stated that there are $20,000 in the Bank of Edwardsville, which had been received on account of the Treasurer of the United States before the suspension of payment by your institution. Relying upon the Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to take prompt measures for discharging those notes, I have directed them to be transferred, at the risk of the Bank of Edwardsville, to the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and there placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and I have to request that you will inform me what arrangements can be made for their early payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received. In consideration of the circumstances stated therein, the course proposed by you for discharging the balance due by the New Hampshire Union Bank

is assented to. The Treasurer will accordingly be instructed to draw on you for the amount in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 25, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing the usual returns of the Bank of Mississippi and a certificate for $50,000 transferred to New Orleans, has been received. As the balance, together with such other moneys as may be received by the bank for some time, will probably be required to pay the annuities to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, you are requested to make no further transfers until instructed so to do by this Department.

It is perceived that you do not give the Treasurer credit in your monthly returns for that portion of the deposits which consists of Georgia and South Carolina notes. The sums are so small that it is presumed the bank would suffer no inconvenience from receiving them as cash, as it might, doubtless, disburse them in payment of the Treasury drafts. But if it cannot do so, you will, for the present, credit them at the foot of the usual return as special deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the State of Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 2, 1821.

SIR: In consequence of the arrangement made between this Department and the Bank of the United States, in July last, in relation to the kind of bank notes to be received from the Receivers of Public Moneys, it became unnecessary to continue the employment of the Bank of Chillicothe as a depository of public moneys, and its agency in that character has recently been discontinued. Those officers who before made their payments in that bank, as well as those who paid into the office at Cincinnati, were accordingly directed to make their deposits in the office at Chillicothe. But as it appears that the office at Chillicothe has not been advised of the arrangement referred to, and declines taking the bank bills which that arrangement authorized, I have to request that the necessary instructions may be given to the Cashier as early as practicable. I inclose a copy of the instructions to the Receivers, in order that you may, if you think proper, communicate it to the office at Chillicothe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 3, 1821.

SIR: The propositions which you have submitted to this Department have been accepted, and the Receivers of Public Money in the State of Ohio have been instructed to receive the notes of the Bank of Geneva in all payments made to them, respectively, for lands purchased in those offices.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Geneva, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 13, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the inclosed notice to be inserted every other day in three of the daily newspapers published in your city, one of which must be the paper in which the laws of the United States are published.

The notice is to be continued until the 10th of April ensuing, and the printers must be directed to apply to the Treasury for payment.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the under mentioned Cashiers, viz:

CASHIERS of the Bank of the United States; Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore; Office of Discount and Deposit, New York; Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1821.

SIR: In pursuance of the course indicated in my letter of the 2d September last, the Treasurer has been instructed to issue his draft upon you, in favor of the Cumberland Bank, for $20,000, that being nearly the amount standing to his credit in the Bath Bank on the 31st of January last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received. An equivalent will be allowed in time for any payments which the Bank of Chillicothe may make in advance.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 16, 1821.

SIR: Unless a sum sufficient to discharge the interest on the domestic funded debt, payable on the first of the ensuing month, should be derived from the loan prior to that period, I will be under the necessity of resorting to your institution for such temporary accommodations as will enable me to accomplish the object. To meet this contingency, therefore, I will thank you to direct that the Treasurer's drafts, although they should exceed the amount of the deposit standing to his credit, be duly honored at the parent bank and its offices in New York, Boston, and Charleston.

For all advances made in pursuance of this arrangement interest will be allowed until repaid; but as the Treasury has no power to borrow, except under the act of the 3d instant, the rate of interest cannot exceed five per cent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1821.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to inform you that the overdrafts to which you refer were made in consequence of an understanding with the President of the Bank of the United States, whose instructions upon the subject you will doubtless receive in the course of a few days. In the meantime, it is my particular request that the drafts may be duly honored.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit,*
Bank of the United States, Richmond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1821.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant has been duly received, and the Board of Directors will be pleased to accept of my thanks for their prompt compliance with the request contained in my letter of the 16th of this month.

Having been under the necessity of overdrawing at the office at Richmond, in order to provide for the payment of the pensions to invalids, and the interest on the funded debt, I must entreat the bank to instruct the Cashier to honor the Treasurer's drafts for those objects, although they should exceed the deposit standing to his credit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1821.

SIR: By desire of Henry Clay, Esq., of Kentucky, I have the honor of transmitting to you, herewith, two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to five hundred and twenty dollars, which sum you will be pleased to pass to the credit of Mr. Clay in the books of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 24, 1821.

SIR: By a letter from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe it appears that the Cashier of the office at that place understands your instructions relative to the kind of money to be taken from the Receivers to apply to the notes of incorporated specie-paying banks *in the district*, instead of the *State*

in which the Land Office is situated, and consequently refuses notes which the Receivers were authorized to take under the existing arrangement. I have therefore to request that you will remove the misapprehension of the Cashier on this point.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 31, 1821.

SIR: It gives me great regret to perceive the total omission on the part of the Tombeckbe Bank to comply with the engagement made to this Department for the transfer of the excess of public moneys in that bank over and above the permanent deposit granted by my letter of the 1st of August last. Punctuality is as essential in all transactions with the Treasury as in those with banks, and under the present circumstances it is indispensable to the preservation of the public credit. In order to insure it on the part of those banks which are depositories of public money, it is my determination to regard any failure in their engagements to the Treasury as terminating their agency in that character. In consideration, however, of the punctuality manifested by your institution in its previous transactions, I am unwilling to proceed to this extremity. I have, nevertheless, to inform you that, whatever may be my disposition towards the bank, it will become my duty to adopt that course if, without delay, measures be not taken by it to transfer the money in question—say $10,000—to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, or at some other of the Atlantic cities.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Tombeckbe.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 2, 1821.

SIR: I am glad to learn, by your letter of the 14th ultimo, that a partial payment had been made by the Bank of Vincennes, on account of the Treasurer's drafts which had been remitted to you for collection. You do not mention the amount, but by the last statement of the affairs of your office it appears to be $32,736.79. I have to request that you will, by return of the mail, state the exact sum, and the Treasurer will then be instructed to withdraw one of the drafts which you now hold, and to substitute one for the amount of the partial payment, and another for the balance of the draft to be withdrawn, in order that the transaction, as far as relates to this payment, may be closed.

I cannot avoid expressing my surprise at the attempts made by the Bank of Vincennes to get this money out of your possession, seeing that it had no legal or equitable right to do so, and you will permit me to acknowledge my satisfaction at the course adopted by you on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit,*
Bank of the United States, Louisville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1811.

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to deposit to his credit in the Bank of Kentucky a certificate for $400 in notes of that institution and its branches, which were erroneously placed in the Newport Bank, on his behalf, on the 31st of May, 1820. If it should not be convenient for you to receive the notes at Newport, the Cashier of the Newport Bank will be requested to forward them to Frankfort.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER *of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 16, 1821.

SIR: In pursuance of the information afforded by your letter of the 13th instant, the Treasurer has this day been instructed to draw on your institution, in favor of the office at New York, for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in favor of the office at Boston for four hundred thousand dollars. The remainder of the sum mentioned in a former letter as necessary to be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer at the last mentioned place will probably not be wanted before the first of July ensuing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1821.

SIR: Upon the information communicated in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have instructed the Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi, no longer to receive the notes of the South Carolina and Georgia banks in payment for public lands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th is received. Your opinion that the Treasurer's draft on you, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe, for thirty-five thousand dollars, was issued to cover the deposit made by you in that office, on the 22d ultimo, was correct. In future, such instructions will accompany drafts of this kind as will prevent any misunderstanding respecting their object.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1821.

SIR: The Treasurer's draft of thirty-five thousand dollars, in your favor, on the Bank of Chillicothe, was intended to cover the deposit which was made by that bank in your office, to the credit of the Treasurer, on the 22d ultimo. All transfers of public money from one bank of deposit to another are made, or supposed to be made, under drafts from the Treasurer; and though, from the nature of the case, a transfer sometimes takes place without a draft, as in the present instance, it is, nevertheless, usual for the Treasurer to issue his draft to cover the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of Office at Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 27, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been submitted to the War and Navy Departments and to the General Post Office. By the former I have been informed that Captain Babcock had kept his deposits in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; that if he disburses the public money at New Castle, he will be directed to deposit as required.

The Secretary of the Navy states that no disbursements of any consequence have been made by that Department in the State of Delaware for a considerable time, and that, when they shall be made, the agent will be directed to deposit in your institution. From the General Post Office no information has been received.

I have this day requested the Collector to deposit the duty bonds and public moneys in his hands in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington.

If the post office money should not be deposited according to your suggestions, I will call the attention of the head of that Department to the subject again.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1821.

SIR: I request that you will transmit a statement of the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Chillicothe. When it is received, measures will be taken for transferring that deposit to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1821.

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, for $8,271, payable in notes of that bank and its branches, on special deposit, to his credit in your office; and I request that you will transmit those notes to that bank by the mail, or by any other conveyance that you may deem more safe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1821.

SIR: I request that you will transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, the $400 in notes of that bank which were deposited in the Newport Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, in May, 1820, and on receiving them the Cashier will forward to you the certificate which was granted by your institution for that deposit.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT OR CASHIER *of the Newport Bank, Newport, Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 17, 1821.

SIR: The state of the Treasury renders it my duty to recall your attention, without further delay, to the debt due by the Bank of Marietta. The indulgence which has hitherto been shown, while it might satisfy you of the liberal disposition entertained by this Department towards your institution, will, it is hoped, have enabled you to make provision for the payment of this debt by gradual efforts productive of no inconvenience to the bank or its debtors. I have therefore to request that arrangements may be made for paying it over to the Bank of Steubenville in such sums as may, from time to time, be within your power; so that the whole debt, principal and interest, shall be discharged before the end of the month of November next. It is important to the bank that the payment should not be delayed beyond that time, as its reputation could not fail to suffer the most serious injury from its being reported to Congress as a defaulting bank. And you must be aware that, although from my confidence in the good faith of those who have the management of your institution, I was justified in not including it in the list of banks of that description, called for at the last session of Congress; I could have no apology for such an omission if, after so long an indulgence, and the proffer of such easy terms, the debt were still to remain unsatisfied.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Marietta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 21, 1821.

SIR: The Bank of Geneva, in the State of New York, having made an arrangement by which the Treasurer of the United States will receive a credit in Boston for any of its bills which may be taken in payment for public land in Ohio, you are authorized to receive the bills of that bank, on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, from the Receivers of Public Money; and in your usual returns of the Treasurer's account you will regularly note the amount of such bills in your hands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe; Bank of Steubenville, and Franklin Bank of Columbus.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1821.

SIR: Instructions have been forwarded to the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah to deliver to the agent who may be employed by the Bank of Tombeckbe to transfer the public money deposited in that bank to Savannah a letter from this Department, directing him to deposit in the Bank of Darien whatever sum may have been committed to his charge by the Bank of Tombeckbe.

I have not received any information from the latter bank of the departure of their agent with any portion of the public money, but presume it cannot be long before such information will be received.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Darien, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1821.

SIR: As the public money received in the Land Offices in Alabama consist chiefly of the notes of the State Banks of Georgia and South Carolina, I have determined that they shall be deposited in the Bank of Darien, which has agreed to transfer them to Philadelphia or New York upon terms that will relieve the Bank of the United States from that burden, and greatly diminish the collision which has more than once occurred between it and those institutions. Should the agent of the Bank of Tombeckbe present himself at the Office of Discount and Deposit for the purpose of transferring to it any portion of the public money now in its possession, you will have the goodness to deliver to him the inclosed note, which will be his authority for making a deposit in the Bank of Darien.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1821.

SIR: You are requested to deposit in the Bank of Darien, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, any sum which may have been placed in your possession by the Bank of Tombeckbe for the purpose of being deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which deposit this shall be your authority.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AGENT *of the Bank of Tombeckbe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 7, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that you will communicate as early as practicable a statement of the affairs of your institution and a list of its debtors. I shall be glad, at the same time, to have an interview with the President of the bank and yourself, and hope it will be convenient for you to call at the Treasury for that purpose.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS *of the Mechanics' Bank and Franklin Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 7, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo is received. The opinion you express respecting the object of the Treasurer's draft upon you for $29,976 32 is correct. The Cashier of the office at Louisville will be instructed to return the draft to the Cashier of the office at New Orleans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 7, 1821.

SIR: The Treasurer's draft on the Bank of Illinois for $29,976 32, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, was intended to cover a deposit of that exact sum, which had been previously made in that office by that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. All transfers of public money from one bank of deposit to another are made, or supposed to be made, under drafts from the Treasurer; and although, from the nature of the case, a transfer sometimes takes place without a draft, as in the present instance, it is, nevertheless, usual for the Treasurer to issue his draft to cover the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books. I have therefore to request that you will return the draft in question to the Cashier of the office at New Orleans, and explain to him the reasons for so doing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 8, 1821.

SIR: On the first of next month the demands upon the Treasury at the United States Bank will probably exceed $500,000; the sum in the bank at this time, and the receipts during the present month, will, together, amount to about that sum.

It will therefore be necessary to abstain from all further drafts upon the bank until after the first of July next, unless the Directors should declare a dividend, payable on the day of its declaration. It is therefore an object of considerable importance to ascertain whether a dividend will be declared, and the amount of it.

If it is not considered improper, I will thank you for that information.

The communication will be considered confidential, if you desire it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant, covering an account for stationery, has been received by due course of mail.

As there has been no appropriation for this object, the account must remain unsatisfied until one can be obtained. It will appear as an item in the estimate for 1822, which will be submitted to the next Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 19, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that arrangements may be made for paying over the cash deposit of $45,000, standing to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Columbia, on or before the first day of September.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. MASON, Esq., *President of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 22, 1821.

SIR: The banks described in the inclosed list are the depositories of the public money in the States in which they are situated. Those marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are now the agents employed in paying the invalid and revolutionary pensioners. The Bank of Nashville, the Bank of Vincennes, and the Bank of Huntsville were employed, but having stopped payment, have ceased to perform that duty. In Vermont, Mississippi, and Illinois, private agents have been employed, as will appear by the inclosed statement from the War Department.

It is respectfully proposed that, in the place of those banks whose services have been discontinued, may be substituted by the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, and the Bank of Tombeckbe; and that in Vermont, Mississippi, and Illinois, the Bank of Burlington, the Bank of the State of Mississippi, and the Bank of Illinois, may be employed as the agents of the Bank of the United States for paying pensions. There are other banks in Indiana and Illinois which at present pay specie, but they are not considered as good as those which I have here recommended. Inclosed I send you their last private statements, which you will consider confidential, and return them to this Department when you shall have perused them.

By law the military and revolutionary pensions are payable at Knoxville and Nashville, in Tennessee. I presume an engagement by the State Bank at the former place to cause the pensions to be paid at the latter by its office there will be sufficient, so that the office will not appear in the transaction, the parent bank being responsible.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 26, 1821.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 14th instant. From an omission on the part of the clerk who was charged with preparing the instructions to the Receivers of Public Money for the reception of the notes of your institution, those instructions were not sent off until the 21st of May. They must, however, have been received at all the Land Offices in Ohio within a few days after the publication to which you refer, and at some of the offices before that time; so that the embarrassment alluded to by you could have been but of narrow extent and momentary duration. As far as your feelings and those of the officers of your institution were concerned, the delay is to be regretted; but it has, probably, prevented the receipt of only a small amount of Geneva Bank bills, because the late act for the relief of the purchasers of lands has so completely suspended the payment for lands that the whole receipts on that account are now inconsiderable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Geneva, Geneva, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 27, 1821.

SIR: Under an impression that the case presented by the letter of the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York was one of some delicacy, and that additional light may have been shed upon it since the opinion of the Attorney General was given, to which you refer, I submitted that opinion and your letter to Mr. Wirt, from whom I have just received the inclosed answer. I have, therefore, to request that a copy of the bill and order may be obtained and forwarded to this office, and that the President be requested to do no act in contravention of the order of the court until further instructed upon that subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant and that of the Cashier of the Bank of Darien of the 15th,* acknowledging the receipt of $96,445 18, on account of the Treasurer, from the Tombeckbe Bank, have been received. It will be convenient to the Treasury to receive the sums which you state to be at the credit of the bank in Philadelphia and New York, and the Treasurer will be instructed to draw for them upon the Bank of Darien, payable at those places, respectively, as soon as you inform me to whom the drafts shall be presented for payment. The balance may remain in the Bank of Darien until you are otherwise advised, unless it should be necessary to expend it there by drafts in favor of individuals who may have money to receive from the Government.

It will be necessary for the Cashier to transmit to me monthly a statement of the affairs of the bank, which he will mark *private*, and will be considered as confidential.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Darien.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1821.

SIR: It appears by reference to your returns of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Mississippi that you have charged him with $50,000, transferred by you to his credit in the Office of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, and also with his draft for $50,000, in favor of the Cashier of that office, which was issued to cover that transfer; at least, it is so presumed, as only one payment of $50,000 by you has been credited by the office at New Orleans, and only one was intended by the Treasury. If, however, you have actually made both payments, I will thank you to let me know.

It may be proper to observe, in relation to the draft for $50,000, that every transfer of public money from one bank to another is supposed to be made in a draft of the Treasurer; and that although, from the nature of the circumstances, a transfer is sometimes made without a draft, as in this instance, it is usual for that officer to issue his draft when informed of the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books.

It may perhaps prevent an error in your accounts to remind you that in your last return (of June 1) you state the balance at $10,374 43, but carry it forward as $10,347 43.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Mississippi.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that the Treasury notes which are now on deposit in the Cumberland Bank to the credit of the Treasurer may be cancelled and returned to that officer, in the same manner as was adopted on former occasions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Cumberland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1821.

SIR: I have authorized A. Dickins, Esq., one of the clerks in this office, to call upon you for the money which was deposited in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria in the year 1819.

If it is not convenient to the bank to advance the amount at this time, it will doubtless feel the propriety and justice of securing the ultimate payment of it, with interest, by transferring to the United States, as collateral security, bonds, notes, or judgments upon or against individuals who are known to be solvent.

If this cannot be done without transferring stock notes, I rely most confidently that there will be no hesitation in securing the amount by such transfer.

The Government will grant reasonable indulgence in all cases where the bank shall not request that the collection shall be prompt. This condition is the more reasonable, as the liability of the bank for the solvency of the debts transferred is not intended to be impaired by such transfer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT OR CASHIER *of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1821.

SIR: I have authorized A. Dickins, Esq., one of the clerks in this office, to call upon you for the money deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria in the year 1819.

* Not on file.

If it is not convenient to the bank at this time to pay the whole amount, it will, I am persuaded, be disposed to secure the ultimate discharge of the debt by the transfer to the United States of bonds, notes, or judgments, which may with certainty be collected within a reasonable time.

Such indulgence as may be agreeable to the bank will be given upon the debts transferred, as collateral security, which shall not postpone to a distant period the final satisfaction of the demand.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT OR CASHIER *of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1821.

SIR: The District Attorney of Ohio has just transmitted a statement from the agent of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, by which it appears that there has been paid by that bank, on account of the debt due to the United States, $10,037 33.

The whole of this sum, with the exception of $840, (of which the place of payment is not designated,) is stated to have been paid at Steubenville, and it is presumed at the Bank of Steubenville. No part of it, however, has been credited in the returns rendered by that bank to the Treasurer.

If those payments were made at the Bank of Steubenville, you are requested to enter them in your next return. Although the first two appear to be of a date previous to the time when the Bank of Steubenville was employed directly by the Treasury to receive the money of the Bank of Canton, they ought, nevertheless, to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank of Steubenville, unless they have already been otherwise accounted for.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 13, 1821.

SIR: In order to meet the demand created by the intended redemption of the balance of the Mississippi stock on the first day of the ensuing month, it is probable that a further loan will be necessary. It is presumed, from the present situation of the bank, that it has no strong inducement to take the remainder of the loan at the rate at which it now sells.

The relinquishment of the right of the bank, secured by its proposal for the four million loan, to take it at the highest offer which might be made for it, will facilitate the disposition of the remainder of the stock which may be issued under the act authorizing the President to borrow five millions of dollars. It is intended to place in the hands of the Commissioners of Loans the stock which is yet to be issued, to be sold at the current price, or to give them authority to issue stock to a given amount in the principal cities east of this place. This mode will of itself render the right of the bank of but little value, while the price of the stock preserves its present current value.

I ask your early attention to this subject, as no measure will be taken upon this subject until your answer is received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 13, 1821.

SIR: I have by this day's mail received information that the Planters' Bank of Georgia has refused to discharge its notes in specie, and has suffered them to be protested for non-payment. If this refusal is intended to be general, or if it relates exclusively to the United States, it will be an indispensable duty to refuse to receive the notes of the bank on account of the United States.

Unwilling to adopt any measure which may affect the interest or credit of an institution in which the State is largely interested, without the most conclusive evidence that the fact upon which it must necessarily be founded is unquestionably true, I request that you will inform me whether my information is correct; and that, if the suspension of payment is not general, the nature and extent of the measure may be explained.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters' Bank of Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 15, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that the notes of the Somerset Bank remaining to the credit of the Treasurer, on special deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, (amounting to $1,149,) may be delivered to Mr. William Done.

The District Attorney will be instructed to lodge with you the securities which have been taken for

the payment of the debt of the Somerset Bank, and hence the whole of the original amount of the Treasurer's special deposit will again appear on the books of your office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 18, 1821.

SIR: For the reasons stated by you when I had the honor to see you in this city, the arrangement with the Bath Bank will be so modified that the semi-annual drafts in favor of the Cumberland Bank will be issued on the first of February and August, for the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bath Bank on the 31st of December and 30th of June, respectively.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

PRESIDENT *of the Bath Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 18, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant is received; the object to which it refers is so inconsiderable that I am unwilling that it should be a cause of embarrassment or inconvenience to an institution which has so long stood in an amicable relation towards this Department. We will therefore consider the question of the Treasury notes at an end, and you will account with the Treasurer for the amount as cash.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 21, 1821.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the New Haven Bank has been received from you since that of the 1st of May. I have to request that those which are in arrears may be transmitted without delay, and that hereafter a return may be sent punctually on the close of every month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of New Haven.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 23, 1821.

SIR: In pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1821, authorizing the President of the United States to borrow five millions of dollars on the credit of the said States, and to cause certificates of stock to be constituted and sold in the manner therein mentioned, I have decided to appoint you agent, on behalf of the Treasury, for the purpose of selling a portion of the said stock, to an amount not exceeding $———.

I have therefore to request that on the receipt of this letter you will be pleased to cause the inclosed notice to be inserted in all the daily newspapers in your city until the 4th of the ensuing month, and to adopt such other mode of giving publicity to the object as to you shall seem proper. The terms of sale will be $108 in money for $100 of stock, and upon the purchaser's depositing the principal and premium in your institution, to the credit of the Treasurer, duplicate certificates must be granted to him therefor; on the presentation of one of which at the Treasury a certificate will be issued in his name, by the Register, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day on which the deposit was made, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after the 1st of January, 1825.

If the offers should exceed the amount authorized to be sold, you will in such case apportion it among the applicants; observing, however, not to accept of any proposal for a less sum than $1,000, nor for any fractional sum. When the sale has been effected I will thank you to furnish me with a list containing the names of all the purchasers and the sums respectively deposited by them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston,* $200,000.
CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York,* $300,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 25, 1821.

SIR: Mr. Theobald, one of the Collectors of Internal Duties in Kentucky, has been authorized to deposit in the Bank of Kentucky, to the credit of the Treasurer, $1,630 10 in notes of that institution, which had been taken by him about the time of its suspension of payment, and under circumstances that were deemed sufficient to authorize their reception by this Department.

I have to request that you will transmit a return showing the state of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 29, 1821.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I will observe that this Department has no further occasion for remittances to Amsterdam, except for the small sum of five hundred and ninety guilders, in order to close the accounts with our bankers there in relation to the interest on the Louisiana stock, and for which sum I will thank you to procure and transmit to me a set of bills at sixty days' sight, and for which you may pay the seller at the rate of forty cents per guilder.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1821.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 28th instant, you will receive herewith a form of a certificate to be given to the purchasers of the stock to be sold by you.

When the sale is completed you will be pleased, as before requested, to furnish me with the names of the purchasers and the sums respectively deposited by them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

P. S. As you have been requested to accept of no subscription for less than $1,000, no deduction can be made in such subscription, as no certificate of stock will be issued for a less sum.

W. H. C.

FORM.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
New York, August —, 1821.

I hereby certify that ——— ——— has deposited in this institution, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of ——— dollars, and that for each one hundred and eight dollars thereof he is entitled to receive, at the Treasury of the United States, a certificate of stock for one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum from the —— day of August, 1821, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 1st of January, 1835.

The foregoing is the form used in regard to the payments made on account of stock sold; the last blank is to be filled with the date of the payment.

By order of the Secretary.

EDWARD JONES, *Principal Clerk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 1, 1821.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering Wm. Wilson & Sons' set of exchange on Rotterdam for five hundred and ninety guilders; but as it was not accompanied by an account of the cost, I will thank you to forward one to me with the receipt of the drawers, upon the adjustment of which the amount will be remitted to you in a draft on your institution, and until sanctioned by the draft no charge must be made in your account with the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 3, 1821.

SIR: The Secretary of War has informed me that there will be a deficiency in the appropriation for revolutionary pensions of about $400,000. He is, notwithstanding this deficiency, extremely desirous that the pensions shall be paid when called for, and has requested me to ascertain whether the Bank of the United States will advance all sums necessary for that purpose, in anticipation of the appropriation which will probably be made shortly after the meeting of Congress, say the 1st of January next.

The statements made by the bank and its offices do not distinguish between revolutionary and military pensions. I have therefore no means of ascertaining which of these two descriptions of persons are most prompt in their applications for payment. It is therefore impossible to form even a conjectured

estimate of the amount which may be demanded before the 1st of January next, beyond the sum which may be placed in the bank and its offices for that object.

I presume there can be no other objection to the payment of interest upon the amount which the bank might advance but the defect of authority in the Government to borrow money for such an object. The only authority to borrow money is that contained in the act of the 3d of March last. That authority is to borrow $5,000,000, to be applied, in addition to the moneys then in the Treasury, or which might be received from other sources during the year, to defray any of the public expenses which are or might be authorized by law. Now, the expense under consideration is not yet authorized by law, and those which have been authorized will, it is believed, exceed the sum authorized to be borrowed and the whole of the revenue receivable during the year from other sources.

If the revolutionary pensions shall not be paid when demanded, much excitement will exist in every part of the Union. It is an object of great importance that this should be avoided. If the deficiency should be supplied by the bank, without the charge of interest, the act will have a tendency to allay much of the hostility which has been manifested against it in many parts of the Union. The charge of interest, if there was no legal objection to it, would probably be more injurious to the bank than the failure of the Government to make the payment would be to the administration. Ill natured objections and injurious imputations would probably be made when the appropriation for interest should be under consideration.

In presenting the wishes of the Secretary of War, and the views connected with them, to the President and Directors of the bank, I wish to be understood as making no request that the advances should be made. The Board will judge whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it can with propriety, and consistently with its duty, make the advance proposed by the Secretary of War. My impression, however, is, that it would be more prudent to decline making the advance than to make it on the condition of receiving interest.

So far as you have made arrangements with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions, I will thank you for the communication of them.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 7, 1821.

SIR: Your letters of the 21st and 25th ultimo have been received by due course of mail.

I have read them with attention, and am gratified to find that the bank has not refused to discharge its notes in specie upon demand, except to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in Savannah. It is a subject of sincere regret that this exception should exist. When a bank issues its notes, promising to pay to the bearer the sum expressed in its face, the community is deceived if the undertaking is not discharged, without reference to the person who may present it for payment.

The injury arising from the breach of the promise to pay is not confined to the party to whom payment is refused; it equally affects all those who may be the holders of such notes, because they cease to answer all the purposes of a circulating medium.

I can readily perceive, if the notes of the Planters' Bank are refused at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Savannah, whilst those of the State Bank are received, that that institution will be relieved from the continual drain to which it has been subjected by the necessity of transferring the public revenue from Savannah to the eastward. But if the notes of the other State banks should likewise be refused at the Branch Bank that relief would be at an end. The persons who have revenue bonds to discharge, who hold the notes of the State banks, would be compelled to draw the specie from those banks to the amount of their bonds. They would do that which the Branch Bank has hitherto done, and which has been the cause of so much complaint. Specie, also, to the amount of payments made to the Branch Bank in the ordinary course of business, would have to be drawn from the State banks by the holders of their notes.

Experience has shown that so long as the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices are everywhere received in payments to the Government they will circulate only where the principal part of the revenue is disbursed. If the branch was to issue notes at Savannah to the amount of the revenue collected there each year, they would be remitted annually to the eastward in the ordinary course of trade, and leave the revenue to be collected, as heretofore, in the notes of the State banks. If those notes should be refused in payment of the revenue, then the revenue and all payments made to the branch would be received in specie previously drawn by the debtors from the vaults of the State banks. If the question is rightly and dispassionately considered, there is no hardship in this. The banks which furnish the circulation ought, in justice, to furnish the specie necessary to support that circulation. The drain of specie effected by transferring the public revenue to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, is in no degree ascribable to the bank. It is the result of the operations of the Government. If the revenue collected in Georgia was expended there, no drain of specie would occur but for settling commercial balances, which ordinarily regulate themselves without an actual transfer of specie. If, then, the other State banks should, by the same means, compel the Branch Bank to refuse their notes, it appears to me that, as a body, making a common cause in this case, they will be injured to the extent of the balances which by their arrangement with the Bank of the United States they were permitted to owe the Branch Bank without interest and without liability to a demand for specie. In such an event, no balance whatever would exist. The payments into the Branch Bank, whether on account of revenue or of its ordinary transactions, by which those balances have been heretofore created, *would* hereafter be made in specie previously drawn from the vaults of the State banks. When the other State banks shall follow the example of the Planters' Bank, and cause their notes to be rejected by the branch, the rise in the price of the stock of the Planters' Bank stated in your letter of the 21st will probably be counteracted. In presenting the foregoing views, I wish it to be expressly understood that I take no part in the controversy between the Bank of the United States and the Planters' Bank. I regret that such a controversy should have arisen, and that it is likely to be permanent.

I shall adopt no new measure founded upon the communications made by the contending parties. I cannot, without deranging the uniform and established practice of the Treasury, direct checks upon the northern banks to be received by the Collector of the Customs; still less can I direct the Treasurer to receive them. He would not be bound to conform to such a direction, and would most probably reject it.

As the Bank of the United States, through its branch, has a right to the possession of the public money collected at Savannah so long as it discharges its duty to the Government, I could give no sufficient reason to Congress for depriving it of that benefit. The notes of the Planters' Bank will continue to be received at the Land Offices in Alabama as long as they are paid in specie, with the exception which has already been noticed. If the Land Offices, in consequence of the notice in the public papers, have refused them, they will be instructed to receive them again.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 13, 1821.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, covering eight certificates of Mississippi stock, amounting to $7,635 42.

As these certificates are transferable at the Treasury only, by appearance in person or by attorney, I would recommend that you constitute Richard Smith, Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at this place, your attorney for that purpose, and he will transact the business and remit the amount to you free of cost.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 13, 1821.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have to inform you that it will be proper for you to credit the Treasurer's account at once with the payments made by the Farmers' Bank of Canton, agreeably to my letter of the 11th ultimo. You will state in your return the date of each payment, and distinguish the interest from the principal. The same course should be pursued, not only with respect to the future payments by that bank, but to those which may be made by other banks whose debts to the United States are to be discharged at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 13, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th of June to the Treasurer of the United States has been submitted to me, and I have instructed that officer to transmit to you a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans for $37,100, that being the amount of his draft upon the Bank of Mississippi in favor of Colonel R. Nicholas, which has been refused payment. This, it is presumed, will enable you to discharge that draft without inconvenience. If not, however, you are requested to pass it over to Colonel Nicholas, in satisfaction of that draft. But as this latter course would subject him to the delay which must result from sending to New Orleans for the money, it is hoped that you will not find it necessary to resort to it.

On receiving your answer to my letter of the 28th June, such instructions as may be requisite will be given to the Treasurer for adjusting his account with your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the State Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo is received. As the Treasury draft for $50,000 was only intended to cover the payment of that amount made by the Bank of Mississippi into the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, I have instructed the Cashier of that branch to reverse whatever entries he may have made under the idea of its having been designed to effect a further transfer of funds, and I have to request that you, also, pursue the same course.

The Treasurer's draft on you for $37,100 has been returned to the War Department, but will be immediately sent back to Colonel Nicholas, to be provided for in the manner indicated in my letter of the 13th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 18, 1821.

SIR: It appears that for the want of such an explanation as should have accompanied the Treasurer's draft in your favor upon the Bank of Mississippi for $50,000, the purpose for which it was issued has been misunderstood both by you and the Cashier of that bank. It was intended only to cover the payment which had been previously made to you on account of the Treasurer by that bank, all transfers of public money from one bank to another requiring the formality of a Treasury draft. I have therefore to request that you will reverse whatever entries you may have made under the impression that it was designed to effect a further transfer of funds, and the Cashier of the Bank of Mississippi has been instructed to pursue the same course.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 20, 1821.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state that the notes of the banks of North and South Carolina and Georgia cannot be received at New York in payment of the debt due by the Huntsville Bank to the Treasury, for the reasons following, viz: 1st. Because the Branch Bank at that place will not receive them as specie and enter them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. 2d. That, while they remain in New York, they will be of no use to the Treasury; and 3d. As they are not money, the Bank of the United States cannot be required to transfer them to places where they can be used as money. But if you will deposit any amount of the notes of the Bank of South Carolina or Georgia in the Bank of Darien, to the credit of the Treasurer, the Bank of Huntsville will be credited with the amount. A like credit will be given for any amount of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina which you shall deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank, (the State Bank of North Carolina.)

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 21, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. To carry into effect the transfers which you propose, the Treasurer has been instructed to issue his drafts upon you in favor of the offices and for the sums stated by you, payable at those offices, respectively. To provide for the draft at New Orleans, it will only be necessary for you to instruct the Cashier of that office to apply the funds which are at your disposal there to its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 29, 1821.

SIR: I have again to call the attention of the State Bank of North Carolina to the debt due to the Treasury, and to request that measures may be taken for its early payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 30, 1821.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d* instant, advising that you had disposed of all the five per cent. stock authorized to be sold in pursuance of my instructions of the 15th of the present month.

With respect to the last purchase, $28,000, made by Mr. Gardner Greene, I will observe that, as the Treasury is in immediate want of the money, you will be pleased to request him to deposit the amount, including the premium, to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th instant has been duly received, and in consequence of the information therein contained I have to request that you will make no further sales of five per cent. stock, and that

*Not on file.

you will transmit to me a list of the names of the purchasers under my last instructions, accompanied with an account against the United States for your commission of one-eighth of one per cent. on the whole amount of stock sold by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1821.

SIR: In order to complete the sum of five millions of dollars, authorized to be borrowed by the act of the 3d of March last, there remains about eighty thousand dollars of stock still to be sold. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to inform me, as soon as convenient, whether five per cent. stock to that amount can be readily disposed of in your city on the terms prescribed in my letter to you of the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th, and that of the 25th instant, with the papers by which it was accompanied, have been received by due course of mail.

The Planters' Bank of Georgia some time since, in a communication relative to its controversy with the office of the Bank of the United States, requested that the Collector might be instructed to receive its checks in payment of duty bonds; or, if that could not be done, the checks would be sent directly to the Treasury, and made payable to the Treasurer.

I informed the President of the bank that the checks of the bank could not be received in either way. Several were forwarded, it is presumed, before my answer was received, and have been returned by the Treasurer.

To a suggestion that the Planters' Bank would transfer without expense the revenue collected at Savannah, if it should be made the depository of the public money, I replied that there existed no motive to withdraw it from the office which had with promptitude performed the obligations of the bank towards the Government in every respect.

As this correspondence had terminated before the receipt of your letter of the 25th, it was not thought of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a particular communication.

During the last winter or spring an arrangement was made with the Bank of Darien to receive the bills of the banks of Georgia and South Carolina, which might be transferred to it by the Bank of Tombeckbe, and to transfer it to Philadelphia or New York. Under this arrangement a deposit of those bills was made in that bank, and a considerable portion of it has already been transferred.

This arrangement was made under a firm conviction that it was for the interest of the Treasury and of the Bank of the United States. It released the bank from a most unpleasant duty, which constantly embroiled it with the State institutions.

There is no money which can be transferred from New Orleans. I will let you know by to-morrow's mail whether any can be transferred from Charleston. I presume a small sum may be.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 4, 1821.

SIR: To aid in making provision for the payment of the interest of the public debt, payable at Boston on the 1st of next month, it would be desirable that a large portion of the public money now at the credit of the Treasurer in the Cumberland Bank should be transferred to that place. I should be glad to know, therefore, whether it will be convenient for you to meet a draft in favor of the Commissioner of Loans at Boston for $50,000, payable at the Branch Bank of the United States there, at any time before the expiration of the present month. If you can accommodate the Treasury in doing so, you may proceed at once to make such arrangements as may be necessary, and, on the receipt of your answer, the Treasurer will be instructed to issue his draft.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Cumberland Bank, Portland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 8, 1821.

SIR: I have to request that Mr. Edward Jones, of my office, may be permitted to subscribe to the loan authorized by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1821, and that, upon his depositing the sum of

eleven hundred and eighty-four dollars to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution, you will give him a certificate, specifying that he is entitled to receive stock to the amount of one thousand and ninety-six dollars and thirty cents, drawing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the day of the deposit, and reimbursable, at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the 1st of January, 1835.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Principal	$1,096 30
Premium, &c.	87 70
	1,184 00

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 18, 1821.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit to you his draft upon the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, for $140,000. This sum is a portion of the public moneys received at that bank, which, by its agreement with the Treasury, it is to remit to your office. It is possible that the bank may require a short time to make the transfer, and if so, there is no objection to its being allowed. You will advise the Cashier that you hold the draft, and, if the amount has not already been placed with you, will request payment.

It will be satisfactory to this Department to be informed, without delay, whether the draft is immediately discharged, or whether time is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 18, 1821.

SIR: The inclosed letter contains the Treasurer's draft, in your favor, upon the Cumberland Bank, at Portland, for $50,000. That bank has informed this Department that funds will be provided at your office for the payment of this draft upon the 30th instant; but if from any cause the bank should be disappointed in making this provision on that day you will hold the draft until it is made.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September* 18, 1821.

SIR: It is presumed, from the punctuality with which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, has heretofore made the transfers required by its agreement with this Department, that measures have already been taken to place the surplus of public money now in its possession to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to transmit to that office his draft upon you for $140,000. If you have not already made this transfer, you are requested to take the earliest practicable measures to effect it; as, in consequence of the failure of the Bank of Missouri, a large amount will be immediately required at the office at Louisville to meet the public expenditure in that quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1821.

SIR: Agreeably to your suggestion, the Treasurer has been instructed to draw on you for five thousand dollars, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Norfolk; which bill you can, if you think proper, instruct the Office of the Bank of Virginia at that place to pay for your account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 10, 1821.

SIR: No statement of the account between the Bank of Edwardsville and the Treasurer of the United States has been rendered to this Department since that of the 31st of January last; you are therefore requested to cause to be transmitted, without delay, a return, from that date to the latest period.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Edwardsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 14, 1821.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed, on receiving from you his drafts Nos. 907, 908, and 918, upon the Bank of Tombeckbe, amounting to $23,550, to transmit to you his drafts upon yourself for the like sums; you are therefore requested to return them to him by the mail.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Norfolk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 17, 1821.

SIR: The arrangement proposed in your letter of the 7th instant for the payment of the balance due to the United States by the Bank of Chillicothe is accepted; and the Treasurer will, accordingly, be instructed to issue his draft upon you forthwith, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, for $20,000.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 23, 1821.

SIR: The sum of $23,600, for which the Treasury draft in favor of the Bank of Steubenville was issued, on the Bank of Columbia, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, was the *principal* of the debt due by the latter bank to the Treasury. The Bank of Columbia should therefore have transferred to the Bank of Steubenville notes or obligations of that description for that sum, *independent of interest.* Hence it was proper for you to charge the Bank of Columbia with the difference between that sum and the amount of the principal of the debt at the time it was transferred to the Bank of Steubenville, which difference was $3,331 41. You are accordingly requested to amend the returns of the Treasurer's account, so that this sum shall appear at his credit, instead of the $2,191 12, which you have already credited.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 29, 1821.

SIR: The extract from the proceedings of the Directors of the Franklin Bank, furnished me by you under date of the 23d of August last, was received a short time before my indisposition, and has, on that account, been suffered to remain without observation.

It varies in several respects from my understanding of what was agreed upon in my interview with the bank Directors.

1st. The debt was to bear interest from the 21st of October, 1819.

2d. The expenses of the bank were to be paid out of the collections made upon stock notes.

3d. The sums received upon the notes absolutely transferred were to be deposited in the Bank of Alexandria, and the notes upon which payments were not made at the end of every sixty days were to be delivered to the Attorney of the United States for the district, in order that suits may be brought upon them.

1. To the payment of interest from the 21st of October, 1819, no just or reasonable objection can or ought to be made. Indeed, none ought to be made, according to the principles of common honesty, to the payment of interest from the date of the several deposits which constitute the debt. This, however, has not been required, and no difficulty was, or even now is, anticipated on that point.

2. The payment of the expenses out of the receipts upon the stock notes is, in fact, a benefit and advantage to the stockholders, as a part, at least, of those expenses was understood at the time, was payable in the notes of the Franklin Bank. It is, however, not an object of importance, as it will only increase the eventual payments of the stockholders to make up the deficiency.

3. By the terms of the resolution of the Board, as understood by the parties, a payment ought to have been made into bank the first of this month; but no evidence of such payment has been communicated to the Treasury; nor has it understood that any note has been put in suit in consequence of the non-payment of the installment which then became due. I therefore request that the Directors now proceed

to execute the agreement as understood at the interview which I had with them, and that it shall take effect from the 1st of September last.

Mr. Dickins will wait upon the Board and attend to the execution of the agreement, and convey to the Department any explanation which the Board may be desirous of making; I trust, however, that everything will be finally adjusted before Mr. Dickins leaves Alexandria. I feel much solicitude upon the subject; and as the demands which have been made upon the Directors are as liberal as can conscientiously be requested, I shall be extremely disappointed if any further difficulty should occur on the part of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 1, 1821.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I will observe that a warrant of transfer for $459 68, three per cent. stock, was forwarded under a blank cover, on the 16th of October last, to John Fleming, of New York; and, as the eastern mail was robbed a day or two afterwards, it may account for the non-arrival of the warrant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 7, 1821.

SIR: On the 10th of last month the Treasurer of the United States, by my direction, remitted to Thomas Freeman, Surveyor of Public Lands, a draft, No. 956, on your institution, in his favor, for twenty thousand dollars; but as it appears by recent information that Mr. Freeman died before the draft reached him, I have to request that if it should be presented to you for payment you will detain the same and transmit it to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1822.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1822.

SIR: I have to request that you will pay to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of Alexandria, the interest due upon the public deposits in the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, from the 20th October, 1819, to the date of the draft transferring those deposits. The sum is $6,761 58.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 8, 1822.

SIR: I have to call your attention to a debt due by the late Union Bank of Alexandria to the Treasury, for interest on the public deposits in that bank, from the 20th October, 1819, to the time of their transfer; and to request that the amount may be paid to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Alexandria, being $526 02.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Potomac.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 19, 1822.

SIR: If the Treasurer's draft on your institution for twenty thousand dollars, in favor of Thomas Freeman, shall be presented for payment, and endorsed by Levin Wailes, the present Surveyor, you are hereby authorized to pay the same, anything in my letter to you of the 7th ultimo to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 24, 1822.

SIR: The House of Representatives has passed a resolution (a copy whereof is inclosed) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with the annual statement of the transactions of the Bank of the United States for the year 1821. There is no such statement in the possession of the Treasury. Neither of the monthly statements present any view of the transaction for the year; and a series of those statements, embracing every month in the year, cannot be considered as an annual statement. You will therefore be pleased to transmit to me, as early as practicable, such a statement as will enable me to comply with the resolution, if it can be done with convenience.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Probably such a statement as has been rendered at the time dividends have been declared, showing the state of the institution on the 1st day of January and July, would answer the purpose. Those statements have not been rendered since July, 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 1, 1822.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw upon you, at the expiration of thirty days, for $30,000; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable at the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1822.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th December, I have to request that the excess of public money beyond $50,000 in the Bank of Illinois may be transferred to New Orleans without delay, conformably to the arrangement between that institution and the Treasury. You will give me the earliest notice of the sum transferred.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Illinois.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 7, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received by due course of mail. So much of it as relates to a balance of interest on the 7 per cent. claimed by the bank was referred by the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has this day furnished me with the inclosed statement made by the chief clerk of the First Auditor, who has been most conversant with the subject. By this statement it appears that the bank has been overpaid $960 97. If, after examination, you should believe it to be incorrect, I will cause it to be re-examined and corrected, if found erroneous.

I presume that the first item can be adjusted without asking from Congress an appropriation. I will therefore thank you to forward the vouchers by which it is supported.

The account which you rendered some time last spring for books, stationery, &c., for the use of the Commissioners of Loans, has been put in the estimates for the year 1822, and has been explained to the Committee of Ways and Means. As the amount embraced in the estimates is less than the account which you have now rendered, I think it will save trouble to let the appropriation be made for the former sum, and carry the balance to the account which the bank will render for the same object for the present year, and which will be provided for in the estimates of 1823.

I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the views of the members of Congress upon this item. I presume, however, that there can be no well founded objection to its allowance.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 18, 1822.

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account, or of the state of the Tombeckbe Bank, has been rendered to this Department by you since those dated on the 1st of September last. You are requested, therefore, to transmit those for the subsequent months as early as practicable. You will be pleased hereafter not to permit any delay in forwarding the usual statements, as a want of punctuality in this respect may produce considerable inconvenience to the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 18, 1822.

SIR: In conformity with the existing arrangement between the Bath Bank and this Department, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, for $20,000, that sum being nearly the balance at the credit of that officer in the Bath Bank on the 31st ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 26, 1822.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for the use of the Department of State, on the best terms practicable, approved bills at sixty days' sight, on London or Liverpool, payable in London, to the amount of four thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted, as heretofore, to my office, accompanied with an account of the cost and the requisite vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1822.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will transmit to you his draft in your favor, upon the Bank of Columbia, for $1,822, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, which, when received, you will place to the credit of his account of special deposit in your office. If this draft should be discharged by the delivery of any obligation bearing interest, you will observe that the amount of the draft must be made up of principal. Whatever interest may be now due, as well as any that may accrue hereafter, will form an additional credit for the Treasurer in your office whenever it shall be paid.

It being deemed necessary that the evidences of the debts due to the United States by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, the Miami Exporting Company, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, you are requested to deliver them to that officer accordingly, and to take his duplicate receipt for the same, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 8, 1822.

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, for the sum of $1,822, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati; and I have to request that you will, without waiting for the presentation of the draft, transmit the notes or obligations in question to that Cashier by an early mail.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 11, 1822.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 8th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on London for four thousand five hundred pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you by the Treasurer when the account shall have been adjusted. It is proper, however, to observe that there is no law which authorizes the allowing of a commission on the purchase of bills for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 23, 1822.

SIR: I deem it proper to inform you that, in order to provide funds for discharging the pensions due to the invalids and revolutionary soldiers of the United States, the Treasurer has been under the necessity

of drawing on your institution for a sum exceeding the amount standing to his credit; and that the Collector of Newbern has been instructed to replace the difference out of the public moneys now in his hands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 27, 1822.

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to deposit in the Bank of the United States a draft upon the office at Charleston for $20,000, and in the office at New York a draft upon the office at Baltimore for $30,000, on account of the pressure under which the Treasury finds itself at this time by having, at the same moment, to provide for the heavy arrears due the pensioners, and for the payment of the interest of the public debt; it would be desirable that an immediate credit might be given for these drafts, and for that of $125,000, issued on the 19th ultimo upon the office at New Orleans, and if such an arrangement would not be inconvenient to the bank, I will thank you to give direction for carrying it into effect.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

LETTERS TO BANKS FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 8, 1822.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1822.

SIR: The state of the Treasury requires that a transfer to a considerable amount be made of the public money now in the Bank of Steubenville to the Bank of the United States or some of its offices. I have, accordingly, to request that you will inform me of the sum which it may be in the power of the bank to pay, and of the branch in whose favor the draft therefor may be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 4, 1822

SIR: A statement of the condition of the Tombeckbe Bank on the 15th ultimo has just been received. This, however, is only one of the monthly statements required by the conditions of the agreement between the bank and this Department; and by referring to my letter of the 18th of February, you will perceive that no statement of the account with the Treasurer has been rendered by the bank since that of the 1st of September last.

As this omission appears to have been the consequence of the change which you state to have taken place in the officers of the bank, and as the new officers are, perhaps, not yet fully acquainted with the engagements of the bank to the Treasury, permit me to call your attention to the provisions of the existing arrangements, and to express a hope that they may be punctually complied with in future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 18, 1822.

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of Darien, in a letter written a few days previous to that upon the authority of which the draft for $54,000, lately deposited with you by the Treasurer, was issued, stated that he had a deposit of $45,000 to his credit in your office to meet drafts of the Treasurer. As it may be doubtful whether the Cashier meant that both sums or only one stood at its credit, I will thank you for such information as may enable me to decide whether a draft for the latter sum should also be issued.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office of the Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1822.

SIR: By the inclosed copies of letters you will perceive that the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank has deposited in the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, Georgia, South Carolina and

Virginia notes to the amount of $126,800, which should have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Darien. It is presumed, however, that very little, if any, inconvenience will result to you from receiving these funds at Savannah instead of Darien. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to remit to you his draft upon the Tombeckbe Bank, in your favor, for the amount, payable at the office at Savannah. You will, of course, send the draft to that office for payment, and the Cashier will be instructed to discharge it with the moneys deposited with him by the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank. If you are willing, also, to admit the draft on Charleston as a payment, a separate draft will be issued for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Bank of Darien.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, with its inclosure, has been received this day. The opinion entertained by the President of your office, and by yourself, respecting the intended destination of the remittance from the Tombeckbe Bank, was correct. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to issue his draft, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of Darien, upon the Tombeckbe Bank, for $126,800, payable at your office, and you are requested to discharge the draft with the funds specially deposited with you by the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank. If the Darien Bank is willing to admit the draft on Charleston as a payment, the Treasurer will issue a separate draft for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Office at Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 26, 1822.

SIR: More than two years having elapsed since the expiration of the term stipulated by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for the payment of the debt due to the United States, it is presumed that institution is now in a condition to discharge it. I have therefore to request you will inform me at what time it will be convenient for the bank to meet the Treasurer's draft for the amount, and where the draft may be made payable—whether at the Bank of the United States, or some of its branches. The interest will be calculated to the time of payment, and will be discharged with the draft. The collateral securities which were lodged with this Department will be given up at the same time, or will be transmitted to the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 28, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a return of the Treasurer's account to that date, has been received. In stating a deposit of $322 27 on the 15th of October, and $384 56 on the 29th of the same month, you omitted to insert the names and official designation of the parties from whom the money was received. This information you are requested to communicate to me by the return of the mail. And you will observe that it is always essential to state the like particulars in relation to any public money which may be deposited in your institution.

I regret to perceive that so large a sum should have been suffered to accumulate in the bank beyond the amount of the stipulated deposit. You are requested to take early measures for transferring this surplus. Payments into any of the offices of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities, where you may have funds at your credit, will be acceptable, and whatever cannot be paid in that way you will transfer, as heretofore, to the Bank of Darien.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 4, 1822.

SIR: The proposition contained in your letter of the 2d is accepted. The Treasurer will, accordingly, be instructed to draw on the Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for $5,000 on the 1st of June, and for a like sum on the 1st of September. It is expected, however, that the best exertions of the bank will be made to effect an early discharge of the balance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

LETTERS FROM WESTERN BANKS.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *January* 5, 1817.

SIR: I received on the 2d instant your circular letter, addressed to the State banks, and immediately laid it before the Directors of this institution. I might refer you to my correspondence with the former Secretary of the Treasury, on the resumption of specie payments, for evidence of our wishes on this subject; but, however anxious we may be to see the legal currency of the United States restored to circulation, and however desirous of promoting its accomplishment, you must be sensible, as well as ourselves, that our single efforts would be worse than unavailing; they would be ruinous to ourselves and useless to the community. I am directed to inform you that as soon as the adoption of this measure by a sufficient number of banks in the eastern States shall render it safe for the Bank of Kentucky, that bank and its branches will resume the payment of specie.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *January* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th December last. It has been submitted to the consideration of the Directors of this institution, who have instructed me to return the following answer:

That, when first informed that the other banks had suspended specie payments, they viewed the measure as a dangerous expedient which ought not to have been ventured upon without the most urgent necessity, and determined that they would prefer any reasonable sacrifice to the adoption of a similar course; accordingly, they persisted in specie payments until July 26, 1815, long after the other surrounding banks had suspended such payments. At that period the pressure was so sensibly felt that they became convinced they must, within a short period, be deprived of all their specie on hand, without any means by which to regain a necessary supply, except the limited ones to be found in the destruction of their customers by calling in their moneys on loan; discovering likewise that the suspension of specie payments by other banks, so far from exciting any general alarm, seemed to have met not only the approbation of society in general, but also that of the officers of Government, they deemed it advisable, as the least of evils, to suspend specie payments until other banks by which they were liable to be affected should have resumed them. From these and other considerations the measure was then ventured upon with great reluctance; it has been persisted in ever since, because the reasons upon which it was originally founded still continued to exist.

The Directors of this bank cannot give any other pledge as to the resumption of specie payments but that which they have heretofore given to society in general and to your predecessor in particular, and that is, that they are disposed, and flatter themselves that they will be found able, to resume specie payments so soon as they shall be advised that the other banks by whose course they are liable to be affected shall have resumed them.

They will exceedingly regret that any conduct of theirs should be so interpreted as to make it necessary to dishonor their paper or withdraw deposits from their institution, but would illy deserve any kind of support if they were found capable of inducing you to believe that they would resume specie payments at any period earlier than the one stated. If this course should have the effect of injuring their credit, they will still be consoled by a belief that it is a misfortune produced not by their own conduct, but by that of others.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

E. WHITE,
President of the Bank of the State of Tennessee.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *January* 11, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of the 20th December has been received. This institution is willing to commence specie payments on any day prior to the first day of July next on which it may be found that the measure will be generally adopted.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your humble servant,

JOHN McCOY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE, *January* 11, 1817.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of this institution resuming specie payments on the 20th February next, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to assure you that they have never fixed on any period to resume specie payments. This institution was the last in the State to refuse specie for their notes, and have continued their business in such a way as to join in the redemption of their notes with coin whenever the State Bank and her branches should do so.

Rest assured, sir, this institution will unite with the other State banks and the Bank of the United States in restoring to circulation the precious metals, and in the establishment of a uniform circulating medium.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *January* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of December 20 was duly received. In reply, I have the honor to state that the Directors of this institution did, in the first place, with reluctance suspend the payment of specie, and they have invariably, in every subsequent communication to the Treasury Department on this subject, expressed their earnest wish to resume whenever the eastern banks, by a concurrent disposition, would enable them so to do. It must be obvious that a resumption of specie payments by the banks of Ohio previous to the same course being pursued at the eastward would have the injurious effect of withdrawing the specie from the western country, the balance of trade having been much against us in consequence of the unusually large importation of merchandise into the country. I trust the following resolutions will prove the sincerity of our dispositions, however unable we may be to effect a concurrent disposition in other banks, to this desirable object.

Resolved by the President and Directors of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, That this institution will resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next, provided the eastern and other Ohio banks will resume specie payments simultaneously.

Resolved, That the President of this bank forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and to the Presidents of the charter banks of this State.

I have, agreeably to the above resolution, addressed circulars to the different banks in this State, recommending their adoption as our own, as well as the interest of the community; thus, sir, I conceive we have done all in our power to produce a change so much required.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PIERCE, *President.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *Zanesville, January* 16, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of the 20th ultimo has been duly received and laid before the Directors of this institution, who were unanimously of opinion that the propositions of the Treasury Department, in order to induce the banks to return to a regular system of banking, is equitable and just; and I have now the satisfaction to inform you that an order is passed by the Board of Directors to pay in specie all notes issued by this bank the 20th February next.

In carrying this order into effect, I doubt not but there will be something like a pressure for a short time; and more particularly should the neighboring State banks think it their interest to conform to these resolutions, passed at the conventions of western banks in September last, to postpone specie payments till the 1st of July next.

Yet I presume the aid of the Treasury to the extent proposed in your present communication amply sufficient to sustain this institution from any serious injury, should anything like a run for specie be attempted to be made on it, either by banking companies or individuals.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBERT FULTON, *President.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January* 17, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of the 20th ultimo was duly received and submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors of this institution; and, as to the proposition to resume specie payments on the 20th February next, I am directed to observe that, at a convention of deputies from seventeen of the western banks at this place, in September last, it was agreed "that the banks there represented would resume the redemption of their notes by specie as soon as information should be received that the banks in the Atlantic cities had generally resumed specie payments;" therefore, our acceding to the Treasury proposition will depend upon the decision of the city banks on this subject. With respect to the deposit made in this bank by the Collector of the Revenue, I am again directed to remind you that, by our arrangement made with the Collector, we agreed to receive his collections as a special deposit; we therefore do not hold ourselves bound to pay out (or transfer to another bank) any other kind of money than such as we received; we have given notice to the Collector that after the present month we can no longer receive his deposits. I am further instructed to suggest to you, that as large sums of money are shortly to be expended by the United States in the vicinity of this place, on the national road, it would obviate all difficulty respecting this small deposit if it should be drawn out to meet the expenditures on that road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WELLS,
President of the Bank of Steubenville.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE M. E. COMPANY, *Cincinnati, January* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. It was with great reluctance that the Directors of this institution acceded to the measure of suspending specie payments—a measure, indeed, into which they were forced by the eastern and other banks. As the Directors of this bank have always been, and still are, anxious for the removal of the difficulties occasioned by the suspension of payments in specie, and as those embarrassments can only be completely removed by a resumption of such payments, the Directors have determined to comply with your wishes, and commence payment in specie on the 20th of February next. They are sensible that you are fully aware of the danger to which they will be exposed should they stand alone in the western country, and, especially, if the principal eastern banks should not open their vaults at the same time.

They rely with confidence on the aid of the Treasury, which they trust will be extended to them, to protect them against any illiberal policy that might be practiced by other banks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. SPENCER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *January* 23, 1817.

SIR: The letter addressed to the Nashville Bank, dated the 20th ultimo, was duly received. In answer to which, I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this institution to inform you that this bank is, at all times, prepared to pay specie for its notes. But considering that the cause which produced the suspension of specie payments by this bank originated in a previous suspension of specie payments by all the banks to the eastward of this place, and that this bank did not resort to that measure until a much later period than other banks had done the same, the Directors are therefore of opinion that it would be improper to change the policy adopted by them until they are assured that the different State banks and the banks in the eastern cities will commence a previous, or, at least, a simultaneous payment of specie; whenever such a course will be adopted, this institution will immediately commence payment of specie for its notes.

The Directors of this bank, contemplating that the payment of specie would commence in the banks in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore at least as soon as the same could be expected or required at this place, have provided a fund in the banks at those places, which it was contemplated would be received by the United States in payment of their deposit in this bank. I am instructed to propose that the same shall be transferred to the United States for that purpose. We flatter ourselves that this will suit the convenience of the Treasury Department, and, when it is considered that the deposits made here were not in specie, but in paper of different banks, it is by us believed to be consistent with a liberal policy that it should be accepted.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSIAH NICHOL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BARD'S TOWN BRANCH BANK, *Kentucky, January* 25, 1817.

SIR: Your letter under date the 30th December, directed to the President of this institution, has been duly received.

In a letter of the 9th September I forwarded to your Department an account of the deposits made by the Collector of this district; and in another letter, under date the 12th November, I forwarded a similar report.

You request in your letter that we should forward immediately a report to your Department, and report hereafter every subsequent week. The first requisition I now comply with; but the second I hope you will excuse me from, as the Collector only deposits once a month. There is no other Collector but the one of the 10th collection district that makes any deposits in this bank.

Duplicates of the inclosed are forwarded to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. PENDLETON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BARD'S TOWN BRANCH BANK, *February* 1, 1817.

DEAR SIR: On the 31st ultimo the Collector of the 10th collection district of Kentucky deposited in this bank, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, seventeen hundred and forty dollars, without stating whether for D. T. or I. B.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. PENDLETON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CINCINNATI, *March* 11, 1817.

SIR: The banks of Kentucky, and a considerable part of the chartered banks of Ohio, and one of the banks of Indiana, having met in convention at this place on the 10th instant, and having been informed that some if not all the eastern banks have commenced the payment of specie for their notes, have agreed to resume specie payments from and after the 20th of next month. Some of the above banks, for the convenience of public debtors, now pay specie for their notes, and others will probably commence before the above time. The 20th of April has been agreed to under the impression that it will afford sufficient time to communicate with all the western banks that the general payment of specie may not be prolonged beyond that period. It was also intended to afford an opportunity of correctly ascertaining the extent of specie payments now reported to be made by the eastern banks.

The convention have authorized us to communicate to you the above information, and also to state that the branches of the United States Bank are instructed by the Directors of the principal bank not to receive in deposit on account of the public revenue the paper of any banks, except the banks located in the place where the branch is established, unless the Secretary of the Treasury order such paper to be received as a special deposit. The convention are induced to hope, if it should be deemed necessary to change the deposits from the banks in which they are now made to the branches, that an order will be made that the notes of such State banks, whose credit is unimpeachable and who pay specie for their paper, shall be received on special deposit and paid out to the public creditors where such paper is current.

The convention cannot see any possible difficulty that can result from the above arrangement, unless the disbursements of the Government in a particular State should be much less than its receipts, and it become necessary to transfer the funds to a distant part of the country. After specie payments shall have been generally resumed, the difference in exchange will not probably much exceed the expense of transporting the specie from one part of the country to the other. This difficulty might easily be obviated by an arrangement of the banks whose paper might be on hand; and the convention do not doubt that an arrangement would be promptly made by the respective banks, so that the Government in the reception of their paper should not be subjected to inconvenience or loss.

If the public deposits should be removed to the branches of the United States Bank, and no order given to receive the paper of the State banks on special deposits, it must inevitably create great embarrassments in the country. The paper of distant banks of the same State, or of an adjoining State, frequently forms a considerable part of the circulating medium of a district; this paper comes into the hands of those who are indebted to the Government; they cannot perhaps obtain the specie for it unless it be presented to the bank from which it issued; this would be inconvenient and expensive; probably, in some instances, exchanges of this paper might be made for the paper of the banks in the vicinity of the branch, and the specie be obtained from such banks; but this would occasion a severe pressure which the convention conceive ought to be avoided.

The convention are confident that every arrangement will be made within the power of the Treasury Department for the convenience of the public at large, and to facilitate the operations of the State banks, which may not prove prejudicial to the public interests.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Chairman and Delegate from the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Secretary and Delegate from the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

OFFICE OF THE ZANESVILLE CANAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Zanesville, March 17, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to the resolution of Congress, requiring that no other paper should be received for moneys due the United States than such paper as is redeemable with gold or silver coin after the 20th February last, this company has since that time redeemed their notes agreeably to that resolution and the requisitions of your Department. The Receiver of Public Moneys in this place was informed of that fact, and has since that time received the paper of this institution. Supposing he would communicate to you that information, this company have hitherto neglected to inform you of the facts above stated, and which they would have forwarded at that time had they deemed it necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ADAIR.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge that on the 15th instant I received your letter, dated 31st January last, requesting me to cause all Treasury notes in deposit in this institution to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States, and likewise to furnish you with a statement of the different kind of bank notes upon special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; specifying the banks by which they were respectively issued, and the amount issued by each bank.

In answer to that part of your letter which relates to Treasury notes, I have to state that we have not one Treasury note in bank. We had taken up the idea that it was most consistent with the views of the Government that any Treasury notes we might have on hand should be reissued by us whenever an opportunity to do so might present itself. In accordance with these views, we invariably pursued

that course, and that without asking any premium for such paper, although at some times a premium might have been obtained.

We should have considered ourselves at liberty to pay the Treasurer's draft in Treasury notes, at any time when presented, to the same amount that had been deposited in Treasury notes; still, we believed ourselves at all times at liberty to lift such draft with specie, if presented when we had not the Treasury notes to offer. It is now believed reasonable, and therefore we are willing that such a sum as appears to have been deposited in Treasury notes be considered as if the deposit had been made in specie, and drawn for by the Treasurer accordingly.

In answer to that part of your letter which relates to special deposits made in notes issued by other banks, I have the honor to state that your request cannot be complied with. No list of those notes deposited was ever kept, nor were the notes thus deposited laid by, as ones to which the Treasurer of the United States had a specific claim. The bank used such notes whenever opportunity offered in the same manner they would have used money received on general deposit, holding itself at liberty, when drawn upon by the Treasurer, to pay in notes upon other banks a sum equal to that which had been thus deposited, and never did conceive that it was under any obligation to retain and pay to such draft the identical notes which it had received. Such a construction put upon special deposits of notes on other banks would have created trouble and responsibility to a considerable extent, without any possibility of benefit to the bank. The meaning, therefore, of the term special deposits, in notes on other banks, as we have always practiced upon it, both as it respects the United States and all others for whom such deposits have been made, is, that so far as we have received in notes on other banks, to the same extent are we at liberty to pay in notes on other banks. In paying such deposits, however, we have always taken great care that the notes offered should be at least as current as those received by us.

It is hoped that no inconvenience can result from the rule thus understood, more especially as your predecessor, in my letter dated September 28, 1814, was advised of our rule upon this point.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th February was duly received, advising me that the eastern banks, as well as the Bank of Muskingum and Miami Exporting Company, of Ohio, had commenced the payment of specie. It is with much pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that this institution has also commenced specie payments, and that arrangements have been made with the Miami Exporting Company, at Cincinnati, to receive our notes of persons having payments to make for lands, &c., in exchange for such funds as were received, until official instructions should be received from you to receive them in payments of public dues, as usual. You will no doubt be advised of the proceedings of the bank convention, held at Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, by the banks of Kentucky and Ohio, by whom it was resolved that they would resume the payment of specie on the 20th April next; at the same time it was expressly understood that they were not bound to defer it until that period, as some had already commenced.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PIERCE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *March* 18, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor of addressing you from Cincinnati on the 11th instant, and of announcing, on behalf of the banks whose delegates had convened there, their determination to resume the payment of specie for their notes on or before the 20th of April. At that time no certain information had been received of the conduct of the eastern banks subsequent to the 20th of February.

On my return to this place on the 15th, I received your letter of the 18th ultimo. It was yesterday laid before the Directors, together with the resolutions adopted by the convention at Cincinnati, and I am instructed to inform you, in answer to it, that on the 7th of April, which is as early as notice of the determination can be conveniently transmitted to the branches, specie payments will be resumed by the Bank of Kentucky and the several establishments connected with it.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *March* 19, 1817.

SIR: Yours of the 18th ultimo was duly received. The Nashville Bank has resumed the payment of specie for its notes. So soon as we understood that the banks in the eastern cities had commenced specie payments the Directors of this institution adopted the same measure.

I am yours, respectfully,

JOSIAH NICHOL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *April* 3, 1817.

SIR: By instruction of the Board of Directors of this bank, I have the honor to inclose you their resolution of the 20th of February, respecting the payment of specie for their notes.

Very respectfully, &c.

NATHL. EWING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, *February* 20, 1817.

The Board met. Present: Nathaniel Ewing, President; John D. Hay, Charles Smith, Elias M'Namee, William Jones, Benjamin Parke, John Johnson.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Cashier of this bank be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay gold or silver, from and after this time, for the notes of this bank, at our banking house, on demand.

A true extract from the minutes.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, *Clerk.*

DANVILLE BRANCH BANK, *April* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your favor of the 19th ultimo was received by last mail; in reply to which, I can only observe that on the 28th June, 1815, David Shanks, Collector of the Revenue for the 9th district of Kentucky, deposited in this institution, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, for the use of the United States, five thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, for which he received duplicate certificates. It is impossible for me to designate between the direct tax and internal duties, as no such distinction was made by the Collector.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient,

B. H. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, *postmarked April* 13.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The detention of my letter of advice to the Cashier of the Muskingum Bank has caused a delay in the resumption of specie payments by the bank, agreeably to the expectation held out to thee by the President thereof.

I take great satisfaction in informing thee that so necessary and desirable an event has commenced this day by us, and from and after the 20th instant will take place by the banks of this State generally.

I have placed to the credit of the Treasury Department thirty thousand dollars, the amount of thy draft, agreeably to the conditions on which it was obtained.

Respectfully, thy friend,

SAM. POTTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *April* 23, 1817.

SIR: This institution commenced paying specie for their notes under five dollars on the 20th of February, and notes of every denomination on the 20th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, *April* 25, 1817.

SIR: I was to see Mr. George Poe, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, a few days since, with a view to effect an exchange for from ten to fifteen thousand dollars of the paper of this bank, which has been received on special deposit in that bank on account of the United States. I offered Mr. Poe in exchange the best bank paper of western Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he refused to touch any part of the special deposit without your approbation; on that having been obtained, he would, with pleasure, make the exchange. You would very much add to the favor already conferred by inclosing me a line, authorizing Mr. Poe to exchange what paper he may have of ours on special deposit for other paper of Pennsylvania and Ohio, such as he may consider unexceptionable.

Mr. Poe has been making large draws of specie from some of the neighboring banks, and should we not be able to effect an exchange for our paper in his hands, we are apprehensive that we may receive a visit from him of the same kind.

Your early attention to this business will much oblige your obedient servant,

JAMES CALDWELL.

P. S. This bank has been paying specie for two weeks past, and, as yet, has experienced no difficulty, nor is any apprehended, except from the quarter above mentioned. J. C.

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *May* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have inclosed the state of Thomas T. Tucker's, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, account with this bank for the months ending with March and April; a statement of the situation of the Bank of Muskingum will be forwarded by next mail.

In the payment of the Treasury drafts in favor of James Caldwell, Esq., for $30,000, said Caldwell deposited in this bank powers of attorney, corresponding with your instructions of the 3d of March.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK, *Warren, May* 16, 1817.

SIR: From the circumstance of the deposits of the Collectors to the credit of the United States increasing in our bank, and no drafts having been presented for a considerable time, I am induced to inquire what is your expectation respecting them?

We stipulated with your predecessor to receive deposits of the Collectors, and receipted them to be paid in the same money which we received, or money of equal credit, and afterwards receipted all money received of them as cash, for their particular accommodation, informing them at the same time that we should expect to pay in the same, viz: western bank notes; of this we informed Mr. Dallas by letter, to which we have received no answer. The deposits have been received with the expectation that the money would be drawn out here, and we not be subjected to the inconvenience of transferring the money to any other place of deposit. We have now in deposit upwards of $9,000, including $600 received yesterday from the Collector of the ninth district. Should like to know whether any part of this has been drawn for, or whether it is your intention to have the money drawn out here, or direct to have it placed elsewhere to the credit of the Treasurer.

We are willing to do anything we can, consistently, for the accommodation of the Government or the Collectors, but unless you should find it convenient to draw the deposits out here, we should decline receiving them. A few days since we purchased of the Assistant District Paymaster in this neighborhood a draft on the Bank of Cincinnati; a draft on us in his favor might have been paid with perfect convenience to him and ourselves; I mention this, not knowing but Mr. Macky may have occasion for more money, and could have a draft on us for it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. FITCH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *June* 4, 1817.

SIR: We have just been informed by the Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank of the United States that drafts from the Treasury of the United States are held by him on this bank for the sum of $197,437 34. This, sir, comes rather unexpected, after the communication circular from the Treasury Department of the 20th of December last, especially considering the promptitude with which this institution met and seconded the views of the Treasury relative to specie payments. In fact, this bank had felt such confidence in the disposition of the Treasury to draw from its vaults the funds there deposited, in the way contemplated by the communication above referred to, that provision had not been made to discharge the debt until after the 1st of July next, and then only by installments in such way as should suit the convenience of the Treasury, and not go directly into the vaults of the United States Bank.

If we have been mistaken in the spirit of the communication above quoted, we shall meet the payment as soon as possible.

If we have been inadvertently placed on a footing with banks hostile to the views of the Treasury, we presume you will do what is equitable in the case.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BUCKINGHAM, JR., *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *June* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Directors of this institution accept the deposits of public moneys upon the conditions mentioned in your favor of the 7th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

NATHANIEL EWING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *June* 19, 1817.

SIR: By order of the Board of Directors, I have the honor to inclose you a correct statement of the situation of this institution.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. We are now engaged in receiving the deposits from the Receiver of Public Moneys on account of the sale of public lands, which will be completed in a few days. I. B.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *June* 23, 1817.

SIR: Having been called on for payment of a draft for about $134,000 from the Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia funds or specie, by the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, it becomes desirable to us to be informed whether it is proposed to continue this institution as a depository of public moneys, and the condition to be attached to such deposits.

In relation to the deposits made prior to the 20th of February, (for payment of which we are now called on for Philadelphia funds or specie,) this institution considers itself as bound to make payment only in such bank notes as are current in this country, because the Receivers and Collectors were instructed to receive such, and, of course, made their deposits in that description of money. General credits were given for those deposits for reasons stated in a letter of the 9th of July, 1816, (a copy of which is inclosed,) addressed to A. J. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury. As no instructions followed that communication, we considered it as agreeing to the proposition therein contained—*to receive the current money of the country, and make the payment of the public deposits in the same.*

Your favor of the 20th of December, 1816, was answered by a promise of paying specie as soon as the measure should be generally adopted. As an earnest of our desire to aid in bringing about a resumption of specie payments, we commenced paying our notes under the denomination of five dollars on the 20th of February, and on the 20th of April we went fully into the measure. This was as early a day as a concert with our State banks could be had. Your promise of not withdrawing the public deposits until the 1st of July, and then not transferring them to the Bank of the United States, but calling for them as the exigencies of Government required, was the more gratefully received, as it was unsolicited.

We are not now so well prepared to meet this demand as we should have been but for your letter of the 20th of December. We have, however, proposed to pay the whole amount at once in notes current in this country; or, if it would better accommodate the branch at Lexington, to pay one-third now in that description of money; one-third in Lexington and Cincinnati funds in three months; and one-third in Philadelphia funds in six months, without interest. Neither of these propositions was accepted. A third has been made to pay the whole amount within 180 days from the 1st of July, in Philadelphia, Kentucky, or Cincinnati funds, at our option, paying interest on any balance which might remain unpaid at the expiration of ninety days from the 1st of July, with a request that the subject might be referred to you, should this proposition not be satisfactory. Should you be troubled with an investigation of the subject, I must beg leave to request your attention to a letter of instructions to Receivers of Public Moneys of the 1st of August, 1815, a letter of the 24th of May, 1816, to the President of this institution, one of the 1st of June, 1816, and one of the 22d of July, 1816.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY, *Cincinnati, August* 28, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your application respecting a deposit made by C. S. Clarkson to your credit, I have the honor to inform you that said deposit consisted of certain bank papers, which had been previously advanced to Mr. Clarkson with other money for the payment of *militia, &c.*, and which he acknowledged would not be received by those to whom payments were due. Mr. Clarkson exhibited to me, at the time of making the deposit, a letter of instructions from the Treasury Department, directing him to deposit, as above, all moneys which would not be received from him in payment, &c., in the banks, respectively, from which he had received it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL CRANCE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *September* 12, 1817.

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 18th ultimo, I would observe that the receipts of public moneys in this bank, to the credit of the Treasury, during the years 1815 and 1816, consisted in part of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; on the 12th of July, 1816, the Treasury draft, in favor of Robert Brent, for $35,000, was paid, and in part the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria were given; on the 11th of December following $1,151 were returned by Brent, or his agent, and re-deposited to the credit of the Treasury, of which $1,126 were of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; on the 27th of June last the Treasurer's drafts, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and transferred to E. Salomon, Cashier, Lexington, for $197,437 44, were paid to the agent of E. Salomon—in this payment was given the $1,151 before mentioned; the $1,126 of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, E. Salomon, by his agent, urged to have again re-deposited to the credit of the United States, which was done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY, *Cincinnati, November* 17, 1817.

SIR: I regret that I had not the pleasure of seeing you at the city in August last, and of having some conversation relative to the public moneys deposited in this office.

With a view to accommodate the purchasers of lands in this district, a very considerable portion of the deposits made to the credit of the Treasurer had been received by this institution in notes of this and the neighboring States. In my last, when the Treasurer's first draft in favor of the United States Office of Discount and Deposit at this place was made on this bank, (not calculating that any draft in their favor would be made on us before the first of July, we having notified you that we would resume specie payments on the 20th February, and having actually resumed them,) we held a considerable amount in the paper of other banks, which we could not apply in discharge of that draft, and were immediately compelled to pay the branch an interest on $162,928. The exchange of the paper of other banks then on hand was attended with considerable trouble and expense. Calculating, however, that no further drafts on us would be made soon, we continued to receive the notes of other banks; but the deposits being speedily transferred to the credit of the branch, we were involved in additional interest and expense before we could obtain payment from the different banks.

We find that we cannot continue to receive the notes of other banks in deposit to the credit of the Treasurer without a heavy loss; and we are unwilling to restrict our receipts to notes of the banks of this place, inasmuch as the neighboring banks and purchasers of public lands, not considering the motive which would induce us to this course, would attach an odium to us.

I have directed our Cashier to receive the public deposits as special until I could hear from you. Will you be pleased to inform me whether you can, consistently, suffer the public deposits, which are made monthly, to remain to the credit of the Treasurer such a length of time as will compensate us for the expense of making collections from the banks of this and the neighboring States? Should you not feel authorized to make such an arrangement, and should special deposits be inadmissible, we must, though reluctantly, decline receiving the public deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. SPENCER, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *December* 1, 1817.

SIR: Yours of the 14th ultimo, covering your circular of the 21st of June last, was received by yesterday's mail. In answer, I take the liberty of inclosing an extract of a letter dated the 17th of March last, from the President of this bank.

By it you will discover that we have not any Treasury notes in bank, and likewise the course we adopted with respect to them, as well as the reasons which dictated that course.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LUKE LEA, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Extract.]

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: In answer to that part of your letter which relates to Treasury notes, I have to state that we have not one Treasury note in bank. We had taken up the idea that it was most consistent with the views of Government that any Treasury notes we might have on hand should be re-issued by us whenever an opportunity to do so might present itself. In accordance with these views, we invariably pursued that course, and that without asking any premium for such paper, although at some times a premium might have been obtained. We should have considered ourselves at liberty to pay the Treasurer's draft in Treasury notes, at any time when presented, to the same amount that Treasury notes had been deposited; still, we believed ourselves at all times at liberty to lift such drafts with specie, if presented when we had not Treasury notes to offer. It is now believed reasonable, and therefore we are willing that such sum as appears to have been deposited in Treasury notes be considered as if the deposit had been made in specie and drawn for by the Treasurer accordingly.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NASHVILLE BANK, *December* 2, 1817.

SIR: I have received a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States directing me to receive, as special deposit, to the credit of that bank, the notes of such banks as may be designated by you or the Commissioner of the Revenue, but no communication on this subject has yet been received from the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary, &c.*

RUSSELVILLE BRANCH BANK, *Kentucky, December* 24, 1817.

SIR: The credit which the Bank of the United States has in this institution is by the deposit, and at directions of the Collectors of the fifth and sixth districts, who have acted agreeably to their instructions from Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Revenue.

I do not see my authority for making the transfer requested in your letter of the 28th ultimo.

Were I to make it, the collectors have received no directions to change their deposit from the credit of the bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

It would therefore be useless for me, were I authorized, to make the transfer, unless the Collectors are instructed to alter their mode of depositing.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. HAMILTON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, January* 23, 1818.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to your office the Treasurer's account on the 1st instant.

The Bank of the United States for the Treasury of the United States has to her credit $2,000, deposited by George W. Bates, Collector of the first district, on the 20th December, 1817.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. W. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *February* 26, 1818.

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant was delayed by unknown cause until yesterday, when it was immediately laid before the Board of Directors. They have considered of the terms there proposed for the accommodation of this bank, and have come to the following conclusion: That, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining such money as will be received in the United States Branch Bank in this State, it would be very inconvenient for this bank to change the special to a cash deposit. You have, in a former communication, been apprised of the difficulty heretofore experienced in paying a Treasury cash draft. The branch then utterly refused to receive anything but specie or the notes of the United States Bank, refusing the paper of the City Bank, and of the banks of the town in which the branch was situated, and which was received in all the ordinary transactions of the bank. This difficulty may be supposed to have been obviated by the operation of the United States Branches, but, as they decline putting in circulation any of the paper of the United States Bank, and in payment of the loans made by them only issue checks on the mother bank, which they sell at a premium, the means possessed by this bank to obtain United States paper are so limited that we could have no hope of paying the debt other than in specie, which would be almost ruinous.

But, should it comport with the interest of the Treasury, this bank would consider it a special favor to have the Treasury draft at the time contemplated drawn only for the special deposit, and permit us to pay the cash debt, with interest, till paid, at any time within six months, at any bank in Baltimore or Washington city. This mode would be desired by this bank; not that we wish to pay any part of the special deposit in a depreciated paper, for we will pay it in the notes of banks that we believe have uniformly, since the resumption of specie payments, paid their notes in specie, and honorably; and should we not have enough of that description, any deficiency will be made up in specie. But we wish to avoid the perplexity heretofore experienced, and we can much more conveniently obtain paper that will be received in the seaport than in branches in this State.

Should the above propositions be considered objectionable, this bank will have no objection to have the cash deposit and so much of the special deposit drawn for as will serve; say $40,000 of the special deposit, which this bank will agree to cash, as above, in Baltimore or Washington city.

You will please accept the thanks of this institution for the spirit of accommodation manifested in the communication to which this is in answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

There is no return from the Muskingum Bank since June 30, 1817. The balance then was, cash $36,000; special, $54,784.

On the 31st of October was deposited by Colonel J. Duters	$1,800
On the 31st of October was deposited by the Receiver at Zanesville	30,000
On the 31st of December was deposited by the Receiver at Zanesville	33,500
	65,300

Whether cash or special deposit is not stated.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *March* 6, 1818.

SIR: The Bank of the United States has appointed this institution to be its agent for receiving all public moneys which may be received within this Territory, and has required that monthly statements of the state of this bank and accounts of public moneys deposited in the same by John Brahan, Esq., Receiver at this place, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, as well as all other deposits made by public officers, should be transmitted to your Department.

In obedience to those instructions, I inclose for your inspection a statement of moneys deposited by John Brahan, Esq., placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury Department, and a statement of the state of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

B. W. COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *March* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors, accepting the terms contained in your favor of the 4th ultimo, relative to this institution continuing the depository of the public moneys at Vincennes.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *March* 12, 1818.

The Board met.

Present: Nathaniel Ewing, President; Elias M'Namee, William Jones, Charles Smith, John D. Hay, James B. M'Call, Samuel T. Scott.

On motion,

Resolved, That the propositions of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States contained in his letter of the 4th of February last, relative to the employment of this bank as a bank of deposit for the public moneys at Vincennes, be, and the same are hereby, accepted by this institution.

A true extract from the minutes.

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *Alabama Territory, April* 3, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day, with an account of deposits made in said bank by John Brahan, Esq., (Receiver of Public Money at this place,) to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to instructions of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

B. W. COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April* 10, 1818.

SIR: I inclose a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq.

I have just returned from Pittsburg. I delayed forwarding this account under an expectation of having it in my power to send with it a receipt from the Cashier of the branch there for the amount of one installment and interest of the money due to the United States; but in consequence of a rule of the branch, by which New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore notes are excluded, I was unable to close the payments, although my bundle contained twenty-odd thousand dollars of United States notes, and the balance in the kind mentioned. Measures will be taken immediately, however, to pay the installment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, *April* 13, 1818.

SIR: I received your letter of the —— January last, notifying me that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cashier of this institution at sixty days for the amount of the United States deposit. Our Cashier was also notified soon after, by the Treasurer, that the draft had been drawn in favor of the President of the Bank of the United States, which draft has never been presented; the amount of the deposit has been since set apart for the special purpose of meeting the drafts agreeably to my contract with you; and the banks whose notes compose the deposit are all good, yet they are, I believe, all at this time redeeming their notes with specie. We, however, consider the deposit no longer at my risk or that of this institution, and trust that you will give the necessary directions to remove the deposit out of our hands.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES CALDWELL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *April* 16, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo is at hand; also, the Treasury draft in favor of the United States Bank has been paid in order to meet the cash deposit drawn for. This bank had taken some pains to collect checks drawn by the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Chillicothe on the mother bank, making no doubt, as they were sold then at a premium of one per cent., they would be willing to take them as cash at par; but in this we were mistaken, and were obliged to pay in specie nearly all the cash deposit. The balance of cash and special deposit together form an amount too great to be conveniently paid in Baltimore or Washington city, and as you decline permitting us to pay $40,000 there and the balance here, agreeably

to our request, we must endeavor to meet it here. We have sent a messenger to Philadelphia with the checks above alluded to, to get something for them that will aid in payment of the debt, and only request the favor of you to wait, say *two* or *three* weeks, until the return of the messenger with the proceeds of the checks, and we will then endeavor to meet the whole debt.

I have this day inclosed to the Treasurer of the United States a statement of his account with this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *June* 2, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 6th April instant, I would observe that on the 12th of September, 1817, I wrote to you explaining in some measure the circumstance relative to the amount of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria on hand, to the credit of the Treasury, in which was stated that on the 27th of June, 1817, the Treasurer's draft in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier, and transferred to E. Salomon, Cashier, Lexington, was paid in part in the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; E. Salomon, by his agent, urged to have the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria again deposited to the credit of the Treasury, which was done, and duplicate certificates given. In October following he wrote to me, (a copy of his letter you will find annexed,) inclosing one of my certificates and a check for the amount of the notes in question, which was delivered agreeably to his request, and he was advised accordingly. Those notes, I take it for granted, are now in the possession of the Bank of the United States. I was, in some measure, aware of the loose manner in which this business was transacted, but from the respectable source of the application I was led to comply.

In the amount of special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank, there are no notes either of the Bank of Somerset or of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lexington, October 7, 1817.

The bearer, Mr. Charles Sproute, on his way to Philadelphia, will hand you a check and evidence of deposit, made in your bank on account of this office, for $1,126, Merchants' Bank of Alexandria notes, which be so obliging as to make up in a parcel and deliver to him, advising me of the same.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

DAVID J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *July* 29, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 1st and 11th instant.

This bank will accept of the public deposits upon the terms proposed in those letters; the accounts will be kept and rendered in the manner you have pointed out.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. WHITE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *August* 6, 1818.

SIR: I am authorized by the Directors of this bank to inform you of their acceptance of the deposits of the public moneys of the United States on the conditions stated in your letters of the 1st and 11th July last, as you will see by the inclosed resolution.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

NATHL. EWING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *July* 30, 1818.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, when present, Nathl. Ewing, President; Elias M'Namee, Charles Smith, John D. Hay, James B. M'Call, Robert Buntin, Jeremiah Wood.

On motion,

Resolved, That this bank do accept of the propositions of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in his letters of the 1st and 11th July instant, relative to the receiving the deposits of the

public money of the United States, and that the President inform the honorable Secretary of the Treasury thereof.

A true extract from the minutes.

E. BOUDINOT, *Clerk.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October* 17, 1818.

SIR: In consequence of the astonishing and unlooked for calls which have been made on this institution within the last few months, by which the circulation of its notes is reduced to less than forty thousand dollars, and the difficulty of making collections, even upon judgments, under the present embarrassed state of the country, I am induced to state candidly to you that the third installment, due on the 13th of next month, cannot be then paid. You may rely, however, that the Directors will lose no time or means within their power to discharge this debt, they having placed from $80,000 to $100,000 in a sure train of collection to meet it.

The Bank of Steubenville has not only loaned money to relieve actual settlers, purchasers of the United States lands, by which its notes have flown into the branch at Pittsburg, but has given extensive accommodations to the more enterprising part of the community, many of whom have engaged in pursuits connected (I will venture to say) with the lasting and best interests of the nation, especially to those embarked in manufacturing, who are now just about, it is fondly expected, to emerge from the great difficulties under which they have for two or three years been laboring, and who will contribute greatly to the future welfare of the country, by aiding to restore the balance of trade, now so much against it. It is to save this description of borrowers that your forbearance on the subject of the debt in question is solicited. To press them at the present moment would be their almost certain destruction. It is to save these men that time is required to collect the money which I before mentioned as being in a sure train of collection. It is hoped, therefore, that a strict compliance will not be insisted on by you, as thereby the most distressing consequences would ensue to this section of the country. With these views, the Directors have instructed me to ask your permission to make partial payments in future of $3,000, or more, occasionally, instead of a full installment at each payment, as heretofore, and to add that the interest shall be promptly paid, and the principal gradually reduced.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of the United States has notified the Cashier of this bank that on the 19th ultimo he drew, in favor of Eleazer Early, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, three drafts, viz:

No. 40	$50,000 00
No. 41	50,000 00
No. 42	24,036 11
	124,036 11

Which drafts have not yet come to hand, and it is the opinion of the Directors of this institution that the payment of those drafts, when they do appear, be suspended until information can be received from you on the subject.

By virtue of the proposition made by you on the 11th of July last, and acceded to by this institution, the whole of the moneys deposited in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States was transferred on the 30th day of September last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to your instructions of the 11th of July. In consequence of this arrangement made with you, the Directors are clearly of opinion that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States had no right to make, at the time he did, any such drafts on this bank, on account of those deposits, and are determined to suspend payment until information can be received from you, believing that this bank is accountable only to the Treasurer of the United States for those deposits. The Cashier of the Bank of the United States further observes in his letter, a copy of which I here inclose, that the deposit made by this bank in Savannah, in September last, to the credit of the United States Bank, was partly in notes of this bank, and the banks of Tennessee, and other banks, not current in the Atlantic cities, and a considerable loss, he says, must be sustained, which loss this bank is held accountable for. This I cannot conceive to be reasonable, as there was not one cent deposited in Savannah but what was on banks in good credit, and were and are at this time paying specie for their notes. When the Receiver of Public Money in this place made his first deposit, I asked him if he had any instructions in regard to the money he was to receive from the purchasers of the public lands; he answered me he had, and that he was to receive any notes on such banks as had resumed their payment of specie, or such banks as paid specie for their notes, whenever required. From this information, I considered this institution was bound to receive all moneys offered as a deposit by the Receiver, on such banks as we knew were in good credit, and paying specie for their notes; no other have we ever received, nor any other did we deposit at Savannah, to the credit of the United States Bank.

The money deposited at Savannah was on the following banks, viz: The United States Bank and its branches, the Virginia Bank, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, State Bank of North Carolina, Charleston banks, South Carolina, State Bank of Georgia, Augusta Bank, Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, and the banks of West Tennessee; the whole of these banks are in good credit, and are paying specie for

their notes. If this bank had refused to receive of the Receiver any other money but such as would pass at par in Philadelphia or New York, there would have been but few purchasers able to come into market, and the public lands would not have sold for half the price they did, or the money so received would remain in Receivers' hands.

It was an unfortunate season of the year when we were required to make the deposit at Savannah, as it was midsummer, and there was no possibility of obtaining drafts at that season on any of the Atlantic cities or towns at any price; the merchants nearly the whole of them being then on to the eastward, from whom only we can purchase drafts.

So soon as instructions were received to make the deposit, every exertion was made by the bank, and, too, at some considerable expense, to procure all the money it could on the Atlantic States.

I thought it my duty to make the foregoing statement to you, and to request the favor of you to give me your instructions and opinion on the two subjects, as I wish this bank to keep clear of anything like dispute with the Bank of the United States.

With the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE,
President of Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 19, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th ultimo, with its inclosures, among which is a certificate of deposit made by you in the office of this bank at Savannah of $199,000.

As a great portion of this deposit is in the notes of your own bank, the banks in the State of Tennessee, and other banks not current in the Atlantic cities, a considerable loss must be sustained in rendering those funds available, in the manner stipulated by your bank. For the loss thus sustained, you will please to take notice that your bank will be held liable.

I have this day drawn upon you, in favor of Eleazer Early, Esq., Cashier of the Office of this bank, at Savannah, three drafts, viz:

No. 40	$50,000 00
No. 41	50,000 00
No. 42	24,036 11
	124,086 11

Which drafts you will please to honor.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH, *Cashier.*

ELDRED RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *December* 10, 1818.

SIR: The transfer of the public deposits was made agreeably to my understanding of your letters on that subject.

In the present returns they are not changed, because I do not distinctly comprehend the error mentioned in your favor.

If you will be pleased to state to me where the error lies I will correct it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. TANNEHILL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January* 13, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed you have a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; on examining which, you will discover that all the interest due to the 31st ultimo has been paid. I did not until the evening before last, from an unavoidable delay, receive the voucher for the account paid at the Branch at Pittsburg; otherwise this account current should have been forwarded at a much earlier period. Since certain of the banks west of this place have stopped specie payments, and since the Receivers of Public Moneys have ceased to receive the notes of this bank in payment, there have been daily calls of debtors to the Land Office for specie, all of which have been promptly met; for which reason, in a great measure, as well as to be prepared for future calls, it was not thought advisable to pay any part of the principal at this time; but you may rest assured that it will be strictly and punctually attended to in due time by the Directors of this institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBIA, *January* 16, 1819.

SIR: I expect you have been addressed by Samuel H. Davies, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, on the subject of a certificate of deposit given by this bank, in favor of the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe. This bank has made an arrangement with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, as above, to lift the certificate. It has been transferred from the Branch Bank to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and also suggested that it would be transferred from that institution to you.

Should that be the case, and you would think proper to forward it to Cincinnati, I expect it would be lifted, and would much oblige this bank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January* 21, 1819.

SIR: I had the honor to receive by the last mail your letter of the 11th December.

It is a matter of deep regret, as well with myself as with the Board of Directors, that any difference of opinion should have arisen between us touching the construction of some parts of your former communications; and I still flatter myself that, on a reperusal of your letter of the 11th July, you will be inclined to exonerate us from intentional error, or a wilful violation of your instructions as to the mode of keeping the accounts of the public deposits, as well as from any unnatural or unreasonable misconception of the *agent* by whose checks the money was to be drawn. It is evident we could have no motives of interest to warp our judgment. We had nothing to gain or lose by our decision. It was perfectly immaterial to us in what name the accounts were to be kept. In either case the public moneys in our hands, and our responsibility for them, were still the same.

What might have been required of us, under your letter of the 1st July, seems to us, at this time, foreign from the purpose. Since *that* letter is to be explained by the later one of the 11th, which was written, as you distinctly state, "with a view of giving permanency to the system," and the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 1st, it is declared, "was to be considered merely temporary, there not being sufficient time to apprise the banks and the Collectors of the intended change." Now, it so happened, owing to the irregularity of the mail and our distance from the seat of the General Government, that both these letters were received together, and were acted on and answered at the same time. Our acceptance was of the terms of both; and, of course, wherever the last seemed to vary from the first, or to require any act in contravention of it, the instruction of the last was taken to be a repeal of the first, and to be the law of your Department in that behalf, by the most powerful inference and by all the acknowledged laws of construction. What is it, then, which that letter of the 11th July requires of us? These are the very words: "that on the 30th September next you transfer to the Treasurer of the United States *all* the moneys or the *balance* of such moneys *as may have been deposited* in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States." Here is no exception, as you seem to suppose, of moneys deposited previous to the 1st July; we are required to transfer the whole to the credit of the Treasurer. And you "further add, that the public moneys which may be deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, *in pursuance of this arrangement*, will be drawn for in the manner stated in my letter of the 1st instant," which letter declares that the mode of drawing "shall be by Treasury drafts." Was it unreasonable in us, then, according to this simple view of the subject, to transfer, on the 30th September, all public moneys *whatsoever* to the credit of the Treasurer, and to hold them until otherwise instructed by you, subject to the call of *Treasury drafts* only? If the Bank of the United States ceased on that day to have in our institution any moneys to its credit, it had no longer any right to draw on us; and if after that period the public funds in our safe keeping were subject to "Treasury drafts" only, by what authority should we have been justified in paying them away to the checks of the United States Bank? We have received from your Department no fresh instruction to that effect; and the temporary refusal, on our part, to pay the checks of that bank, was a necessary measure of self-defence, growing out of the state in which things had been placed by the previous construction which we had given to your letter of the 11th July. It originated in no pitiful spirit of evasion, nor in any want of ability, but purely from an unwavering opinion of our rights and duties. Besides, the refusal was only suspensory, and it was distinctly intimated that the bills would be accepted if you declared in their favor. The Bank of the United States is, undoubtedly, a respectable institution, and "entitled to high credit;" but we cannot conceive that we were bound to depart from the plain path of our duty merely because it had chosen to draw on us. The only question was, whether it had a right to draw. We thought it had not; and we declined paying its drafts till that doubt was cleared, and its right affirmed by your decision. In this opinion we were not alone. The agent of that bank, on a view of the correspondence of all parties, concurred with us in our construction, and declined to have the bills of his principal protested, preferring to wait the decision and instructions of your Department on the case. He was assured that *that* decision would be respected. It is now obtained, and we submit. This statement, however, it was thought proper to make in justice to ourselves, and to show that, if we erred, we were not without what we conceived good cause of excuse. Your request to pay is a new instruction, legitimating the checks, and which we shall hasten to fulfil. We are now collecting the description of paper proper for the purpose of meeting the demand, and expect very soon to despatch to Savannah a messenger with the *entire* sum, although the United States Bank have overdrawn, not, indeed, the amount remaining to its credit on the 30th June, but the amount really due by this bank, having, as we presume, forgotten at the moment a small check for $3,000, drawn upon it by the Cashier of the Branch at Richmond, which was purchased by us and forwarded with a request to have it placed to our credit on its books. It is possible it may not have been received. For this sum, however, we hold that bank liable, and we show our great respect for it by the course we adopt.

The bills drawn by the Treasurer, in favor of the Bank of the United States, are not yet matured; when they are, and are presented, they shall be punctually met.

You complain of "the total want of punctuality which has been manifested by the officers of this institution in rendering the statements of the deposits and of the account of the Treasury," and to this

alleged want of punctuality you attribute "the unpleasant occurrence" which has given rise to this correspondence, since our error, in transferring to the Treasurer the money which had been deposited prior to the 30th of June, would have been corrected. This apparent want of punctuality is deeply lamented by us; but it is only *apparent*, and you are now assured that the fault does not rest with the officers of the bank. The returns have been regularly made and put into the post office here, except in a single instance, when the Cashier was absent for a short period on leave, and the duty was neglected by the clerk. This being the fact, within the knowledge of the whole Board, on whose table the statements have been regularly laid, the information you give excited no less surprise than regret. It is the mail establishment, and not this institution, which is to blame. What can be the *cause* of such repeated failures we do not pretend to divine, nor have we any sufficient inducement to fasten any unworthy or dishonorable imputation on any particular individual or officer. We content ourselves, for the present, with asserting and vouching for the fact.

The suggestions in the latter part of your letter deserve and have received a very serious attention. So long as western bank paper continues to be received at the Land Office here, and is under par in the Atlantic cities, it is manifest that the institution must suffer inconvenience and loss whenever it is called on to transfer *such* funds to any of those cities. It must either convert those notes into others that circulate there at par, or it must submit to lose the difference of exchange. The last is a permanent evil, involving a burdensome tax of varying but always of serious amount. The first cannot always be done at a very short warning; though it could at all times be easily effected in whole, or, at least, in great part, by a slight modification of the plan you propose. If certain points on the Atlantic coast were designated, and this bank were authorized to transfer, from time to time, to *either* or all of them, at its option, such portion of the public moneys as were conveniently in its power by the usual and natural course of the commerce of the country, placing the sums in the branches of the United States Bank to the credit of the Treasurer, all difficulties, it is believed, could be easily obviated. The total ignorance of the point at which a draft drawn on us may be made payable subjects us to frequent embarrassment. We know not what description of foreign paper would most avail us; and, of course, are liable to accumulate such as will not answer, and to part with such as would. For instance, contemplating last summer, before *any* bill had been drawn on us, the probability that funds for paying the Tennessee troops would be demanded of us as the most convenient point for that purpose, we sent off about $50,000 of Georgia money to be exchanged, and very soon after we had disposed of it received a draft payable in Savannah! This was one of the chief reasons why we had not *then* a sufficient quantity of southern paper to meet the draft. Similar evils may occur again, and an industrious endeavor to accumulate available funds at the most probable place of demand may meet with a similar reward.

Nor could a sufficient supply of such paper be procured at that time in all West Tennessee. We despatched an agent to the several banks of that part of the State, for the purpose of exchanging their paper for such as we wanted, and sent all that we could get. It is true that, in default of the required sum in southern paper, we sent to Savannah for some western paper—that of Tennessee and that of our own bank. A portion of this last was sent because it was somewhat nearer than Tennessee; and because we supposed it would be more likely to answer the purposes of the United States Bank, as it would more probably be preferred by the numerous emigrants who were flocking from Georgia and the Carolinas into our Territory. The Bank of the United States notified to us that it would hold us responsible for any difference which may exist in the value of such notes as did not circulate at par in Savannah, or for the loss which might be sustained in rendering such notes available. We have complied with this demand, although our Cashier, some time since, not adverting to the original propositions of this bank to your Department, and taking into view only the extreme hardship of our being *being bound to receive* from the Land Office paper which did not circulate at par along the Atlantic, and yet were required to make it so circulate at our own expense, questioned the rightfulness of the claim in a letter to the Cashier of that bank. We settled this business some time since entirely to the satisfaction of the agent of the Branch at Savannah.

Our merchants dealing principally with New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, it would be easy for us to transfer, from time to time, large portions of the public moneys to one or other of those points, *especially the first*, by exchanging the paper of western banks for bills on those cities. And the same is true to a limited extent, at certain seasons of the year, of New Orleans. With Savannah we have no commercial intercourse, or next to none; and to make remittances there, we must either send an agent with the money, which is both expensive and dangerous, or resort to the circuitous operation of transferring first to New York and then to Savannah. If the mode hereinbefore proposed should meet your approbation, it would afford us great relief. Bills would be bought on New York, New Orleans, &c., as the course of trade permitted. The proceeds would be placed in the Branch Banks there, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Of the amount at the respective points you would from time to time be advised, as well by this bank as by those in which deposits would be made. And we would, as occasion offered, or at stated periods, if required, place in the Branch at Savannah, to the credit of the Treasurer, as before, such southern paper as was in our hands, and circulated there at par. Presuming that an arrangement of this description might be sanctioned by you, we have recently purchased bills on New York, to a considerable amount, which will mature in from two to four months; but we shall not like to add much to the sum already negotiated until we hear from you on the subject. Our proposition seems to differ from yours only in allowing *us* the *option of place;* and we do not conceive that this can materially affect the operations of the Treasury. If you designate *two* optional points, let them be New York and New Orleans; and if you restrict us to *one* only, let it be the first.

To make receivable in the Land Office here only such paper as circulates at par in the Atlantic cities, would, in our opinion, be a very ruinous and unnecessary measure. Its effect on the prices of the public lands still in market would be instant and most depressing. The fall would be great and permanent, and the ability to make the future payments on lands already sold would be at least extremely questionable, if not wholly unattainable. The difficulty, at any rate, would be very great, and the consequent sacrifices and distress incalculable. The interests of the Government would suffer in an equal measure with those of our own people, and the policy of both obviously dictates that the existing arrangement in that regard, or one approaching it, should be continued so long as the banks whose paper is authorized to be received shall preserve the reputation of solidity by paying specie. This they have not yet forfeited. But, although they have a substantial specie basis, and are still in deserved credit at home, there is no probability that their notes will be at par at either of the points named by you or by us. And loss must *always* be sustained by this bank when suddenly called on to transfer *such* funds to an unknown and unexpected point. To

effect transfers without loss, time is required, and the further aid of such an arrangement as we have proposed. Whether this institution ought, in justice to itself, and with a due regard to its own safety and its profitable existence, to continue under such a state of things, without some such understanding in the receipt of public funds, except as a mere *special deposit*, is a very serious question, which a prudent forecast will ere long feel itself bound to discuss and determine.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor of sending you, inclosed, a statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day. I regret very much that a belief should exist with you that there was a want of attention on the part of the officers of this bank in making due returns to your Department. I beg you to be assured, sir, that, with one single exception, during my absence from the bank, they have been regularly made.

Agreeably to your instructions, I have taken back to the credit of the United States the sum of $121,036 11, all the moneys remaining to its credit on the 30th of June last, which, from misapprehension of your letter of the 11th of July last, was carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

With very high consideration, I remain, dear sir, your very obedient and most humble servant,

ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *February* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, in which you express that you have concluded to employ this bank to receive the Government deposits; also your circular of the 8th of December. I have laid these documents before the Board of Directors, who unite with me in the intention to comply with your instructions in this behalf.

Herewith is transmitted a statement showing the present state of the institution; also the names of the Directors and officers, and the accounts with the Treasurer of the United States.

Should any item need explanation, or any requisite be omitted, we will be glad to be notified of it.

I am, respectfully,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President of Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ST. STEPHEN'S, *March* 1, 1819.

SIR: Accompanying is the return of the state of the Tombeckbe Bank, and the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the bank.

As to reporting public officers having charge of the United States moneys, I can only add that no deposits have been made by any officer excepting the Receiver of Public Moneys here. Whether the Collector at Mobile may have other convenient places of depositing is not known to me.

I am, very respectfully,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President of Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *March* 15, 1819.

SIR: In settling the account of this bank with Isaac V. Hoone, Receiver of Public Moneys in this place, there were two payments made by this bank to the United States for which Van Hoone's checks are lost or mislaid, and he refuses to give any new evidence of our having made the payments for him. The first is for $23,000, transferred from Van Hoone's account to the credit of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, January 31, 1816; the other is for $20,500, transferred as above on the 30th of September of the same year. As these payments have been made by this bank to the United States, we wish for evidence from your Department that this money was due from Van Hoone to the United States, and that it was paid by this bank. The facts are, that our Cashier, the step-son of Van Hoone, has permitted this account to remain unclosed from 1814 down to the present time, and Van Hoone has been allowed by him to overcheck his account, when payments were made to the Government, from that time to the 1st of January last, varying in amount at different periods, at sometimes upwards of $30,000. About the 1st of January last the plunder had been carried to such a height that Marple, the Cashier, absconded; he was, however, pursued and brought back, and on settlement of Van Hoone's account, he falls in debt about $25,000. This he refuses to pay, and the evidence above referred to is necessary to substantiate the accounts of the bank. The certificates of payment are requested to be under

the seal of your office, as we have been obliged to commence a suit against Van Hoone to recover the money above referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr., *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *March* 27, 1819.

Sir: General Harrison having intimated to me that arrangements had been made with you by which the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place would be ordered to make his deposits in this bank, and that you had consented to transfer the balance of the special deposit from the Branch of Pittsburg, I have to inform you that the Bank of Steubenville has resumed the payment of specie for its notes, and that I look every moment for your instructions upon this important subject, so calculated to relieve the sufferings of the western country.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, *Madison, March* 30, 1819.

Sir: The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to confer with you on the subject of the public deposits, beg leave to premise that, in consequence of those deposits having heretofore been made in the branches of the United States Bank, and those branches refusing to take the paper of our local solvent banks, much embarrassment has been produced amongst the most industrious and deserving class of our emigrant citizens, and the Directors of this institution, feeling a disposition, so far as in their power, to aid your Department in relieving this pressure, and producing a more equal circulating medium in this section of our country, have authorized the undersigned to say that this institution is willing to receive the deposits from the Land Office at Jeffersonville, and to transact your business in general in the same manner, and to be bound by the same regulations, and governed by the same principles, as are recognized in the arrangement lately made by your Department with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati. In making this tender of our services, and inviting your attention to this subject, we feel a conviction that our local situation within the Jeffersonville district, on the Ohio river, where steam navigation has already attained to considerable perfection, renders this as convenient as any other place for the transaction of public business of this nature; and as the paper of this bank has heretofore been received at all the Land Offices in this section of country, and deposited in the branches of the United States Bank, and as the accounts of this institution are all balanced with those branches, we feel the more confidence in making this application, believing that you will admit our punctuality as an evidence of our solvency. If any doubts should still exist, we are ready to remove them by any assurances of our faithful discharge of the public trust committed to us.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN SERING.
THOS. DOUGLASS.
JOHN PUGH.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

St. Stephen's, *April* 1, 1819.

Sir: Inclosed are the monthly statements required of the Tombeckbe Bank, showing the state of its affairs and its account with the Treasurer of the United States.

No public officer has made any deposits in favor of the Government except the Receiver of the Land Office here.

The Collector at Mobile has made a deposit, as the statement will show, on his own credit; also, Mr. Hogan, Paymaster of the 4th infantry.

An act of our last Legislature authorized this bank and that at Huntsville to have the unsubscribed capital filled by sale of the stock, instead of the usual mode by subscription, as affording a better facility of equalizing the situation of old and new stockholders. Under this act our bank sold a portion of its unsubscribed stock. Hence, the item in the statement of "premium on sales of stock," which, without this explanation, might not be understood. A second installment on these new shares will be due and payable on Monday next.

I have the honor to be, very repectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *April* 5, 1819.

Sir: You have herewith inclosed a copy of an account current, forwarded this day to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq, Treasurer of the United States, balance due from this institution:

For principal	$53,638 90
For interest	804 57
	54,443 47

This interest and part of the principal would have been paid at the branch at Pittsburg on the 1st instant if I had not received your letter of the 12th ultimo containing propositions for making this bank a depository of public moneys. I informed you on the 31st ultimo and the 3d instant of the unconditional acceptance of those propositions, and that the bank had complied with all the conditions which were incumbent on its acceptance.

The above debt, as well as that to be transferred from the Bank of Columbia, will, it is presumed, be paid to the road commissioners and contractors, as the notes of this bank will now be readily taken in consequence of the late arrangements.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Steubenville, *May* 1, 1819.

Sir: You have herewith a copy of account current for the month ending yesterday, forwarded to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this institution on this day. Not having as yet received instructions to transfer the debts from the branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe, as intimated in your letter of the 12th March, they remain, as you will discover, in the books as heretofore. When the transfers are made, the Treasurer's account will be credited separately for principal and interest—the sums now stated are for principal alone.

I have directed the Receiver of Public Moneys here to receive, in addition to the list heretofore forwarded, the notes of the Bank of Brownsville and of Mount Pleasant, and the list will be extended as soon as it can be done consistently with the interest of the bank and its engagements with you. There have been so many orders and counter orders from the branches heretofore to the Receivers on this subject, and the debtors to the Government have been so greatly embarrassed, that the Directors have determined so to proceed as not to be compelled to retrace their steps. As soon as the Receiver from Wooster (who has not as yet been heard from) makes his deposits, I shall extend his list in like manner.

You will discover from the state of the bank, forwarded promptly, although the Receiver here began only a few days since to make his desposits, that the debts due from the Bank of Steubenville are alone due to the Government, and that the amount of notes in circulation is very small. The credit which the late arrangement has given to the bank will enable it fully to pay this debt; and, aided by the receipt of a large sum in a train of collection, already mentioned to you, as well as the support which must be experienced from the operations of the important factories established here under its auspices, it will be enabled fully to meet every engagement. A list of debtors to the bank will be forwarded on the 1st July next, and every three months thereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Edwardsville, *May* 7, 1819.

Sir: Having this moment understood that the Receiver of Public Money at Kaskaskia has declined taking the notes of this bank in payment for lands, alleging that it had refused to pay its notes in specie, and it being possible that information as unfounded as that on which he has acted may have been transmitted to you, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you that there never has been the least foundation for the report upon which it appears the Receiver at Kaskaskia has acted. This bank has never refused, nor is there any intention at any future period of refusing, to redeem its notes in specie, and I am totally at a loss to conjecture any grounds which the Receiver at Kaskaskia could have had for entertaining a contrary opinion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *May* 13, 1819.

Sir: I had the honor of addressing you on the 4th instant, in reply to yours of the 9th of March, and requested the favor of you to draw on this bank, payable at New York in all the month of June, for fifty thousand dollars. Since then I have received notice that a small bill has been noticed for non-acceptance, and fearing it may not be paid when it arrives at maturity, you will be pleased to make the draft for forty-five thousand dollars, payable at the Office of the Bank of the United States at New York; this sum there is no doubt but what it will be paid.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Washington.*

Copy of the list furnished the Receivers of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Marietta, of the banks whose notes are to be received.

The incorporated banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans; Bank of Virginia and branches; Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches; Bank of Kentucky; Branches of the

Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, Lexington, Washington; Bank of Pittsburg; Lancaster Ohio Bank; Bank of Chillicothe; Northwestern Bank of Virginia. The notes of such of the banks in the district as you may think it prudent for us to receive will be added to the list.

THOS. JAMES, *President.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *May* 25, 1819.

SIR: Considerable inconvenience was some time ago sustained by the Bank of Kentucky from the use of the funds thrown, by directions of the Treasury of the United States, into other banks in its vicinity. Although, at the resumption of specie payments, this institution was in a situation to meet more than the ordinary demands on it, their heavy demands for specie were sensibly felt, and additional exertions became necessary. In the present embarrassed state of the country no exertions seem capable of affording any considerable supply; the pressure is the same in the eastern States and in New Orleans; and if the means of drawing assistance from these quarters were as abundant as formerly, it could not be done without adding to difficulties already too great. From the measures you have lately adopted, of directing a portion of the public deposits to be placed in the State institutions, it seems to have been your determination that these establishments should not be sacrificed, by your means, to others more favored by the General Government. I am therefore instructed to state to you that, although the demands of the United States Banks are no longer oppressive, the Bank of Missouri has very lately availed itself of the deposits made there by the Collectors and Receivers of the Government to draw large sums of specie from almost every bank in this State. It is not supposed this measure was necessary to enable them to effect their remittances, because it is understood that the United States Branches in this country were made to contribute very heavily; and these could have met with no difficulty in remitting any sum they were called upon to pay. The banks are accountable to their customers for any paper they may receive, and, in general, no blame can attach to them for converting to the most advantageous uses whatever notes may be deposited with them. We have already suffered much inconvenience from this source without complaint. It is probable that no representation would now be made to you on the subject if the difficulties of the banks and the country had been less; if the measure alluded to had not counteracted your wish of preventing oppression to any institution by means of the public deposits; and if committees from the leading banks in this State, in examining their respective resources with a view to the removal of the existing pressure, as far as such a measure was within their reach, had not desired that this representation should be made to you, and accompanied by a request that the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, received by the Collectors and Receivers of the United States Government, should be deposited in the Bank of Kentucky, or in one of its branches, to be remitted or drawn for in the [manner] specified in your agreement with the Louisville Branch Bank.

I am, respectfully, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

COLUMBUS, *May* 28, 1819.

SIR: Presuming that a Land Office has been located at Delaware, in the vicinity of this place, the Board of Directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus have instructed me to enter into a correspondence with you, to ascertain if it would be agreeable to you to order the United States funds received at Delaware to be deposited at bank in this place.

Perceiving that it has been deemed expedient to order the funds of the United States in Ohio to be deposited in the State banks, the Directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus wish to be informed, as early as your convenience will permit, on what conditions you will agree to deposit the money to be received at Delaware, or any other Land Office, in this bank.

Such an arrangement, if agreeable to you, would be very convenient for the Receiver of Public Money at Delaware.

The State deposits with those of individuals, together with the occasional use of what is termed the three per cent. fund, will enable the Franklin Bank to continue its operations honestly, even in such times as the present.

Herewith you have a list of the names of the Directors of this bank; if reference may be thought useful, the Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, or those of the Bank of Chillicothe, may be applied to.

Respectfully, I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN KERR, *President of the Franklin Bank, Columbus.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

Directors of the Franklin Bank.

Robert W. McCoy,
Henry Brown,
Lucas Sullivant,
Ralph Osborn,
Lincoln Goodale,
Joel Butler,
Joseph Miller,
Samuel Burr,
Samuel Persons,
John Cutler,
Isaac Taylor,
Robert Russell,
John Kerr.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *June* 1, 1819.

SIR: You have herewith a copy of account current for the last month, forwarded this day to Thos. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States. You will discover that I have kept the old and new accounts separate, with a view to avoid perplexity. Should you have any objection to this mode, I can change it as you may direct.

I inclose also a copy of the state of this bank this day. The branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe are still credited in the books of this institution, as formerly, the transfers not having as yet been ordered by the Treasurer.

On the amount of the Pittsburg debt, interest will be payable from the 22d of last December, the accounts having been closed with that branch on that day; on the Chillicothe debt, interest, as appears on the face of the certificates, will be calculated from the dates of those certificates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati, June* 8, 1819.

SIR: The amount paid into this bank by the Receiver of Public Moneys, up to the 1st, is $17,162, for which a credit is given to the Treasurer of the United States.

I had intended to commence a monthly report from the end of a month, after arrangement for receiving the public moneys took effect. Not then being apprised that the Receiver closed his accounts with each month, it should then have been made out, but the extreme pressure of business has not permitted a moment to be devoted to it.

The morning of the receiving your favor of the —— ultimo the bank resumed paying specie for its notes, and the demand was great for two weeks; so much had been said in relation to the arrangements, that brokers and speculators had furnished themselves with all the notes they could obtain. Upwards of $50,000 have been received, and about $70,000 are yet in circulation.

The heavy pressure is past, and, with ordinary success in collecting some eastern funds, I have no fears of the result.

I have been greatly disappointed in not receiving payment of about $40,000 from Hugh Glenn, a contractor; he was at Washington with me, but had not his accounts settled in the War Department; he promised, however, to pay the amount in the Bank of Washington to my credit. This he has not done, owing, as he says, to a suspension of $50,000 of his accounts for want of vouchers; these vouchers he has procured, and will transmit to the Department of War, when, he states, the money will be paid; but having no confidence in his statements, since, from the absence of the Secretary of War, I am afraid of a disappointment, may I take the liberty to ask that you will, if it can be done with convenience, inform me what is the state of his accounts at the War Department? The bank is perfectly safe as to his two partners in the contract bound for the money, both of whom are wealthy. Should it not be paid by the 15th July, in Philadelphia, the consequences will be a serious loss to the bank, for I have come under obligations to pay at the Philadelphia bank, by that day, $20,000, and a like sum the 1st August.

Should the disappointment take place in these funds, can you, in any mode, place $25,000 or $30,000 to meet my drafts in the Philadelphia bank? The amount shall be replaced at any time, or added to the deposit, by which no loss will accrue to the Treasury, as the fixed deposit will sooner be made up, and the Treasurer have a right to draw.

The responsibility I feel for the success of this arrangement is greater than ever rested on me in any transaction of my life, and I will sacrifice all my estate sooner than it shall fail. If it succeeds, the credit will be divided; if otherwise, the disgrace will be all my own.

The Miami Exporting Company will, openly, neither aid nor oppose it, but secretly endeavor to embarrass it all in their power.

The Bank of Cincinnati offers every facility they can afford.

J. H. Piatt struggles hard to furnish the holders of his notes with Land Office money.

I proposed to them all, that if they would furnish me with suitable funds for the redemption of their checks which might come through the Land Office, that I would authorize the Receiver to take their checks on this bank; and, further, that after the arrangement was fully in operation, they should equally participate in the dormant deposit, if they would furnish their proportion of any drafts from the Treasury of the United States.

The banks of Delaware, Dayton, and Urbana have yet made no terms for the redemption of their notes.

I feel very much disposed to force some of our banks to wind up; the currency of this State will never be properly regulated till this is done, and I would begin with the Miami Exporting Company. They seem inclined to do nothing themselves, and yet throw every obstacle they can in the way of every attempt to produce a better state of things made by others. They still charge every embarrassment to the United States Bank and to the Treasury.

The Bank of Kentucky continues to pay specie, but they must stop; they have already caused more distress than ever was witnessed in that State, and it cannot be much longer endured.

The Bank of Missouri drains this country of specie to a large amount; they are using the public deposit in this way to the injury of this region.

I find that, although the banks are too stupid to support the arrangement between this bank and the Treasury, the people use every exertion to aid it, so that nearly all the business of the city has been done by this office.

Mr. Ross, Collector of this district, has inquired whether I am authorized to receive his deposit, and Mr. Constant, Collector of the 2d district, has written, making the same inquiry.

It would be some advantage to the bank if Colonel M'Kenney, Deputy Commissioner of Purchases, was directed to keep his account with it. His deposit is of no use to the United States Branch, for the notes paid out by it are sent on to Philadelphia immediately. It is so important for me, in every point, to guard against the slightest ground for complaint, and to avoid giving the enemies of this arrangement

the least pretext for their envious hostility, I cannot refrain from calling your attention again to the subject of Glover's claim on the Department of War, and my request of aid in case that should fail.

I have purchased about $15,000 of bills on Baltimore and Philadelphia, which, from advices and reports just received, no certain calculation can be made on; the explosion in Baltimore, if true, is sufficient to destroy all confidence in bills there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Chillicothe, *June* 8, 1819

Sir: The Receivers at Zanesville, Marietta, and this place, have this day been instructed to discontinue the receipt of the notes of the City Bank of Baltimore, in consequence of its having suspended payment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, *Cincinnati, June* 17, 1819.

Sir: Inclosed you have a monthly report of the state of this institution up to the 15th instant.

I am yet unable to stand without pain. My knee is yet so troublesome as to prevent my attending to the business of the bank as closely as the pressure of it requires. This prevents my forwarding the list of debtors, as required by you. I will make it, however, out in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *July* 1, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose to you a statement of this bank on yesterday, the 30th ultimo. I sent on statements, both to yourself and the Treasurer, two or three mails back, and the reason I send you a statement now is to let you see our situation, and to enable you the better to discover the propriety of the President's letter to you of this date.

With very high consideration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *July* 1, 1819.

Sir: You have herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, on examining which you will find that I have, agreeably to your directions, discontinued the account of special deposit, and have credited the cash account therefor. The Collector promised that he would write to you and explain this transaction, which I hope, in justice to me, he has done. I can only add that I considered it a special case, and not applicable to the late arrangement, and that I believed, in receiving this money, that I was obeying (from his plausible statement, which I did not doubt,) your wishes and your instructions given to me through this officer. If I had seen the letter to him from the Commissioner of Loans, as I have since done, I certainly should not have opened this account. I inclose, also, the state of the bank, and a list of its debtors on this day.

The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia not having as yet reached here, I have been somewhat at a loss in appropriating the Treasurer's draft on him for $41,275 65. I have, however, entered it at the foot of the new account, although it was intended to liquidate the debts contracted with the branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe, which are on interest, amounting now to ten or twelve hundred dollars, not carried, as yet, in the books of the bank to the credit of the Treasurer, nor cannot be readily until the certificates are returned. As you will, no doubt, instruct the Treasurer very shortly to draw on this institution, without regard to the *old* or *new* account, (as I have kept them so far separate,) and as the calculation of interest may be involved in some degree of intricacy, would it not be better for you (I suggest it with the utmost deference) to mention a sum as a composition for all future interest, (exclusive of that already due on the two branch debts,) to be passed immediately to the credit of the Treasurer, after which the interest account shall cease, and the account shall be a cash one, and for principal alone. The old debt upon interest is rising $74,000, and in fixing the sum which shall form the composition you will have regard to the drafts (in point of time as well as amount) which you intend to order, and can readily signify a sum which will be just on both sides, not doubting that you will lean, if at all, on the side of (mercy) the bank. Or, if you please, you may include in the round sum which you may be pleased to mention the interest already due on the two branch debts, which will simplify the transaction.

May I beg the favor of you to have the papers now in the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia forwarded as soon as possible, in order that the accounts with the Treasurer may be properly adjusted and kept?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

P. S. A list of stockholders will be forwarded should you deem it necessary.

W. R. D., *Cashier.*

Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, *July* 9, 1819.

Sir: Your letter, informing me that the City Bank of Baltimore had refused to redeem its notes with specie, has been received, and that bank stricken from the list received in the Land Office at this place; as also the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches and all the banks of Tennessee, for the same reason.

Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the month of June last; also the situation of this bank on the 30th of the same month. In the Treasurer's account you will find him charged with $20,000 on the 30th of June, which sum I forwarded to him on that day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *July* 15, 1819.

Sir: I wrote you on the 4th and 13th of May, advising you to draw on us, payable at New York, in all the month of June, for forty-five thousand dollars, which was predicated upon bills of exchange which had been forwarded on there, on account of this institution. By the last mail I received several of those bills returned protested. In consequence, we shall not have anything like the sum in bank. I have this day forwarded a small bill to the Cashier of Discount and Deposit at New York for $6,879 16, and directed the Cashier, when paid, to hold subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States.

Such at present is the state of commerce that there is great uncertainty in bills of exchange being paid, although drawn by houses who heretofore have been in excellent credit. This institution has determined to purchase no more for the present, as the risk is so great; and their not being paid does not answer the purpose. We shall wait until fall, when we hope that times will be better settled and more security.

In the meantime no exertion will be lacking to procure such money as can be made available to the Treasury of the United States and forward it to Savannah, which we will advise you of so soon as we can procure a sum worthy of sending.

With high respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *August* 2, 1819.

Sir: You have herewith a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, containing on the back a description of moneys therein credited, as required. This list embracing all the specie and foreign bills in bank, as it ought, (it being impossible to separate that part received on account of the Government from that otherwise received,) it is evident, from a view of the "state of the bank" forwarded, that the institution is sustained at this time by the standing deposit of fifty thousand dollars which you have granted under the late arrangement, and will be thus sustained until the notes now in suit can be collected. The different items, too, composing this list must fluctuate, as you will readily perceive, under the ordinary operations of the bank, as specie is demanded or exchanges of notes or specie are made for the accommodation of individuals. In future I shall carefully keep a list of each kind of money deposited by the different officers who are ordered to make their deposits here. No deposits have been made during the last month.

When the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia reaches here—which event I have been long looking for—the amount of the Treasurer's check for $41,275 65 will be carried to the credit of the old acccount, which is bearing interest, and the accounts with the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg and Chillicothe will be discontinued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Cincinnati, *June* 30, 1819.

Exchange for $30,000.—Thirty days after date pay to the order of Samuel W. Davies, Cashier, thirty thousand dollars, which charge to the account of, for value received.

H. GLENN.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun, *Secretary of War.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *August* 3, 1819.

SIR: Mr. Glenn states that vouchers have been procured and are on their way to Washington, by which it will appear that the above sum will be to his credit, and has given the draft for the amount; but, should the amount be less, a power of attorney from him will be forwarded in a post or two, authorizing the receipt of whatever may be due.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati, August* 3, 1819.

SIR: The following is a list of the moneys received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place, and placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to wit:

Silver and gold	$5,268 20
United States notes	3,286 47
Eastern notes	1,594 00
Kentucky	1,263 00
Chillicothe	175 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	5,362 00
Miami Exporting Company	3,784 25
Bank of Cincinnati	14,211 11
John H. Piatt & Company	8,603 27
Dayton Manufacturing Company	200 00
Sundries	848 84
	44,596 14

The Receiver did not receive the notes of the Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Cincinnati, nor J. H. Piatt's, but upon those banks agreeing to furnish suitable funds for the amount they were authorized to draw on this bank and the Receiver to take their checks. In making the arrangement with you, sir, I relied upon payments due by the persons whose names follow. They are among the most respectable citizens, and heretofore have been punctual in all their engagements. This statement I make in confidence, to show that the undertaking was not so imprudent as it might otherwise appear.

This bank ought to have received from a banking association at Georgetown, Kentucky, composed of about twenty of the wealthiest persons of Scott county, in which it is situated, at the head of which stands Colonels R. M. Johnson and James Johnson, the 1st of January, $100,000; J. H. Piatt and W. H. Harrison, $18,000; Hugh Glover and other contractors, $40,000; James Paul and Isaac Mason, $15,000; Steele, Donally & Steele, $12,500; and sundry other drafts amounting to $15,000.

These were all special arrangements, made without the least expectation that any failure would take place, notwithstanding, however, not one cent has yet been paid. The bank supported itself under such unlooked for disappointments until two-thirds of its paper was withdrawn from circulation, and, with the aid of $30,000 of eastern funds, would have continued until the whole had been taken up.

I have been most shamefully and cruelly treated by Mr. Glenn, who has amused me, from time to time, with promises of payment, and yet states that the sum of $30,000 is due to him from the Department of War.

After the greatest difficulties, as I thought, was over, the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank unexpectedly recommenced paying out its notes for specie.

I foresee nothing but difficulty and distress in the moneyed concerns of this region. This failure to place the credit of Cincinnati upon a better foundation has given every triumph to those who have, at all times, opposed the granting facilities to the collection of the revenue, and has filled the minds of its friends with inexpressible regret.

I shall be pleased to afford any further information upon the subject for your satisfaction, and have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *August* 7, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed is the Treasurer's account with this bank, from the 1st to the 31st July, 1819, inclusive; also a statement showing the situation of this institution on the 31st July, 1819.

Agreeably to your request of the 1st July, 1819, I have noted, on the back of the Treasurer's account, the different kinds of money deposited to his credit during that month; and, if necessary, I can let you know the several kinds that were previously deposited.

The notes of the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are again received in the Land Office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *August* 21, 1819.

SIR: Since writing my letter to you of the 13th instant, in answer to yours of the 6th ultimo,* some of our most extensive planters have expressed a desire of shipping their cotton crops the ensuing fall to New York for sale, and express a wish that the bank here should afford them the facility of obtaining credits here for such sums as they may cause to be deposited in the banks in New York, as the proceeds of sales there. And I doubt not but we could encourage a very general shipment, in that way, the approaching fall and winter. I will thank you to be informed whether deposits in the office of the United States Bank, in New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, made in the manner mentioned, will be satisfactory to your Department for a portion of the public funds in this bank.

I will also take the liberty of suggesting that, if it will answer your views, we may find it convenient to make deposits of notes of the Banks of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, in the offices of the Bank of the United States in those States. We have a confidence that drafts in favor of officers and individuals in this quarter, to any reasonable extent, will be satisfactorily and safely honored here. We will be thankful for your advice in relation to the several modes suggested.

Ia m, very respectfully, &c.,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *September* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, herewith, the monthly statement of the affairs of this bank, and its account current with the Treasurer, up to the 31st ultimo.

The amount credited in last month's account was deposited principally in the month of July, to the credit of the Receiver here, and before the receipt of your circular of the 1st July, and transferred by a check to the credit of the Treasurer. I am, therefore, yet unable to give the required statement of the kind of money credited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that, since the receipt of your confidential letter of the 9th July, no new discounts on personal security have been allowed, or will be allowed, until the bank has drawn in a considerable portion of its debts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September* 7, 1819.

SIR: You have, inclosed, the state of this bank on the 1st instant, and a copy of account current, forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq. Treasurer, for the month ending 31st ultimo.

I remark, particularly, what you say at the close of your letter of 24th ultimo ; and, although I have paid since the 1st instant forty-eight thousand dollars, on drafts from the Treasurer, and principally in specie and foreign bills, yet the bank has not been subjected to any inconvenience, nor do I apprehend any inconvenience. I will take the liberty, however, of suggesting, that if the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place could be induced to make his deposits daily, or even weekly, that every possibility of inconvenience would be removed. He has not made any deposit since June, although the Treasury drafts have been considerable, whilst the Receiver at Wooster, at least eighty miles distant, has deposited twice or thrice. It is not my intention, however, to offer any complaints upon this occasion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September* 10, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month; also the Treasurer's account during the said month. There is an error in the Treasurer's account of $143, which will be corrected in next return; there were only $19,857 deposited of the $20,000 charged on the 30th of June last.

The notes of the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are not received in the Land Office, that bank having refused to redeem its notes with specie.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *September* 15, 1819.

SIR: You will probably be enabled to identify the writer of this as the same person who was honored with an introduction to the honorable Treasurer in June last, during the sitting of the Court at Washington,

* Error in date—should be 9th ultimo.

as a witness in the case of the United States against Cyrus Hulbard, for forgeries, &c. The prospective importance of certain engagements to be entered into between the United States and individuals, to furnish provisions for the public service, has induced this communication.

It is probably well known to you, sir, that the Bank of Muskingum, at this place, through the defalcations of a faithless Cashier, and the overdrawing of a few individuals, has been deprived of the use of about sixty thousand dollars *cash*, and has, therefore, been unable to redeem its notes in specie, as it otherwise would have been, with a promptitude equal to any bank in the State of Ohio. Individuals, however, have almost universally been satisfied in their claims, and the paper of the bank has never suffered a depreciation in this quarter below that of other current banks of the State. This state of things has been brought about by the exertions and determined course of the Directors and principal stockholders, and none are entitled to more credit in preserving the solvency of the institution than Ebenezer Buckingham, jr., the President, whose extensive private means have been liberally used to sustain the bank, so far as possible. In the meantime the bank became debtor to the United States to the amount of some $30,000 or $40,000, thirty thousand of which have been lately deposited in the Muskingum Bank, and receipted for to W. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, as Agent for the Treasury. The anxiety which has been felt by the Directors generally to pay the debt due the United States promptly, and a knowledge of the difficulty and delay (through scarcity of money and pressure of the times) in collecting the debts of the bank, although abundance of produce is to spare in this region, has induced E. Buckingham, jr., & Co. to offer proposals for furnishing provisions at St. Louis, (or other points on the Mississippi,) agreeably to the notice from the Department of the Commissary General, recently published. Specific proposals have been made by that firm, and others are and will be again offered, (in case of competition,) whereby the contract will be filled on *as low terms as any that may be offered*, (to the extent of the debt due the United States at least,) even if it should be *at a loss*. This offer is made with a knowledge and concurrence of the Directors of the bank, and it is the best evidence of their sincerity and earnest desire to liquidate the debt. In this view the contract would be to us important if it can be had on tolerable terms; the country abounding with the necessary produce, and which could be procured when money cannot; and in a hope that the honorable Secretary could aid in affording the means of payment through such contract, I have thus addressed him. It is further understood and apprehended that some individuals of this place, who, from peculiar circumstances and personal motives, are hostile to the institution, are about to apply for the above or a similar contract, with a view of receiving the claim on this bank in payment from the Treasury, and then oppress the Directors and stockholders, (under laws of this State,) by enforcing payment in specie. This is a state of things much to be deprecated by us. We hope, among other evils, not to suffer those of revenge, or the gripe of avaricious speculators.

I myself am unfortunately a Director of this unlucky bank, and have not deserted my post in the adversity of the institution, though unprofitable as well as unpopular. Making a virtue of necessity, I have, in common with others, lent my aid to an *honest* closing of the concern, (which has always been respectable,) so far as bankers can lay claim to the character of honesty. I have never been a friend to the banking system, as carried on generally in the United States, but have always viewed it as fraught with much evil consequences. I have observed with entire satisfaction the measures and exertions of the Treasury Department to restore the currency of the Union to something substantial. I have, with equal regret, seen partial attempts to render the honorable Treasurer culpable for the apparent assumptions of power and irregularity of proceedings by the Bank of the United States, for which it is supposed he has a predilection. We, however, believe that the utmost liberality will be extended to our institution, consistent with public duty, and more especially because we have been unfortunate. But for this, we should never have asked a favor. We were among the first to resume specie payments, at the request of the Treasury, and should probably have been the last to decline payments had we not been despoiled of our funds in an unexpected and extraordinary manner.

A contract with E. Buckingham, jr., & Co., with the aid and countenance of the bank, will be faithfully performed. It will serve the public interest, and relieve us from any further apprehensions or embarrassments in relation to the debts of the institution, which will be so reduced as to enable us shortly to surrender up our charter and close the accounts of the institution without much delay.

If the honorable Secretary can consistently aid, in any degree, the furtherance of these views, through the connexion of the Treasury with the contracting Department, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged. A line on the subject, when convenient, would be gladly received and held in the utmost confidence.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I am, sir, yours, &c.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Reference for character of E. Buckingham, jr., or myself, may be had through R. J. Meigs, Postmaster General, or the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, Senator from Ohio.

Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama, *September* 21, 1819.

Sir: Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been duly received.

The most of the public deposits having been made in the notes of the banks of North and South Carolina and Georgia, it would be more convenient for this bank to pay the first of the drafts you mentioned, say the one for $205,000, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, and we will take care to forward the amount in notes on the banks of those States to Savannah in time to meet the draft.

I will lay your letter before the Board of Directors at their next meeting, and write you as to the second draft by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September* 21, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant reached me by the last evening's mail. Josias Thompson drew on me yesterday morning for five hundred dollars, being the amount of his balance on the books of the bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VINCENNES, STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *September* 22, 1819.

SIR: Your letter, informing us of the intention of the Treasurer of the United States drawing on this bank in favor of the Bank of the United States, has been received. From our present situation it will be most convenient to deposit at Washington city, District of Columbia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *September* 29, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 9th instant, in which it is stated that "$70,000 of the notes of the banks of the State of Tennessee have been deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Bank of Missouri, which that bank has proposed to deposit in the office of the United States Bank at Louisville, Kentucky;" and proposing "that as soon as the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, comprehended within the before mentioned sum, is ascertained, to issue, through the Treasurer of the United States, a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for the amount in favor of the State Bank, where the same shall remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, and to be disbursed by the bank upon those drafts."

In answer to this proposition I have to state that this bank will accede to it, and that, as soon as the draft of the Treasurer in favor of this bank upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville is received, the Treasurer of the United States shall receive a credit upon the books of this bank for its amount.

It is not expected, however, that the draft will be for a larger sum than is equal to the amount of the notes *of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches*, which may be comprehended within the above mentioned sum of $70,000.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *September* 29, 1819.

SIR: I had the honor of receiving on the 25th instant your letter of the 9th, and laid it before the Directors at their ensuing meeting on the 27th.

I am instructed to return you the thanks of the Board for the attention you have been good enough to pay to their interests in your correspondence with the Bank of Missouri. At two different periods subsequent to the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Missouri, by its Cashier, called on this institution with paper to be exchanged for specie, to an amount, it is believed, of $30,000 to $40,000 each time; the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches then in circulation amounted to thrice the sum in circulation at present; and it was not thought probable that, with such a reduction of our paper, the operation of the same causes should have thrown into the hands of that bank a sum so much larger than they had received, when it was so much more abundant.

The Directors would gladly accept your offer of a check on the Bank of Missouri for the amount of their paper in that institution, if the earliest remittances they think they will be able to effect to the places you mention could be made to meet your views. No remittance can at present be made to the eastern cities but by the transmission of specie; five and six per cent. have been offered for good bills, but they cannot be procured to any considerable amount on any terms. Bills, indeed, might be purchased either on the eastern cities or New Orleans, but not such as are drawn for funds already at the disposal of the drawer in these places, and the Directors cannot rely on any other. So much of the produce of this country as is intended for a foreign market must necessarily find its way to New Orleans during the ensuing winter and spring; and a large proportion of it must be sold, for the necessities of its owners will not admit of much delay. The Directors are of opinion they can avail themselves of these shipments to effect remittances to New Orleans in six and nine months; if they were to promise them at an earlier day the numerous accidents to which the trade from hence to New Orleans is exposed might subject both them and the Government to a disappointment. Should remittance to the branch of the United States Bank at New Orleans, therefore, of one-half the deposit in six and of the other half in nine months be early enough to meet the views of the Treasury, the Directors of this institution will cheerfully undertake it.

I have alluded only to that mode of payment which the Directors think they will be able to effect with certainty within a definite time. The amount they may have it in their power to settle with either of the United States Branch Banks in this country is uncertain. It is probable, however, that a considerable

proportion of the deposit may be thus discharged before the first installment is payable in New Orleans. If the Directors have the means they would wish to retain the power of discharging the whole or any portion of their debt in this manner; and if a part of it only can be thus paid, to remit the remainder to New Orleans as before mentioned.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *October* 1, 1819.

Sir: Inclosed you have a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, for the month ending yesterday.

I forward herewith, agreeably to the request contained in your public notice of the 23d of July last, the state and condition of this bank at the three following periods, to wit: September 30, 1813; September 30, 1815; and September 30, 1819. The remarkable exchange against the western country has produced a corresponding change in the items of "*money of depositors,*" as you will readily perceive. This bank cannot receive from merchants western bank notes on deposit, and the merchants will not give to the banks their eastern funds; it follows that partial deposits will rarely be made.

I transmit also a list of the debtors of the bank on the 30th ultimo. The Receiver of Public Money at this place deposited yesterday, as you will perceive by the account current forwarded, $14,336, being the only deposit offered by him since June; in addition to this sum he offered to make a special deposit of bank notes, which I did not examine. Referring to the terms of the late arrangement with the Treasury, and particularly to your letter of the 10th of June last, on the subject of special deposits, I was compelled to reject this deposit, and flatter myself that you will justify my refusal. It is the only instance in which he has ever made such a proposition since you gave him orders to make his deposits here. Having on the 31st of March furnished him with a list of moneys (under the arrangement) which would be received to the credit of the Treasurer as cash, I was at a loss to account for his receiving this money not upon the list furnished him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, *October* 2, 1819.

Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that arrangements will be made to pay the draft of $105,000, mentioned in yours of the 20th of August, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*
By F. H. GAINES.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, *October* 11, 1819.

Sir: We are setting out an express with the funds necessary to meet the drafts at the office of the United States Bank at Savannah, and, excepting accidents, they will reach that place in due time. I have apprised the President of that office by letter of this date.

I hope your remarks in relation to our course of policy in regard to discounts will have a very favorable effect on our Board. It has been our constant effort, for some time, to contract the proportion of discounts by making no new loans and calling in as fast as the state of the currency will admit. But so effectually have the Land Offices absorbed all the moneys in circulation that it is now found difficult for the most solvent to make even moderate installments of their debts in bank; and very few payments are making now for lands, as returns will show. The best calculation we can make for restoring the currency, which has been thus absorbed from circulation, is by the shipment of the cotton crops and other salable produce. I am very much pleased with the general disposition to make shipments and deposit the proceeds in New York, &c., to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in behalf of the Tombeckbe Bank.

This will require some delay, but I have no doubt that, as soon as the article can be prepared and shipped, a sufficient amount will be deposited in New York to relieve this community, and reinstate this institution in the safest situation. Indeed there is nothing that can injure it but a pressure in the calls of the Government; and these calls, if a portion of them can be met in the channel mentioned, would be all we could even wish.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, *Cincinnati, October* 16, 1819.

Sir: An answer to your favor of the 17th August has been delayed under an expectation that, before this time, I should have been able to attend to the business of the bank, and that its affairs would have

settled down into some course which would have enabled me to state with certainty the mode contemplated by the bank for the payment of the public deposit, but I can do neither.

The bank has no means but from the collection of its debts; and the only debtors from whom there is any prospect of obtaining funds for that purpose are the Johnsons and their associates.

It would be desirable if those gentlemen would make an arrangement with you; the Directors have proposed it, and I have no doubt of their consenting if they have the means. Other claims the bank has, but it is not possible to collect them in anything, not even in western notes.

The operations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank have been so checked, I might almost say destroyed, by its failure in the arrangements with you, that it will require some time to bring it into credit again.

Borrowers from the United States Branch Bank here have to pay from 40 to 50 per cent. for money receivable by it in payment of discounts.

Should it be in my power to communicate anything more satisfactory upon this subject I will do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, *October* 16, 1819.

Sir: Your two letters of the 22d September last, addressed to the President of this bank, have been received, and I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that the discounts which have been made since the receipt of your letter of the 9th July have been but few, and those upon stock security, except in one instance to a small amount, and that no discount whatever has been made upon real security. The stock of this bank is considerably above par and must continue so, because, by a law of the Alabama Territory, passed since the incorporation of the bank, the stock which had not been taken up must be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and, by a resolution of the Board, it cannot come into market unless it commands a premium. It is, however, the intention of the Directors to call in a considerable portion of the debts due to the bank as early as possible, and to allow no discount whatever upon personal or real security; and not even upon stock security whereby any money can be drawn from the bank. Many of the loans made by the bank have been to cotton planters, and it is believed that many of the debts due from this class of citizens will be paid by shipments of cotton to New York, the proceeds of which will be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch Bank at that place. If it should be found to be necessary to make small discounts, to enable the debtors of this bank to ship their cotton to New York, it is hoped that such loans would not be deemed by you imprudent, nor a departure from the determination of the Directors to call in their debts as early as practicable. The whole amount of North Carolina notes holden by the bank at this time is $18,593, of which amount it is believed that $15,311 were received on account of the Treasury of the United States.

It is believed that $11,961, which were in the bank on the 30th July last, were received on account of the Treasury, because for some time previously no notes had been received by this bank upon renewals except its own; and $3,350 were received on the 6th of September last from the Receiver at Cahawba, and probably were taken by him previously to the refusal of the North Carolina Bank to pay specie.

This bank has employed an agent to carry $15,311 of the North Carolina notes, at present holden by it, to Raleigh, with instructions to deposit them in the State Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to transmit to you the certificate of deposit.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President pro. tem.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, *October* 23, 1819.

Sir: It would be desirable to obtain, in favor of this bank, a similar arrangement in relation to the Tennessee notes deposited here for the Government, to that which was made in regard to such deposits in the North Carolina notes. I have written to the Presidents of the banks there for information of the most convenient mode of making such exchange as will suit the Treasury; answers have not yet been received. It is believed that as the sums on those banks are small, it may be convenient for them to meet such drafts as the Government would wish to issue to the amounts.

The amount of Tennessee notes now in the bank is as follows: State Bank of Tennessee, $7,060; Nashville Bank, $4,160; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, $9 55, and a trifling amount of Fayetteville notes.

It is true that several small sums have been received by this bank, in its own dealings, in Tennessee notes, the amount of which, in the whole, was very inconsiderable. It is also certain that a much larger amount than the above in notes of those banks have been on deposit by the Receivers for the Treasury. On the 29th of April, $22,330 in Tennessee notes were in deposit, nearly all by the Receivers of Public Moneys here and at Cahawba; all of which amount, excepting the several sums first above stated, we have succeeded in passing away. It is found to be difficult, without great loss, to exchange the Tennessee notes now on hand.

Any aid in this particular which you can afford us will be thankfully received.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *November* 19, 1819.

SIR: The requisite sum of money to meet the first draft of the Treasurer of the United States, at the Branch Bank at Savannah, was despatched by Dr. Buchannan in good time to have reached that place before the arrival of the draft, and the President of the Branch Bank advised thereof by letter.

We have received Dr. Buchannan's letter, dated Augusta, November 1, where he arrived sick two days previously, but was setting out thence to Savannah with the funds. To my surprise, I this day received the letter of the Cashier of the bank, notifying of the protest of the draft, dated November 3.

It is presumed the arrival of the funds so shortly after the protest will prevent the demand of any additional damages or interest, especially as the detention was by the Doctor's accidental indisposition, and as I had previously given notice by letter of the funds being under way. I will thank you to make the necessary explanation to the Cashier of the United States Bank, or any other person affected by the protest.

Indeed, under all circumstances, I can hardly find a reason for the hasty procedure of the Branch Bank.

We have been despatching Colonel Alston (who is setting out to South Carolina) with the funds to meet the second draft. I hope he will be more fortunate, and save us the unpleasant result of a *protest*.

Should, however, any casualty prevent the arrival of Colonel Alston with the funds in time, and a second protest ensue, you will please also to favor us with your friendly explanations.

Such is the distance and liability to accident, that I hope a short detention beyond the time will not be considered an unpardonable failure.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *Alabama, November* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your letter dated the 19th ultimo was only received on the 23d instant. The Washington post-mark is dated November 1. I have delayed the answer a few days to obtain the advice of the Board of Directors. Owing to the shortness of notice, occasioned in part by the detention of your letter in the Washington post office, arrangements cannot, with sufficient certainty, be made for meeting the proposed draft at any of the branches of the United States Bank at so early a day, and it is hoped that will you not consider unreasonable a request to postpone the time thirty days.

It is believed that shipment of cotton to a considerable amount will be made to the northward during the winter, which is the only convenient mode of transmitting the public funds in that direction. But this will necessarily occupy much longer time than appears will answer the wishes of the Treasury.

To meet drafts for the public deposits at an earlier period arrangements could, with more convenience to this bank, and infinitely more despatch, be made for depositing at the Branch Bank, New Orleans, than any other. But as this last place is not mentioned in your letter, it may be most acceptable to you that a portion of the amount, at least, should be advanced at one of the Atlantic banks. I am instructed to state that, if it be agreeable to you, funds will be placed at Savannah to meet half the amount, say $50,000, and the other half at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *December* 4, 1819.

SIR: Having made this institution a depository of public moneys, it is due to you to be furnished with an explanation of facts, which call in question the disposition of its managers to comply with its engagements, or which go to affect the credit of the bank. Of such character is the suit now pending for the recovery of a sum of money by the Office of the Bank of the United States.

Since the establishment of the office it has been a subject of complaint, not only by those interested in the Bank of Chillicothe, but by the citizens generally, that they should return for payment all the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe, accumulated by means of an extensive exchange business, and the public deposits, when they were issuing freely the notes of other State banks. It was alleged that they were banking for the benefit of those sections of the State, the notes of whose banks were thus kept in circulation by them; that the return of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe, compelling a reduction of its accommodations, produced a pressure here which might and ought, in justice to the place, to have been avoided. On the part of the office, it was answered that the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe could be cashed without expense; whereas to convert the notes of those distant banks would be attended with both risk and expense. This illiberal doctrine was met, on the part of the Bank of Chillicothe, by a proposition to assume a part of the burden, which resulted in an arrangement, in August, 1818, embracing the following principles, viz:

1. The office to issue the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe upon their discounts.

2. Should the amount of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe received by the office be less than were required for their issues, the Bank of Chillicothe to make up the deficiency, receiving in exchange the notes of other banks of this State received by the office through the Land Offices.

3. Should the office receive a larger amount of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe than they could thus circulate, the Bank of Chillicothe to pay interest on any balance exceeding $20,000.

4. The office to receive, in payment of balances due from the Bank of Chillicothe, funds in any of the offices of the Bank of the United States.

After two exchanges had taken place under this arrangement, the office refused to continue it unless the Bank of Chillicothe were to furnish its notes *for all their issues*, receiving in exchange the notes of other State banks, and consequently receive on interest all of its notes which should accumulate in the office.

This modification was not agreed to, and they ceased to issue our notes. In March, 1819, the office gave notice that *interest on the whole balance* would be required from that time. It may be remarked here that the Bank of Chillicothe had, prior to this arrangement, refused to pay interest, preferring to redeem its notes as they were presented.

After repeated refusals to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices in payment, on verbal applications, the dates of which are not recollected, a note was addressed to the Cashier of the office, on the 3d of May, 1819, in which it is inquired "whether Philadelphia or Baltimore funds and notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices will be received from the Bank of Chillicothe in payment?" and answered as follows: "In answer to your note of this date, I have to inform you that notes of this branch, and, of course, of Philadelphia funds, will be received in payment."

You will thus discover that in the inducements to open an interest account with the office held up in August, 1818, were:

1. The circulation of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe as far as practicable.
2. Suffering a balance of $20,000 to remain without interest; and
3. The receipt of notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices in payment. And that they were receded from by the office, the first in September, the second in March, 1819, and the third in May, 1819; the latter leaving us no alternative but payment in specie or Philadelphia funds, (Philadelphia funds—by which term, notes of banks there are not embraced, are generally more valuable here than specie,) subject to a charge on the 1st July, 1819, of $1,424 39 for interest; which, but for the arrangement of August, 1818, would have been avoided by the redemption of the notes as they were presented.

To resist wrong, even though we should be the gainers by submission, is perhaps an almost universal principle. If we do not claim exemption from the operation of this principle we may be considered as having, to a degree, overcome it in making the following proposition, which was submitted to the office on the 8th July, 1819, and by them rejected:

The balance was then		$45,702 60
Subject to a charge for interest of		1,424 39
		47,126 99
Which we proposed to pay with specie, in hand, $10,000, say	$10,126 99	
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, in hand	7,000 00	
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, eastern funds, or specie, in thirty days, with interest	10,000 00	
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, eastern funds, or specie, in six months, without interest	20,000 00	
		47,126 99

That we should pay our notes as they were presented by the office was our positive determination, and that we should have paid off the balance long since if the office had adhered to the fourth stipulation in the agreement is no less certain. It would seem, therefore, to follow that they have wronged us to the amount of the interest, by holding up inducements to open an interest account by which they have refused to be governed.

We were induced, however, by the large interest we have in the Bank of the United States, and by a sincere desire to avoid any collision with the office, which must result in the injury of both, to make the proposition of July last; and, in the same spirit, we are now making overtures to the mother bank to pay the balance as it was in July, with specie, without any further charge of interest.

The confidence which you have reposed in this institution, and which I trust it will ever merit, has induced me to trespass thus far upon your time.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, *December* 16, 1819.

Sir: I have just received a letter from Mr. I. Hunter, Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, inclosing a copy of your draft, No. 9627, dated October 19, drawn on me for twenty-eight thousand dollars, which was protested for want of funds in that institution. I presume you made this draft in consequence of your Department having been informed that sum was remitted to Savannah in September last, which sum was remitted and placed to the credit of the Treasury, and not to my credit.

With much respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

E. RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Hon. Thos. T. Tucker, *Treasurer of the United States.*

Nashville Bank, *December* 25, 1819.

Sir: Your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing duplicate of one addressed to the Cashier of this bank, has been received and laid before the Directors.

In reply, I am instructed to say that, although this bank has suspended the payment of specie, it feels itself perfectly competent to the redemption of its notes; and if the sum you mention as in possession of the Treasury of the United States should be deposited here, that our best endeavors will be used

either to furnish such funds as may meet the wishes of the Treasury, or place the amount in such bank as may be designated by you.

As the time is drawing nigh when considerable sums must necessarily be disbursed in this State in the payment of pensions, I would beg leave to suggest whether the sums mentioned in your letter could not be thus appropriated, or at least a part thereof.

Should you desire the amount to be deposited in any branch of the United States Bank, we would prefer that of New Orleans, as the produce of this country shipped to that place will enable us to procure drafts; or if you will designate any bank in *this* State more solvent than the Nashville Bank, we will deposit the amount in such bank in as short a time as possible after the deposit is made here to your credit.

If either of the arrangements above proposed should not be satisfactory, we would be pleased that you should point out some distinct plan by which the claim may be adjusted, whilst I assure you of the perfect willingness of this bank to adopt it if in its power.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN CANTRELL, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, *January* 7, 1820.

Sir: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the month of December, 1819; also a statement showing the situation of this institution on the 31st of the same month.

In addition to the moneys heretofore receivable in the Land Office at this place, the Receiver has been instructed to receive the notes of the following banks, to wit: the Bank of the State of South Carolina and the State banks of South Carolina and Georgia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Secretary of the Treasury *of the United States.*

Bank of Kentucky, *January* 13, 1820.

Sir: I am instructed by the Directors of this bank to inform you of their order to suspend the payment of specie and of the circumstances that have led to it.

The distress of the country, which has been attributed, and is, no doubt, in part produced by the scarcity of a circulating medium, has given birth to various plans for its relief. The opinion which appears to have been most prevalent on this subject was, that the Bank of Kentucky should suspend its payments and issue a sufficient amount of its paper to answer the demands of the community. This opinion, however ill founded, has had its influence on the minds of our legislators. On the meeting of the General Assembly a motion was introduced to recommend to the bank a suspension of its specie payments, and similar motions are still depending in each branch of that body. It was known that the Directors were averse to the measure, for the question had been before them and was rejected. It was, perhaps, hoped that these resolutions would excite alarm, so as ultimately to render necessary the step they contemplated; but this effect had not been produced at the period assigned by law for the annual election of Directors by the stockholders. Considerable sums, indeed, had been drawn from the institution, but its paper is so much dispersed over the western country that a good deal of time would be necessary to bring forward an amount large enough to drain the vaults of the bank. The stockholders, at their meeting on the first Monday of this month, seemed to be governed by the same views with the Legislature. They determined to pronounce on the expediency of suspending the payment of specie, and a majority of those voting on the occasion decided that it was expedient. The Board did not think it proper to resist the desire of the proprietors of the institution, of the individual stockholders thus expressed, and of the Legislature whose wishes were obvious. They therefore directed that a suspension of specie payments should immediately take place. I inclose a statement of the situation of this bank and of its branches—of this bank of the 31st, and of the branches of the 15th ultimo. No change of any consequence in the relative situation of the bank and its branches has taken place in the interval.

You are entitled to this view of the conduct and motives of the Board, and of the situation of the institution, by the confidence you have reposed in it, and the good offices it has more than once experienced from you.

I am further authorized to assure you that the deposit of the Government of the United States in the Louisville Branch shall be discharged at an earlier period than you would probably have assigned for that purpose if the bank had continued to pay specie.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, *Madison, January* 14, 1820.

Sir: I am instructed by the President and Directors of this institution to state that they will engage to receive the public deposits from such Land Offices in this State as may be thought proper, and act

generally as the Agents of the Treasury Department, upon such principles as may be considered equitable. For information relative to the standing of the institution, and the local situation of this place, you are referred to the report forwarded to your Department on the 30th September last, and to the honorable Wm. Hendricks, now in Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *January* 17, 1820.

SIR: The funds of the United States deposited in this bank consist of the notes of the banks in Alabama and the adjoining States which pay specie for their bills when presented, and are readily received by the Bank of the United States in payment of Treasury drafts drawn in favor of that institution, and in this State answer all the purposes of a circulating medium as well as gold and silver. Yet upon all the Treasury drafts drawn in favor of the persons engaged in the public works at Mobile Point, which have been presented for payment, gold or silver has been demanded. These drafts have been presented by persons from Mobile other than the original holders, and must have been procured by them either for the purpose of speculating upon specie, or with a view of drawing from this bank, by means of the Government drafts, large quantities of gold and silver, to build up a bank in Mobile which has little more than a nominal existence. The Territorial Legislature authorized the establishment of a bank in Mobile, to which about seventy thousand dollars were subscribed, one-eighth of which was paid in specie, amounting to a little more than $8,000. With a part of the eighth which was paid an agent was sent to one of the northern cities during the last summer to procure the materials to carry the bank into operation. In his absence, during the calamitous sickness which afflicted Mobile, when there was not in the place a sufficient force to protect either public or private property, it is generally understood that the house in which the residue of the eighth was deposited was forcibly entered, and nearly the whole of it taken away. Notwithstanding this, the Bank of Mobile has gone into operation, when it is evident that it can have very little specie, except such as it may have drawn from this bank in a few weeks by means of Government drafts. Public rumor says that Colonel Hawkins has a draft upon this bank to the amount of $80,000, and that the nominal bank at Mobile will procure it for the purpose of drawing that amount of specie from this bank. It must be evident that the Mobile bank has nothing to give for such a draft, and that if it were to issue its notes to that amount it would not have the means of redeeming them at the time of issue, and never would have, unless it could procure that amount of specie from this bank. I am convinced that the Government will not tolerate a speculation in the public funds for individual gain, nor permit its drafts to be used for the annoyance of an institution which has been established and conducted for the good of the community, without some public benefit. It is not believed that the agents of Government have participated in the designs of those who have procured their drafts or have shared any of their gains; but their incaution is injurious to this bank, without promoting the public interest.

This bank has paid at Savannah the two drafts drawn upon it in favor of the United States Bank, and will pay the third at the times and places specified in the Cashier's letter to you of the 30th November, and have paid all the drafts which have been presented here, except one for five thousand dollars, for which none of the funds of the Government deposited in this bank would be received by the person who procured it for some of the purposes specified above.

This bank will continue to pay promptly any draft drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, and will not hesitate to give specie where it is to be applied to the use of the Government. But it is hoped that the agents at Mobile Point will be instructed to receive, in payment of such drafts, such money as may be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, is receivable in the Bank of the United States, and is current through this State. Few banks have more specie in proportion to their capital than this, and none will make greater exertions to meet the just expectations of the Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *January* 21, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th December, and in reply thereto have been instructed by the Board of Directors to say that arrangements are making to meet the draft of $100,000, payable at Savannah, without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February* 7, 1820.

SIR: Inclosed is your account with this institution during last month. I would wish to know whether it is most probable that the Government deposits in this bank will be disbursed in the western country, or that the bank will be ordered to make deposits at New Orleans, &c. My reason for making the above inquiry is, that the bank is now creating a fund at New Orleans for no other purpose than that of the Government; in which, if it should succeed to a considerable amount, and the Government were then to draw drafts payable here for the amount of its deposits, it might be dangerous to the bank, or, at

least, difficult for it to meet them. I would much rather pay drafts here than to make deposits either at New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Washington, as there is but little paper currency circulating in this country that is at par in those cities, and the expense, risk, &c., of transporting specie so great a distance would be very considerable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

TREASURER *of the United States.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February* 7, 1820.

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month; also the Treasurer's account during the same month. The Bank of Kentucky has been stricken from the list of moneys receivable in the Land Office, having refused to redeem its notes with specie.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March* 6, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of the Bank of Steubenville on the 1st instant.

Specie and foreign bills having been demanded and paid for the last two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to $20,122, (and I may say, indeed, with respect to his former drafts generally,) a corresponding reduction will be seen in the amount of those two items on hand, produced by that event and the recurrence of bills in circulation, which are considerably reduced since the 1st ultimo.

By referring to the preceding accounts current you will find that the Receiver at this place has made no deposit since the 30th of last November until the 29th ultimo, (a space of three months,) when he deposited $11,450 98, a sum by no means corresponding with the returns of the Register for December, January, and February, and much less so as respects foreign bills and specie, viz:

Returned by the Register, deducting payments at the Treasury	$15,103 73
Deposited by Receiver	11,450 98
Difference	3,652 75
Foreign bills returned by Register	$1,625 00
Foreign bills deposited by Receiver	455 00
Difference	1,170 00
Specie returned by Register	$4,085 84
Specie deposited by Receiver	3,421 98
Difference	663 86

I mention the subject (at all times delicate) with great diffidence, because I am fully aware of the important matters which at this moment command your attention; but if the views of this subordinate officer (which I will not pretend to say is the case) are not in accordance with those of the Secretary of the Treasury, the best intentions of the latter might be defeated; for should the Treasurer draw upon this institution for one dollar beyond its capacity to pay, although the Receiver here might have in his possession five or twenty thousand dollars of the public money, yet would the present arrangement, so calculated to conciliate and relieve the debtors to the Government for land, be destroyed; * * * or a neighboring bank may close its vaults to-day, which had drawn from me yesterday ten thousand dollars in specie, when, by making his deposits seasonably, I might have paid the bank its own paper, now worthless in his hands, but which, although he has thus withheld it, I am bound to receive on account of the Treasury.

This bank has ceased, in a great measure, to do any kind of business except for the Treasury, and is exclusively engaged in making collections in order to enable it to pay its debt to the Government, as well as at some future day to recommence, under more favorable auspices, the usual course of business; and considering the many and important manufactories (which I have had frequent occasion to mention to you) that it is endeavoring to sustain, there is no event that would be so seriously deprecated as that of breaking the present arrangement with the Treasury, which can scarcely happen if the Receiver here could be induced to make his deposits faithfully every week. In fine, it was not my design to call your attention to the *difference* in the *kinds* of money received and deposited, (for this may have happened from his retaining his commissions and that of the Register's in specie and foreign bills,) but rather to the difference in the amount *received* and the amount deposited; but more particularly to his *tardy manner* of depositing. Surely, living so immediately in the vicinity of the bank, it would add to his own security to deposit more frequently than once in three months. It is a little remarkable that the Receiver at Wooster, who lives eighty or ninety miles off, has made his deposits, generally speaking, semi-monthly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March* 21, 1820.

SIR: Agreeably to your request of the 2d instant, I hand you a list of notes left in my hands by Colonel Riddick, agent of the Bank of Missouri, amounting to $25,000. I have received the Treasurer's draft, No. 9860, on the Bank of Missouri for this amount, for which I have credited his account as special deposit, none of the notes being received here as cash.

Should a receipt which I gave Colonel Riddick for those notes be in the hands of the Treasurer, I should wish to have it returned.

By a law of our State, recently passed, it is made the duty of the Cashiers of banks whose notes are not redeemed with specie to endorse on each note the date of presentation, which will entitle the holder to interest from that time; or otherwise, to issue a certificate of deposit, bearing interest in like manner. I shall be pleased to receive your further instructions on this subject, as there is no prospect of their being paid on presentation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LIST OF NOTES DEPOSITED BY COLONEL RIDDICK, AGENT OF THE BANK OF MISSOURI, JANUARY 18, 1820.

Payment suspended.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	$11,845
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	8,661
Bank of Cincinnati	3,846
Muskingum Bank, at Zanesville	291
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe	350

Paying specie.

Bank of Marietta	4
Bank of Steubenville	3
	$25,000

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March* 30, 1820.

SIR: The Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati offered money, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, to be credited to the Treasurer of the United States as cash, on the 25th instant, the acceptance of which we were constrained to refuse. At an early stage of the arrangement for the receipt of the public deposits partial deposits were objected to, as may be seen by reference to Mr. James' letter to you of April 22, 1819, and your answer thereto of the 30th of the same month. In addition to the reasons which produced those objections is the circumstance that a considerable proportion of the notes now offered cannot be received without much loss; whereas had the deposits been rendered at the end of each month this would have been avoided.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April* 7, 1820.

SIR: You have herewith a copy of the account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the state of this institution, and a list of its debtors on the 1st instant.

I have expressed my entire readiness to the Receiver here to comply with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo, which I had the honor duly to receive, and have added that I would pursue any course whatever for the purpose of accommodation. He stated many difficulties, some of which, no doubt, are well founded, but promised very positively that he would deposit certainly every week, and on some occasions every day. It only remains for him to be faithful in the fulfilment of those pledges, and all will be right.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *April* 21, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to inform you that this bank has not succeeded in having moneys placed to its credit at New York to an amount sufficient to discharge the draft of $100,000. It will therefore be more convenient to make the payment at Savannah, and arrangements will accordingly be made to meet it there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *May* 2, 1820.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 5th ultimo, in which you direct what disposition shall be made of the special deposit of the Missouri Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. I forwarded the notes of the banks in Cincinnati by a gentleman going to that place, with instructions to deposit them, in the event of their not being paid, "to the credit of the Bank of Chillicothe, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." The Bank of Cincinnati issued such a certificate without hesitation; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank refused to issue any, and the Miami Exporting Company proposed issuing one directly to the Treasurer, without naming the Bank of Chillicothe. The agent having no instructions to that effect, of course refused to accept such an one. Since the receipt of this information, I have instructed the agent to present them to the banks for endorsement, and if they refuse, to deposit them for safe keeping in the Branch Bank until I can receive your further instructions. The exceptionable feature in the arrangement was adopted only in consequence of its appearing to be your wish, as we should have been equally well pleased to have had our agency terminate with the deposit of the money. I have endeavored to obtain for you a copy of the law on this subject, but find one cannot be obtained until the middle of the month. I inclose duplicates of the certificates issued by the Bank of Cincinnati and the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of this place. I forwarded the notes of the Muskingum Bank a few days since, and have not yet had a return.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *May* 3, 1820.

SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of the Cashier of this Bank, upon the Cashier of the Missouri Bank, for forty thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars, payable at Louisville at sight, in notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches, dated the 6th of March last, was sent on to Louisville by a special messenger under a full belief that the funds for its payment was at that place, and that no difficulty or delay would take place, as the Missouri Bank had been some time before advised of the arrangement; but no agent from that bank or person authorized to pay the draft could be found. The draft was therefore protested and brought back.

We have been very much disappointed in our arrangements upon this subject, and rely upon your seeing that what is just shall be done to this bank.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President of Bank.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May* 8, 1820.

DEAR SIR: Mr. William Neil, the bearer hereof, proceeds to Washington city, in order to ascertain whether an arrangement can be made with you for the deposit of the money arising from the sales of public lands at Delaware and Piqua Land Offices in the "Franklin Bank of Columbus." The contiguity of those offices, and especially the Delaware Land Office, to that bank, would render it much more safe and convenient for the Receivers of Public Moneys to deposit at that place than to go to Chillicothe for that purpose. It would likewise be much more convenient for the Treasurer of Ohio to draw the amount of the three per cent. fund from that bank than from a distant bank.

From a knowledge I have of the bank, I believe it is sufficiently good and responsible to redeem their notes in specie, and also to continue to support their credit. The reasons why said bank has not heretofore done so can be explained to you by Mr. Neil, who is the Cashier of said bank, who will, I presume, be able to give you every satisfaction which may be necessary.

The present Directors of that bank have acted with as much precaution and prudence as any other Directors in the State, some of whom are the wealthiest and most independent men in this part of the State, to wit: Messrs. John Kerr, Lucas Sullivant, Robert W. McCoy, Doctor Lincoln Goodale, besides many others, the principal men in the vicinity. Any arrangement you may make with Mr. Neil, on the part of the bank, I have no doubt will be honestly and faithfully complied with.

Accept, therefore, the respect with which I remain your most obedient servant,

RALPH OSBORN.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND, *May* 18, 1820.

SIR: The bearer Mr. William Neil, the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, will call upon you for the purpose of making an agreement on behalf of the bank with you, that the deposit of the moneys that may be received at the Delaware and Piqua Land Offices, in Ohio, shall be made in that institution. The directory of this bank are men of probity, honesty, and capacity, and I have no doubt that any agreement that may be made on behalf of the bank with you will be most faithfully fulfilled. Mr. Neil, the Cashier, is respectable and capable; you may be satisfied that anything he may state to you relative to the bank will be founded in great truth. I hope you may be disposed to grant to the institution the favor it solicits.

Respectfully, yours,

C. BUCHER.

MAY 11, 1820.

Should Mr. Crawford adopt the principle of giving the deposits of public moneys to any local bank of the western country, we would recommend the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, as one entitled to the fullest confidence. We are well acquainted with the reputation of that institution, and consider its solvency and good management as well ascertained as that of any bank in the western country. The President and many of its Directors and stockholders are men of wealth and integrity. In our opinion, the Treasury would be perfectly safe in depositing its funds in that institution.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.
JAMES NOBLE.

P. S. For the standing and reputation of this bank, I am authorized to refer you to General Taylor, of the Senate.

W. HENDRICKS.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *May* 12, 1820.

SIR: On the 3d* instant I inclosed duplicates of the certificates obtained for the deposit of a part of the special deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, made by the Missouri Bank, viz:

The Bank of Cincinnati, dated April 24		$3,846
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, dated April 28		350
I now hand you those from the Bank of Muskingum, dated May 2		291
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati, May 6		11,845
The notes of the Miami Exporting Company I caused to be deposited in the branch at Cincinnati for safe keeping, they still refusing to issue a certificate or endorse them		8,661
And I have credited the Treasurer as cash for the Marietta notes	4	
Steubenville	3	
	—	7
		25,000

The agent who presented the notes to the Miami Exporting Company sealed the packet in which they are contained, and endorsed thereon the date of presentation. I now inclose a copy of the law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *June* 3, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of the bank on the 1st instant.

The road commissioners, as you will see, have taken the greater part of our specie, having drawn within a month or so fifty-five thousand dollars. Instead of receiving the notes of the bank on Treasury drafts to be paid to the laborers on the road, they pay those men with store goods, and are compelled, therefore, to draw specie or eastern bills in order to furnish their stores.

This institution has certainly no claim to any continuation of your clemency, already extended beyond the expectations of the Board, but considering the few bills it has in circulation, and that it has placed one hundred thousand dollars in a train to be collected, if you could possibly forbear a little while until those collections begin to come in, the bank would then be in a situation not only to extend its usefulness to the manufacturing interests of this section of the country, but to meet the calls of the Treasury, even beyond the deposits, should it become necessary. The Directors not intending to make any dividend in July next, will have a surplus fund of ten thousand dollars and more to meet any charge of interest which you may deem just upon a final settlement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *June* 11, 1820.

SIR: In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, the receipt of their notes has been stopped at the Receivers' Offices at Zanesville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and this place.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *June* 26, 1820.

SIR: This bank having been informed by the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah that the notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia and the Planters' Bank in said State will not be received to

* Error in date; should be 2d.

the credit of the Treasury of the United States, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that this bank will prefer, hereafter, to receive the public moneys on special deposit, unless the bills of those banks can be received in payment of Treasury drafts.

I beg leave to refer you to a letter from Joseph Noble, Esq., a copy of which is inclosed, to show the credit to which those banks are entitled; and also to add, that the bills of those banks constitute almost entirely the circulating medium in this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Augusta, *June* 2, 1820.

Dear Sir: I returned here last evening from Savannah, at which place I arrived on the 29th ultimo, in eight days and a half after I left Governor Bibb's residence. On the day succeeding my arrival I waited on the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank and announced to him my business. He informed me the Bank would receive on general deposit the notes of all the South Carolina banks, but that it had ceased to receive the State, Planters', and Darien Bank notes, except on special deposit. After some conversation, in which I urged to him the propriety of receiving on general deposit the amount transmitted by the Tombeckbe Bank, he observed that he would submit it to the Directors and President, and requested me to call at 12 o'clock. In the meantime I consulted the Cashier of the State Bank to ascertain if that bank would give me such notes in exchange for its own as would be received on general deposit at the United States Branch. He informed me that it would not be convenient for the State Bank nor for the Planters' Bank to do so; but that the bank would find no difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement with the United States Bank whenever called upon.

You have been advised of the recent transactions between the United States Branch and the Georgia banks at Savannah; it will therefore be unnecessary for me to trouble you with any remarks on that subject. I called again at the United States Branch, and was informed by the President that the amount transmitted by the Tombeckbe Bank would be received as a special deposit, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. In the course of the afternoon the money was counted out in my presence, and the amount found to be correct. The receipt given to me by the Cashier specifies the banks and the respective sums received in their notes, the whole to be held subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, informed me that the State and Planters' Bank of Georgia were as solid as any in the country, and that they redeem their notes in specie when presented by individuals and other banks with which they usually have business. There appears to be no doubt that the Treasurer will receive the amount transmitted by your bank in discharge of the draft, and in that event Mr. Hunter will cancel the draft and transmit it to St. Stephen's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOBLE.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Steubenville, *July* 8, 1820.

Sir: I very improperly omitted to place the inclosed account current in my bundle forwarded to you yesterday. You will therefore please receive it herewith.

Since writing last, I received instructions from the Treasurer of this State to forward to him $10,000 in eastern bank notes, or specie, in part of the balance which he left, and I am apprehensive that he will persist in drawing the balance due to him in the same kind of funds, although it is evident that the notes of this institution will answer all the purposes of the State. I have replied that I will transmit by the first safe opportunity all the eastern paper which I may then have on hand, and I have little doubt that I shall, in a short time, close the account with him to his entire satisfaction.

I take the liberty to mention the circumstance, as an additional inducement to your forbearance; for, should the road contractors come upon me in their usual style, they would deprive me of the means of paying the Treasurer of the State.

I have just heard from indubitable authority that the trash or spurious currency which has so long infested the lower part of this State is rapidly disappearing, and that a specie or pure one will be immediately substituted; it would be doubly mortifying, therefore, at such a period, for this institution, considering that its straits are produced *alone* from the support it has given to domestic manufactures and its struggles to maintain a fair reputation, to set an example of suspending specie payments, which would, no doubt, be immediately followed by the banks in this section of the State, as well as a train of evils more readily imagined than mentioned. The banks in the State of Ohio have reached a crisis; there has been a general and just suspicion of their solvency; they may now be said (with two or three exceptions) *to be done;* their notes have now disappeared, and their places will be supplied by the notes of such banks only as are employed by the Treasury to receive the public moneys. These few will be left with time and means either to close (which is indeed most probable) their accounts, without ruining their debtors, or to continue their operations with reputation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, *July* 14, 1820.

Sir: Inclosed is the situation of this bank on the 30th of last month; also, the Treasurer's account during the same month. I expected to have forwarded to you a list of debtors to this bank, but owing to

some error that has crept into my accounts, I have not been able to make it out, but think it probable that I shall send it by the next mail. The Bank of the State of Georgia has been stricken from the *list of moneys receivable in the Land Office* at this place, and the Bank of Chillicothe (Ohio) added thereto.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

COLUMBUS, *July* 21, 1820.

SIR: Herewith is transmitted, for your information, the state of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, as presented to the Board of Directors at their last session.

Accompanying this communication you will also find a list of such banks the bills of which the Directors have determined at present to receive as cash, for and on account of the United States; the capital stock of the bank is so small that it requires much caution in the receipt of bank bills to avoid any loss to the institution, as the bank is not able to bear losses to any considerable amount. This you can very readily perceive by the statement inclosed.

The payment of specie commenced by the bank on the 29th of the last month. The credit of this institution is much better with the community than the Directors had anticipated, our specie capital within three weeks being only reduced 3,800 dollars; it was certainly expected to have more than doubled this amount.

Reports of an invidious nature are industriously circulated against this institution from a quarter which we think sufficiently respectable to require attention. Probably they may be designed to affect our standing in your estimation. We hope to be able to prove to you satisfactorily, in the course of business, that a correct and honorable course will be pursued by the Direction of the bank in all its transactions with the public as well as with individuals.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN KERR,
President of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

State of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, taken from the books, July 19, 1820.

Notes discounted	$64,418 00
Bank house and lot	4,325 00
Bank stock	10,350 00
Audited bills on State Treasury	2,019 00
Bills of exchange	819 00
Due to other banks	10,863 00
Notes of other banks on hand	323 00
Capital stock	50,785 00
Credit bills in circulation	23,187 00
Specie on hand	17,347 00
Deposits	12,962 00

There are other small items not necessary to mention at this time, as I do not intend this as a regular return to you, which I shall hereafter give, agreeable to engagement. This is only for the purpose more particularly described as per letter of this date to you from the President of this bank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *August* 1, 1820.

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Directors to request that drafts for the balance of the funds of the United States deposited in this bank may, during the summer and the ensuing autumn, be made payable in small sums within this State.

The refusal of the United States Bank to receive in payment of Treasury drafts most of the bank bills current in this State precludes the possibility of discharging in future those drafts at Savannah.

The public demands can be easily met within this State, and it is hoped with equal convenience to the Treasury.

It is the wish of this bank to place a part of the funds of the United States, by means of drafts, in the Branch Bank of the United States at New York, and if it should succeed in effecting this object it will immediately apprise you thereof. Though this bank could not, during the last winter, place sufficient funds in the city of New York to meet a Treasury draft of the usual amount, yet it succeeded so far as to protect its specie; and it is believed that during the ensuing fall and winter it will be more successful in transferring the public funds.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, August* 14, 1820.

SIR: The propositions submitted to the bank by your Department, dated the 7th of July, 1820, proposing to make it a depository of the public moneys received at Brookville, are accepted without

modification or alteration. The Cashier will furnish you with the state of the bank, the list of its debtors, and a list of the banks the notes of which will be received as cash.

For some time previous to the receipt of the propositions the bank had made a partial payment in specie, and in cases of necessity entire payments; but a full and entire payment was not announced until the 8th instant. We do not apprehend the least danger in the payment of specie upon our own funds, although we are aware that (almost) an entire redemption of our paper will have to be made. We shall not attempt to issue paper under the present situation of the country. We are not anxious to make loans; our first and main object is, to restore confidence and re-establish credit, which, in fact, appears to be almost entirely lost in the western country. The business of the Treasury and the management of the public moneys will be attended to with the greatest caution. Any advice or instructions that you may think necessary will at all times be received and strictly attended to.

I am, sir, with sentiments of esteem, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAUL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A list of the banks the notes of which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, will receive on deposit from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Brookville, and credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash:

Bank of the United States and its branches.

New York.—New York Bank, Manhattan Company, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America.

Philadelphia.—Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Mechanics' Bank of City and County, Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Bank, Bank of the Northern Liberties.

Baltimore.—Bank of Maryland, Bank of Baltimore.

District of Columbia.—Bank of Columbia, Union Bank of Georgetown, Patriotic Bank of Washington, Bank of Washington, Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Alexandria.

Virginia.—Bank of Virginia and branches, Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches.

Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, Indiana.

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Illinois.

Bank of Orleans, New Orleans.

Except notes for less than five dollars.

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, August* 18, 1820.

SIR: I have been instructed to forward to your Department the inclosed papers. On the 8th instant I was instructed to make a full and entire payment of the notes of this bank in specie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *August* 25, 1820.

SIR: Yours of the 7th ultimo was received during my absence from this place, which is the cause of the delay of an answer. We have been making every arrangement to transfer funds for the payment of the drafts drawn by the Treasurer for some time previous to your letter of the 7th ultimo, and should have been able in a short time to have made the transfer; but in consequence of the receipt of your letter, causing the public deposits to be withheld from this bank, and its paper to be refused in the Land Office, has put it out of the power of the bank to accede to the propositions proposed in your letter within the time limited therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *August* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have duly received yours of the 10th instant. As soon as the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia forwards the certificates referred to, your instructions shall be strictly complied with. In the meantime I shall write to the Cashiers of the Banks of Marietta and Canton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *September* 2, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the monthly statement of the affairs of this institution, and also its account current with the Treasury for the month of August.

Authorized by your letter of the 22d September last, this bank despatched an agent to Raleigh, who, on the 4th December, deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, $15,311. A duplicate of the Cashier's receipt was forwarded to the Treasury Department for the purpose of having a draft issued to enable this bank to charge the Treasury with the amount. I take the liberty to request that, if the Cashier's certificate of deposit has been received, you will direct the necessary drafts to be issued.

I have the honor, &c.,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September* 5, 1820.

SIR: The last two drafts given to Mr. Shriver, the superintendent of the road, (of $5,000 and $2,000,) were placed by him in the Bank of Wheeling, which compelled us to give specie instead of the notes of the bank. It would be much more favorable to this institution that Mr. Shriver should present the drafts directly to the bank, if he could be prevailed on so to do.

The Directors have resolved to make an attempt early in October to borrow from the Bank of the United States (it being presumed that no other eastern bank is in a condition to make such a loan) fifty or seventy thousand dollars, to be placed directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, payable in annual installments of ten thousand dollars, and thus have, with this view, instructed the Cashier to go on to Philadelphia. He will take Washington city in his way, for the purpose of conferring with you on the subject. In the meantime, if there are any measures which, in your opinion, ought to be taken to secure such a loan, you will greatly oblige me by suggesting them, as the Board are determined to make every exertion in their power to meet the wishes of the Treasury in November.

Should all other expedients fail, the proprietors of the woolen manufactory here, after giving you ample testimony of their capacity to meet their engagements, would give to the Treasurer their notes for fifty, sixty, or seventy thousand dollars, payable in the manner just before mentioned. By this plan, the amount beyond the standing deposit of fifty thousand now in bank would be placed on interest; and the installments and interests, as they become due, might answer the purpose, should you deem it expedient, of paying so much public debt to the Bank of the United States. And it would (and that is the motive here) place the Bank of Steubenville beyond the reach of difficulty, until it could collect its debts, and afford to the proprietors of the manufactory a very singular relief, by freeing them from the liability of being called upon every moment to pay up their debt to this institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September* 5, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Canton paid me this day, on account, (for the use of the Treasury,) $2,936 58, which, with eight or nine hundred dollars transmitted a short time since to the Bank of Columbia, almost closes the second installment due. He gives assurances, which I have reason to believe, that the debt will be honorably discharged before long, though not precisely upon the times agreed upon, in consequence of the difficulty of making collections. The second installment being now *almost* closed, I shall forbear, until I receive your further instructions, to place the certificate (which, by the by, is not received from the Bank of Columbia) in the hands of the District Attorney.

I have not, as yet, received any reply from the Bank of Marietta; if necessary, I will visit that place.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September* 14, 1820.

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month, also the Treasurer's account during the same month. The Receiver of Public Moneys at this place has been instructed to receive in payment for public lands the notes of the banks mentioned in your letter of the 1st of August, 1820, with the addition of the Bank of Edwardsville and this bank.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October* 5, 1820.

SIR: You have herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the state of this bank, and a list of its debtors on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has not, as yet, forwarded the vouchers against the banks of Marietta and Canton; as soon as they reach me, they shall be promptly attended to. I have not received

any reply from the Bank of Marietta to my letter on the subject of the debt, written immediately upon receiving your instructions. I have conversed with the Cashier of the Bank of Canton on the subject of the claim against that bank, and have good reason to believe that the payments will be substantially made, though not precisely at the periods stipulated.

Since making out the inclosed returns, a draft for fifteen thousand dollars has been presented (on the 3d instant) by the road contractors, and paid in the notes of this bank; and they have agreed to take the balance, which will be coming to them in November next, (they say $37,000,) in the same kind, except $5,000, which they will require in eastern funds or specie. They agreed to pursue this amicable course in consequence of the Directors having consented to loan them five thousand dollars, two of which to be paid out of the first Treasury drafts, and the balance in six or eight months. I mention the whole truth, because it will account for the increase of the discounts of the bank, which would not otherwise, on any consideration, appear, and because you may judge of the utter impossibility of saying *nay* to men who hold in their hands the means of destroying the reputation of the institution, which the Directors are so tenacious to preserve.

As soon as I hear of your arrival at Washington I shall leave home for the purpose of going to Philadelphia, with a view to borrow money, as heretofore stated, and will take your city in my way, in order to avail myself of your better judgment and opinions, as well as assistance, as far as you may deem proper to give them, on a subject so very delicate. I presume, however, the necessity of transmitting the fifty thousand dollars, in November, to the Treasury will now be unnecessary, as they have in part received it, and have consented to receive the balance here; and the necessity of borrowing will be somewhat lessened, and for the same reasons.

It would gratify me to be in possession of your views before I start, in order that I may come better prepared to succeed; because there is no sacrifice the Directors would not make, or practical expedient which they would not adopt, to save the bank until collections can be made by its attorneys, who have large claims placed in their hands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Nashville Bank, Pension Office, *October* 5, 1820.

Dear Sir: By this day's mail you will receive the abstract and vouchers for payment made to the revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensioners, for the quarter ending September 30, 1820.

I have to solicit of you to urge the propriety of an early remittance, as the funds are nearly exhausted, and I shall soon have to cease paying unless reimbursed. The payments made to half-pay pensioners out of the funds intended for the revolutionary, half-pay, and invalid pensioners, have been very great, and a large amount has yet to be paid. The Treasury Department stand overdrawn in the Nashville Bank about $1,500. The remittance of about $4,000, that was to have been made to this bank by the Tombeckbe Bank, to the credit of the Treasury Department of the United States, has never been received.

I should be much gratified if a transfer of about $4,000 could be made from the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, to this bank, which it owes and is paying interest for, and I see no earthly chance of the bank being able to get suitable funds to pay said Branch Bank. Your early attention to this will confer a favor on your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CANTRELL, *President, Pension Agent, &c.*

Bank of the State of Mississippi, *Natchez, October* 7, 1820.

Sir: Your communication of the 4th of September, through Mr. Dunbar, relative to the balance due Parke Walton, and the mode of preparing the account with the Treasury, has been received.

I have not heard the result of Mr. Dunbar's application to Mr. Walton, but should he not succeed in effecting a transfer, the funds now standing to the credit of the latter will be withheld until his accounts are settled to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department.

The balance now remains at $48,316, and besides a special deposit of Georgia notes of $8,115.

The next report of the Treasurer's account will conform to instructions.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Marietta, *October* 12, 1820.

Sir: The letter of Mr. Jones, of the Treasury Department, of date of August 10, has been received and would have been sooner answered but for the absence of most of the Directors and officers of the institution.

This bank commenced redeeming its paper when it had $150,000 in circulation; it has now, allowing none to have been lost during the thirteen years it done business, but eleven thousand five hundred to redeem. For two or three years past the institution has had but one single object in view, viz: to save its reputation; and this, too, at a time when the public confidence in paper was almost entirely destroyed, particularly in that of western banks. The want of confidence is increased by the failure of every bank that has sustained a reputation. Should we be pressed at this time for even the small sum that we owe

you, we should not be able to meet the little drafts that are constantly made on us for specie, or its equivalent. We have judgments for more than four times the *whole* amount that we could be called on for, but collections are almost out of the question.

Thus situated, we ask of you a little further indulgence again, assuring you that the balance shall be met from time to time as funds can be spared without destroying the credit of the institution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. HENDERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. It will be quite as agreable for us to make payment at Steubenville as at any other place.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have at length received the following from the Cashier of the Bank of Marietta, and presume that I ought to wait for your further instructions before I place the claim in question in the hands of the District Attorney.

"BANK OF MARIETTA, *October* 12, 1820.

"Yours of the 1st ultimo, on the subject of the obligation of this bank to the Bank of Columbia, has been received, and will be answered as soon as we hear from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I have written on that subject.

"I am, &c.,

"A. HENDERSON, *Cashier.*"

I shall start in a day or —— for the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, on the business heretofore mentioned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *November* 17, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours to the President, under date the 24th ultimo. The delay in making the deposit in the Nashville Bank has arisen from a misconception of the wishes of the Treasury. It was the impression of the Board that the arrangement was merely permissive, and that if they could make any disposition of the Tennessee money more advantageous to this bank they were at liberty to do so. Under this impression they disposed of the Tennessee money otherwise.

In the absence of the President, and a sufficient number of Directors not being at hand to form a Board, I have thought proper to offer this explanation, and to state that no time will be lost in making the transfer desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, November* 21, 1820.

SIR: I inclose a monthly abstract of this bank and a copy of the Treasurer's account. Mr. Walter has signified his wish to make a transfer of his balance to the Treasurer.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *December* 7, 1820.

SIR: Your favor, with its inclosure, has been duly received.

I was much surprised at the tenor of Gen. Coffee's letter. I feel no disposition of going into the details which produced it; but this I will say, in justice to this institution, that there never was any difficulty which ever came to my knowledge in the payment of any Treasury drafts on this bank; they have always been paid promptly, and will, so long as we have a dollar in our vaults, while we are in debt. Banks have enemies as well as individuals, when they cease to furnish men with as much money as they want, and when wanted.

The balance which is due to the Treasury the bank have adopted measures that will certainly secure the payment in the course of next spring or summer; nothing but the decrees of Heaven will prevent it. It is a course out of the common rule of banking, but we were compelled to adopt it, or fail in making payment of the debt due the United States, for there is no possibility of obtaining such funds here as would discharge the debt. We shall be able to pay the whole which is due in the course of the spring, if the produce of the country can possibly reach New Orleans.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *December* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 15th November, requesting that the excess over and above our permanent deposit should be transferred as soon as possible to some point designated in our agreement with the Treasury. New Orleans being the point most convenient to us, we have determined to make the deposit there; and as soon as our rivers are navigable we will have the whole amount transmitted without delay to the United States Branch at that place, and placed to the credit of the Treasury. We hope that it can be effected during the month of February, or perhaps sooner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL, *President.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, *Washington City.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, December* 17, 1820.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 25th ultimo, advising that you held two certificates of deposit made in this bank, by the Collector of 4th district of this State, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of four thousand three hundred dollars each, on the 3d August, 1815.

The books of this institution show but one deposit of this sum on that day; and from the manner in which Mr. Coburn made his deposits, there is no doubt but that one of the certificates was given through mistake. I have written to Mr. Coburn on this subject, and feel satisfied that he will not hesitate in correcting the error.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *December* 23, 1820.

SIR: The Attorney for the district of Ohio states that he will take charge of the several bundles of bank notes (left here by the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, on behalf of the Treasury,) on his return from Columbus, to which place he starts in a day or two. They are, with the receipts, agreeably to your instructions, ready for him.

I am still waiting your instructions with regard to the Bank of Marietta. It was stated to our agent (who went to Cincinnati with the draft which you gave me on the Receiver at that place) that the money could be paid if insisted upon; but having written to you, requiring further indulgence, they must decline doing anything until you should be heard from.

The Receiver at Cincinnati having still a considerable sum of money in his hands, this bank would incur the expense and risk of bringing it here, if you deem it proper to forward a draft, and you, perhaps, might as readily draw on me as upon that office. In the meantime the bank would have the advantage of the specie. Indeed, as there is no place of deposit now in Cincinnati, the Receiver might (owing to the facility which the steamboat navigation would give him) more readily make his deposits here than at Chillicothe or Columbus.

I am pretty well persuaded that I shall have to give John H. Ewing, the road contractor, specie for his final draft, to which he will be entitled in a short time, amounting to somewhere about ten thousand dollars. If perfectly convenient to you, and you have funds unemployed lying further west, perhaps it would be as well to send him to some other bank than this. I flatter myself, however, and believe that we can readily meet him, should you prefer drawing on me. The other contractors, Messrs. Kennedy and Miller, have agreed to take our notes for their claim, which will be twenty-four or twenty-five thousand dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *January* 5, 1821.

SIR: The Receivers of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have understood your instructions of the 1st August last as prohibiting the receipt of any other bank notes than those specified therein. Those in this State think the right still exists in the banks which are depositories of public moneys to authorize the receipt of the notes of any other specie-paying banks.

Should the latter construction be correct, it would obviate much inconvenience if those Receivers, and the banks in which they make their deposits, were notified of it.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January* 9, 1821.

SIR: I have some reasons to believe that you have not been regularly advised by the Cashiers of the several Offices of Deposit of the moneys which this bank has deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of

the United States. I thought it advisable to inform you of the amount and where it has been deposited myself.

Since the 3d of August there has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer, on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, $42,282 95, and at the Office at New Orleans $6,308 79; making the total sum, subject to the Treasury's drafts, of forty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-four cents.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, most respectfully,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Washington City.*

FRANKLIN BANK, *Columbus, January* 15, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you have Ralph Osborn's, Auditor of Ohio, draft on you for nine thousand eight hundred and two dollars and eighty-five cents, in favor of Samuel Sullivan, Treasurer of Ohio, and endorsed by him to me. The Treasurer of Ohio will, I expect, explain to you the reason of this transfer. Be pleased to have the Treasury of the United States draft for the amount transferred to me.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. NIEL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, January* 17, 1821.

DEAR SIR: I have been unsuccessful in getting Mr. Coburn to correct the error committed in giving him two sets of receipts for the payment of $4,300 on the 3d August, 1815.

Instead of making that inquiry into his business which must have shown the error, he *clings* to the receipts as sufficient vouchers, and tells me that the *affair is between him and the Treasury.*

I suppose it is only necessary for you to be advised that one set of these receipts was given by mistake for you to withhold the credit from your Collector. Yet I would thank you merely to recur to the monthly reports of the Treasurer's account sent you from hence, where the absurdity of Mr. Coburn's claiming the additional credit of $4,300, on the 3d August, 1815, is at once to be observed.

On the 31st July, 1815, there is a credit of $3,865; on the 3d August, 1815, only three days afterwards, there is another credit of $4,300; one of these deposits made by himself, and the other by his deputy. In the whole course of this year his payments within the same time do not equal these amounts, without the additional sum of $4,300, which he pretends to claim.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, January* 24, 1821.

SIR: In my account current, balanced the 1st day of January, and the accounts of Mr. Noble, Receiver of Public Moneys at Brookville, there will, as I have lately been informed, be a difference of $8,482 09. The reason of the difference I deem it my duty to explain. Mr. Noble being anxious to pay over at the end of the quarter the amount of the money received, started to bring it to this place. When he came as far as Lawrenceburg, finding the roads excessively bad, and the ice in the river made it too hazardous to risk it in that way, he paid the account over to Thomas Porter, Esq., Cashier of the Branch, to remain there until the fore part of February, or until it would be more practicable to bring it here. Mr. Porter not perfectly understanding the subject, and without proper reflection, gave to Mr. Noble duplicate receipts for the amount, as if it had actually been deposited here on the 30th of December.

The transaction was, no doubt, perfectly innocent between Mr. Noble and Mr. Porter; but as it could not at that time be conveniently brought here, it ought to have been left subject to the order of Mr. Noble, and in his accounts stated as cash in hand.

I have to request that the receipt be returned again to Mr. Noble; and in the month of February the accounts will no doubt be corrected, and the amount regularly deposited here.

At present there is no one but myself authorized to give receipts for Government deposits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, January* 31, 1821.

SIR: The usual monthly abstract of the state of this bank, a copy of the Treasurer's account, and a certificate of deposit at New Orleans for fifty thousand dollars, are inclosed for the satisfaction of the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *February* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current, forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States. I inclose also the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

Since forwarding my last returns, the Directors have discounted I. H. Ewing's note for $3,000, in anticipation of Treasury drafts. I will thank you, therefore, to draw on this bank for at least that sum. I still believe that he will require specie for any amount beyond that sum, should you determine on giving him a draft for his balance on this institution, and must repeat my request that you will, in the event of its being convenient, send him to some other place. Messrs. Kennedy and Miller have received $17,000 in anticipation, and will, I am convinced, receive the notes of the bank for their balance.

I took the liberty, some time back, to suggest that the Receiver of Public Money at Cincinnati might make his deposits here. He told our agent (who went down to collect the amount of the draft which you gave me on him for $10,000) that he would rather make his deposits at this place than at Chillicothe or Columbus, as he could do it by water carriage. It would add to the strength of this bank until its collection can be made, and would not add anything to the expense of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the situation of this bank up to the 1st instant, a list of debts due the bank by discounted notes, an account of the moneys standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and a list of the officers of the bank for the present year.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Cashier, and having no clerk, the regular reports for the period ending the 1st of January were not made at the time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Officers of the Bank of Edwardsville for the year 1821.

Directors.—Benjamin Stephenson, President; Theophilus W. Smith; Jacob W. Walker; John Todd; Samuel Whiteside; Abraham Prickett; Palemon H. Winchester; Dennis Rockwell; Jacob Judy; Richard T. McKenney, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, February* 5, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo has been duly received and submitted to the Board of Directors, who have instructed me to inform you that, whilst the bank remains in a state of general suspension of specie payments, they cannot authorize discrimination in favor of one holder of her paper in preference to another, and that at present the paper held by Government must share the same fate with that held by others. I have the pleasure, however, to inform you that the President and Directors of this institution feel every anxiety to produce a different state of things, and that they are taking steps calculated to effect a resumption of specie payments, which it is believed will have an immediate influence on the value of the paper.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, February* 20, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, informing me that you had ordered a deposit of $20,000 to be made here, in the paper of this institution, by the Bank of Edwardsville, I have duly received, and regret that I am not authorized to say more on the subject of the redemption of our paper than is contained in my letter to you of the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February* 10, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the last month; also the situation of the bank on the 31st of the same. I expect to start to New Orleans in the course of two or three days, for the purpose of depositing in the United States Bank at that place the excess of the Treasurer's deposit in this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February* 26, 1821.

SIR: The Bank of Edwardsville having, by previous arrangement, yesterday received information, by express, of the arrival there the evening before of the steamboat Velocipede, had prepared to ship for Louisville, to be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States, the amount of public funds received by it, in conformity with the arrangement subsisting between it and the Treasury Department; all of which, being mostly in specie, was on the eve of being sent on board when a letter was received by the President of this bank from the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, informing him that you had consented to an arrangement whereby the Paymaster General of the Army of the United States would receive drafts on the bank to the amount of $45,000; and referring to other arrangements with regard to the disposition of the balance of the public funds, under the assurances contained in this letter, which, it is presumed, have received your sanction, the bank have delayed the transmission of these funds, believing that a serious difficulty might arise, in the event of their shipment, should the drafts be drawn before you could have been apprised of the fact; which, it is presumed, would have necessarily occurred. The arrangements referred to in the letter of Colonel R. M. Johnson, if they meet the objects of the Treasury Department, are a renewed source of gratification to this bank of the liberality of the Department in its transactions with it, and cannot fail to inspire it with the most earnest desire that on no consideration will it misuse the confidence reposed in it by the Secretary. It is necessary to remark, in explanation, that the funds intended to have been shipped to Louisville would long since have been sent, but the opportunity just referred to has been the only safe one which has occurred since the ice has left the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March* 2, 1821.

SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant* was duly received; and although it is desirable to this institution to be still employed as a depository of public money, yet we acquiesce cheerfully in the change which you have thought it expedient to make, and shall use every endeavor to meet the terms of the arrangement with punctuality.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the high sense which the Directors of this institution have of the very liberal manner in which you have acted towards us in rendering the place of payment more favorable, and in refraining to reduce the amount of the deposit by drafts which have recently been given by the Treasurer to persons in this place on other institutions.

In order to make the entire payment of the balance due the Treasurer of the United States, we may probably be under the necessity of selling a part of the stock in the Bank of the United States held by this bank. It may be more for our advantage to effect this by a sale of small quantities at a time. With a view to this object, I would inquire whether, if we were to make partial payments in advance, you would be willing to allow us an equivalent delay?

Should such an arrangement be agreeable to you, we would probably pay one-fourth or one-third of the amount immediately.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March* 23, 1821.

SIR: Thirty-five thousand dollars were paid into the office of the Bank of the United States in this place, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the 22d, (the receipt for which I forward him to-day,) under the stipulation contained in your favor of the 14th instant.

It is desirable to have your instructions in relation to the special deposit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, March* 27, 1821.

SIR: I inclose the usual monthly abstract of the state of this bank, and a copy of the Treasurer's account.

Your instructions of the 24th† February are received, and the public moneys shall be held for the object specified. From the suggestions of our Surveyor General that the public money would be required in *his* department, I concluded to make no further transfers to New Orleans for the present.

The small amount of Georgia and Carolina Bank notes can be applied to the payment of the Treasurer's checks, and I suggest the propriety of revoking the authority now vested with the Receiver of taking those notes, because the benefit is almost exclusively reaped by a few speculators, who purchase them at a discount and supply those who are about to make payments into the office at par value.

Very respectfully,

G. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Should be 3d ultimo. †Error in date—should be 25th.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *April* 16, 1821.

SIR: The Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in this place has presented a draft from the Treasurer of the United States for $35,000, which he states he received from that officer without any instructions other than to place it to his credit.

As this is no doubt made to cover a payment made by this bank on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Claypoole has consented to hold it until he can be further instructed.

I am aware that under ordinary circumstances, no charge can be made to the Treasurer's account except on his draft; but as, in your favor of the 3d of February, you authorize us "to make the payments at any of the offices of the Bank of the United States," I inferred that no other forms would be necessary than those observed by Collectors and Receivers, and I accordingly obtained duplicate receipts, the first of which was forwarded to the Treasurer on the 23d of March, and the duplicate I now hand you inclosed.

It is desirable to have such instructions as will enable us to arrange this transaction agreeably to the usages of the Treasury, and such directions in relation to future payments, some of which we may wish to make in New Orleans, as will enable us to effect them, when the proper time arrives, with as little delay as practicable.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *April* 17, 1821.

SIR: I have received from the Treasurer a certificate of deposit of $400 in the Newport Bank, requesting me to have the amount placed to his credit in this bank.

Not having an account with that bank, and all the banks of that description in this country having ceased to do business, I do not feel myself authorized to give the Treasurer credit for the certificate until the amount is forwarded. I have, however, written to the Cashier of the Newport Bank that I hold his certificate, and before the Treasurer can receive credit with us, that it will be necessary for him to transmit me the amount in the notes of this bank and its branches.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *May* 16, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive two statements, one showing the situation of this institution on the 30th of last month, the other the Treasurer's account during the month. In pursuance of your request of the 15th of November last, I deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, on the 23d of February, $29,976 32, which sum I thought to be about the excess of deposits in this bank, of which deposit the Treasurer has been notified by letter as also by his account current.

I have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, informing me that he had, for collection, a draft drawn by the Treasurer on me, in favor of E. Salomon, Cashier, &c., at New Orleans, for $29,976 32, the precise amount of the above deposit; I shall answer him that the draft will not be paid, as I am satisfied that the Treasurer drew the draft for the purpose only of authorizing me to charge him with the amount of the deposit mentioned; not having anything from *him* to justify the charge which I have made in his account, I shall not pay the draft unless I receive orders from the Treasurer or yourself to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *May* 18, 1821.

SIR: I have this day advised the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Branch of the United States Bank at New Orleans to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States nine thousand and fourteen dollars and seventy-four cents, and hold the same subject to the Treasurer's warrants, which is charged on the books of this institution.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient and humble servant, LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, ALABAMA, *May* 25, 1821.

SIR: One hundred thousand dollars were yesterday forwarded by a confidential agent, employed for that purpose, to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States, Savannah.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *June* 5, 1821.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of this institution on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the bank at Wheeling drew from us $5,000 in silver, for the draft of that amount, deposited with him by David Shriver, jr., which circumstance will account to you for the reduction which has taken place in our specie. I regret very much that the road commissioners will not present their drafts from the Treasury directly at bank, instead of placing them in the neighboring institutions. I am, however, under no apprehensions about the safety of this bank, considering the contracted state of its circulation, nor shall I feel any apprehension until the next drafts from the Treasury are presented. I think it will be well, in order to guard against any difficulty which may then occur, to arm me with the means of drawing from some of the branches or Receivers of Public Money $8,000 or $10,000 in specie, to be used or not, as the case may require, until we can receive from the debtors of this institution a part of the very large amount which is placed in the hands of the Attorney for collection. I am aware that you have preserved this bank by your forbearance, and that it has no claim upon you, but I feel it my duty to endeavor to guard against the difficulty which must, in the course of things, be made very soon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, June* 22, 1821.

SIR: The check of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Colonel Nicholas, agent for the Chickasaws, for thirty-seven thousand and one hundred dollars, has been presented by Colonel Nicholas to-day, and has been refused payment for want of funds belonging to the Treasury, and on the ground, also, that nothing but specie could be received by Colonel Nicholas, except for a small portion of the amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President,*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

GENEVA, *June* 14, 1821.

RESPECTED SIR: I had the honor of receiving yours of March 3, in which you state that the proposal I made was accepted, and that the Receivers of Public Money, in the State of Ohio, have been instructed to receive the notes of the Bank of Geneva, in all payments made to them, respectively, for lands purchased in those offices. Relying with entire confidence on this assurance, I caused a notice to be inserted in certain newspapers that Geneva bills were received in the Land Offices in Ohio. Among other papers, this notice was inserted in the Cleveland Herald. This produced the remarks, signed John Patton, which I beg you to read in the Herald accompanying.

After reading these remarks, I need not describe the feelings of a man whose character has been hitherto unassailed, on being charged, by implication at least, of a weak and wicked attempt at imposition upon the public. It has also been stated by me and by the officers of the bank that our bills were received at the Ohio Land Offices. How much must our character suffer, as men of truth and integrity, when they are rejected. I have no doubt the rejection of our paper has arisen from the negligence of some clerk, or from some other cause, perhaps the miscarriage of the letters; still, it places me in a situation extremely painful. I entreat you to enforce the execution of your order without delay, and not permit this stigma to remain on my character, which I have hitherto preserved from aspersion.

Be so kind as to favor me with a line in reply.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DWIGHT.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GENEVA, *July* 2, 1821.

SIR: I have just received a Cleveland Herald, of June 12, in which it is mentioned that the editors had just received a letter from John Patton, Esq., which states that instructions had just been received from the Treasury Department to receive our bills in the Land Offices of Ohio in payment for land. I lose no time in stating this fact, regretting the trouble which my letter, occasioned by the publication of Mr. Patton, may have given you.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

H. DWIGHT, *President of the Geneva Bank.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *July* 7, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this bank, and a list of its debtors on the 2d instant.

You will discover, from examining the state of the bank, fowarded to you at different periods, that the Farmers' Bank at Canton has gradually reduced its debt from $23,600 to $14,012 96; and I have very little doubt, from the known exertions which are making, that it will, in a reasonable time, considering the difficulties of the country, be honestly paid off. When I received the obligations from you, I charged the bank with the $23,600, and credited the Government, on special deposit, for the same amount; (and I observed the same rule with respect to the claim against the Bank of Marietta;) as payments have been made, they were carried to the credit of the (bank) first charge, which has gradually diminished; and, when the debt shall be finally paid off, the account of special deposit, agreeably to this plan, will be charged, and the cash account credited for the original sum; that is, the special deposit account will be charged, and carried into the cash account. It was necessary to do so, in order to the correct keeping of the books, as there would have been some perplexity in dividing the account with the Bank of Canton, a part cash account, the other special; and, as it respects the Government, the operation is precisely the same; because all the moneys received (and all other moneys from the Bank of Canton) has been carried into the general fund of this institution, as reported monthly, all of which belong to the Government, and is held as such, with the exception of what is necessary to meet the notes of the bank as they recur, and a sum taken to pay a debt due to the Bank of Columbia, which has remained too long unattended to.

I have been thus tedious (I fear) because I learned from John C. Wright, Esq. the Attorney for this district, that you were under the impression that nothing had been paid on account of this claim, and that he was instructed to bring suit against the bank.

From the Bank of Marietta I have not been enabled to receive anything, as you will discover from the state of the bank; and I have been long waiting to receive your instructions as to the course I shall pursue.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of the State of Mississippi, *Natchez, July* 23, 1821.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 28th of June. The transfer of fifty thousand dollars to New Orleans in January, acknowledged in your letter of the 25th of February, and the Treasurer's check in favor of Mr. Salomon, of a subsequent date, for the same sum, are properly two distinct charges against the Treasurer on the books of this office. Mr. Salomon, in a letter to G. Tichenor of the 28th of March, says: "Please credit this office with the inclosed draft, No. 534, of the Treasurer of the United States, in your bank, for fifty thousand dollars." This was accordingly done; and in our account current with the office up to the 30th of June that sum is charged to this bank, under date of the 9th of April. The transfer made in January did not enter into the account with the Office of Discount and Deposit of New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. POSTLETHWAITE, *Cashier pro tem.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, *Madison, July* 25, 1821.

Sir: Inclosed is a receipt deposited in the United States Branch Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, 1820, for..... $91,000 00
And also a deposit, 23d of July, 1821, for..... 32,000 00

123,000 00

Very respectfully,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Steubenville, *August* 4, 1821.

Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, together with the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

Not having received any instructions from you since offering my explanations on the subject of the account with the Farmers' Bank of Canton, I take it for granted that I have kept the account correctly. If I have not done so, I will change the mode immediately upon receiving your directions.

I beg leave to remind you that the bank is in advance to Messrs. Kennedy, Miller, & Ewing,* somewhere about $10,000, which I beg you will provide for in settling with them on account of the national road. They were, by stipulation, to have furnished drafts from the Treasury long since for this amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

*J. K., $6,000; J. M., $3,000; J. E., $188; with interest for several months.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *August* 13, 1821.

SIR: We wish to transfer $2,860 63 in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, and to pay $2,136 80 in the office at this place, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in reduction of the balance due from this bank, and will thank you to inform me of the manner in which it shall be done.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *August* 14, 1821.

SIR: The accounts due from this institution for the month of July (last) are inclosed. You will perceive in the statement showing the situation of this bank that the account of profit and loss stands debited with $988 39, which has been occasioned by declaring the dividend for a greater amount than was standing to the credit of the above account, and not from any loss which the bank has sustained.

The bank has still a surplus of profit, though it does not appear on the books. The interest which has accrued on protested bills forms the surplus spoken of; but it cannot be collected till after the 20th of November next, owing to the *stop and replevin law*, which we *enjoy* here.

I am, &c.,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, *August* 17, 1821.

SIR: In consequence of the languid state of the cotton market of this place, I shall be detained here much longer than I expected.

Will you please to inform me, if I should make a deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States here, of North and South Carolina and Georgia money, if it will be received in part payment of the debt due by the Huntsville Bank to the Treasury of the United States.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF MISSOURI, *August* 24, 1821.

SIR: By the last mail you were informed that this bank had been compelled to suspend its operations.

After a struggle of two years with the other western States, we have found it impossible to continue our banking on specie, unless by making sacrifices that would have been both impolitic and unjust.

I had the honor to address you under date of the 30th of June last, to which letter I refer you for a detail of the causes which has produced, sooner than was anticipated, this occurrence.

It is the intention of the Board of Directors to close the affairs of the institution as speedily as possible, and I have no doubt that, if reasonable indulgence (taking into view the present situation of the whole western country) is given, we shall be able to pay every cent due to the Treasury and to individuals for our notes, with a very trifling loss to the stockholders. If our debts are pressed for *en masse*, they cannot be paid; neither can the bank collect from individuals at once, although secured for the most part by mortgage on the best property of the country. I shall communicate freely with you from time to time, and give you any information you ask respecting our affairs, and beg you to believe that this bank, in its close, will sustain the high character it has heretofore held.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RIDDICK.

EDWARDSVILLE, *September* 6, 1821.

SIR: It becomes necessary for me to inform you that the bank at this place determined on a partial suspension of specie payments on the —— day of September instant, since which time I have ceased to deposit the public funds in the bank, or to receive its paper in the office in payment for lands. The course which has been adopted by the bank was a measure not contemplated until within twenty-four hours before it was sanctioned by the Board, and is understood to have in some degree grown out of the total failure of the Missouri Bank. The causes, however, will be made known to you by the bank, with a particular statement of the measures taken for the complete security of the public deposit. My opinion is, that the security ofthe public deposit is amply guarantied.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, September* 7, 1821.

SIR: I had the honor to receive this day your letter of August 13. The Treasurer's check on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, for $37,100, has also been received. The check on this bank in favor of Colonel Nicholas, whenever it again makes its appearance, will be duly honored in any way most agreeable to him.

My reply to your letter of June 28 was under date of July 23, to which please be referred.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury,*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September* 19, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this institution during the last month; also the situation of the bank on August 31, 1821. In the statement showing the *situation of the bank* you will perceive that there is $4,400 due from me, which amount was taken out by me in notes of other banks for the purpose of making exchanges, and has, since the 31st of last month, been returned in specie, United States, and our own notes. The notes of the Bank of Edwardsville are not receivable in the Land Office, that bank having refused to redeem its notes with specie. John Marshall, Esq., has been appointed President of this bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel R. Campbell.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, September* 19, 1821.

SIR: On the 7th instant I had the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo, as did the Cashier *pro tem.* on the 8th to that of the Treasurer, acknowledging his check on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans for $37,100.

I have now the honor to acknowledge your letter of August 18 to Henry Postlethwaite, Cashier *pro tem.*, and as there can be no doubt the course therein directed will be promptly pursued in the office at New Orleans with regard to the Treasury drafts of $50,000, the same will be adopted here, and that sum placed at the credit of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, October* 4, 1821.

SIR: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of September 18. The amount to meet the draft named, together with the whole surplus deposit in bank, will, during the present month, be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank at Louisville. Sickness was the only reason why it was not done last month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *October* 16, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a deposit has been made by this institution in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans of $11,809 34, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, which sum is carried to the debit of that Department on the books of this bank.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *November* 7, 1821.

SIR: I inclose an account with the Treasurer of the United States; balance in his favor $35,000, which would be payable in February next. As it might not be altogether convenient to pay the whole

sum then, we wish to pay $20,000 in the office of the Bank of the United States here now, and have some further indulgence for the remaining $15,000. Should this arrangement be agreeable to you, be pleased to give the necessary instructions to the Treasurer, and if otherwise to inform me.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MARIETTA, *November* 13, 1821.

SIR: The Directors of this institution forwarded four thousand dollars (on the 10th instant) to Steubenville, in part of the sum due from the Treasury. We had delayed thus long in hopes of sending the whole balance, but have again been disappointed in some large collections. We hope it will not be long before we shall be able to meet the balance, and again acknowledge your indulgence.

The receipt will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. BARBER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *December* 5, 1821.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this institution on the 1st instant.

I received your letter of the 26th ultimo,* after the accounts for the last month had been closed. The correction which you order shall be made immediately, and shall appear in my next returns.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *December* 19, 1821.

SIR: The accounts due from this bank for the last month are inclosed. In my letter to the Treasurer to-day, I have inquired whether or not the deposits in this bank will be used in the western country. If it is probable that they will not, I will transfer the excess to New Orleans immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBUS, *December* 21, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you have the state of this bank. I have deemed it not necessary to forward you an account current with the Treasury of the United States, as you perceive that the amount to his credit in the inclosed statement has not increased since I forwarded you last, and that there has not been any deposit made in this bank from either the Land Office of Delaware or Piqua since the 7th ultimo, which will more fully appear to you by reference to my letter of the 23d ultimo.† The reason of the deposits not being made as usual, particularly from the Land Office at Delaware, is unknown to me.

But, sir, I hope it will be considered pertinent for me to make a few observations on this subject, which are entirely my own, (and not instructed by the Board of Directors,) that it would be as disagreeable to those concerned in this institution for any failure to take place as it could possibly be to yourself; and that every exertion will at all times be made to comply with the contract made with you. The direction of this bank being persons generally interested in the most valuable property in this place and its vicinity, therefore, consider it would be much against their interest to let the institution be discredited, and, of course, the citizens would be subservient to other places as to bank transactions.

I am well aware that the immense failures of banks, where the Government funds have been deposited, are calculated to destroy confidence, and with those that are disposed to act correctly. Any further information that you may deem proper to be in possession of will be given with pleasure on application.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *January* 12, 1822.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this Bank during the last month; also, two statements, numbered 1 and 2, which contain as follows: No. 1, the situation of this bank on December

* This is an error in date—should be November 23. † Not on file.

31, 1822, and No. 2, a list of debtors to the bank, showing also the amount due from each on the day last mentioned. The following persons were, on the 7th instant, elected Directors of this bank, to serve until the 1st Monday in January next, to wit: Ephraim Hubbard, John W. Lean, John Marshall, John Caldwell, Samuel Hays, Timothy Girard, Harrison Wilson, Willis Hargrave, James Kirkpatrick, Russel F. Wilson, Harvey Belt, and Parmenius Redman. John Marshall, Esq., was re-elected President, John C. Rives, Cashier, and William T. Shepard, Clerk. I have neglected, heretofore, to send you a list of the officers of this bank. If you should find it necessary at any time to know who were the officers of this bank for any former year, I will send your their names immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *January* 14, 1822.

SIR: Immediately on receiving a notification from Edward Coles, Esq., of his appointment as agent on the part of the Government to adjust their claim against this bank, although he produced no formal authority, the bank did not hesitate to receive him in that capacity; and, without delay, appointed a committee of three of its Directors to proceed in the adjustment, agreeably to the propositions contained in the communications of September 26, 1821.

This committee, after various interviews and lengthy written correspondence, adopted at the request of Mr. Coles, reported to the bank the unsuccessful termination of their efforts to accomplish a settlement of the claim on such terms as they thought the Government ought to have accepted. As it is presumed the whole correspondence which terminated with the last letter of the committee on January 5, 1822, will be transmitted to you by Mr. Coles, it is deemed unnecessary to offer any observations on the causes which produced the rupture, further than to remark that the unnecessary introduction by Mr. Coles into the correspondence of subjects which could but be expected to have had a tendency to embarrass the negotiations, and which he was also, as will be seen by the correspondence, admonished might materially interrupt the harmony necessary to be preserved in order to a final adjustment, would seem to warrant an inference that they have been used for objects disconnected with the adjustment.

The bank, on the 2d of November last, made a transfer in trust, for the purpose of securing the payment of the debt due by the bank to the Government, of nearly all the effects specified in the letter of the 26th September, and with the express object of securing a preference.

The bank is anxious that this trust shall be sustained, and it is the wish of its direction to be distinctly understood that it is their most ardent desire to secure the Government completely. If it should be deemed advisable by you to appoint an agent competent to investigate and understand the legal nature of titles, it is believed that an adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be still effected; and it is hoped he may be free from any wish to gratify personal feelings, which it cannot but be believed have had considerable weight with the present agent.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January* 15, 1822.

SIR: I neglected to deduct from the list of debtors to the bank, on the 1st instant, the amount of moneys deposited by the collectors of the bank on account of notes in suit. It should stand thus:

Amount of list	$301,160 09
Deposited by collectors	6,000 00
Amount due from individuals	295,160 09

In addition to the large amount already in the hands of the Attorney for collection, the Directors have determined to place other notes for a considerable sum, as well as to place property secured to the bank by mortgage, in a train of being converted into money. I am warranted in saying that the debts due to the institution are, with a trifling exception, perfectly secure, and that the present balance due to the Treasury will be satisfactorily paid; the difficulties interposed by the laws of the State, and the almost impossibility of getting bidders upon property exposed to sale, continue, and protract collections. A change must take place ere long, it is confidently believed. In the meantime every earthly means will be used by the Directors of the bank which are within their power to procure funds.

I have it further in charge to state to you that the Cashier will call upon you, by order of the Board, to offer you any explanations which you may require, and to confer with you on the subject of this deposit. He will be in the city in the month of February.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *February* 1, 1822.

"*Resolved*, That William R. Dickinson, Cashier, is hereby authorized to make any arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the subject of the balance due from the bank to the Government, which he may deem compatible with the interest of this institution.

"BEZ. WELLS, *President.*"

This certifies that I am acquainted with Messrs. B. Wells, Benjamin Tappan, and William R. Dickinson, the individuals composing the firm of B. Wells & Co., woolen manufacturers, in Steubenville,

Ohio, and also with much of their real and personal property, and with their affairs generally. Making what I suppose a reasonable estimate of the value of their property, over and above a sum sufficient to satisfy all their debts, (except their debts in the Bank of Steubenville,) I am of opinion it is worth two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

J. C. WRIGHT.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *March* 2, 1822.

SIR: In my letter to the Treasurer of the 19th of December last I inquired whether or not he intended to use the deposits in this bank in the western country. Not having received an answer to that letter, and having paid but few drafts of his since that time, I have thought it probable that but a very small portion of the deposits will be wanting here. I have therefore concluded to send $20,000 to New Orleans, to be deposited in the Branch of the United States Bank at that place, to the credit of the Treasurer. The clerk of this bank will start in a day or two for New Orleans with the sum above mentioned, and from the great rise of the waters here I have no doubt but that the deposit will be made by the 12th instant. My reason for advising you of the intended deposit is to prevent large drafts being drawn on this bank. This deposit will reduce the deposits in this bank below $50,000. I have not advised the Treasurer of this deposit; you will therefore advise him if you think it necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March* 8, 1822.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of the account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, together with a state of this bank to the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*
By A. J. McDOWELL.

Mr. Dickinson was prevented from starting on his journey to the eastward, by reason of heavy family affliction, having lost his wife and two children by the measles.

A. J. McD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 18, 1822.

SIR: I have this day deposited for the Bank of Illinois, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in this place, twenty thousand dollars, which will reduce the United States deposit in the Bank of Illinois below the amount to be retained as a permanent deposit. I received triplicate receipts for the twenty thousand dollars this day deposited, one of which you will receive herewith. On my return to Shawneetown you will be furnished by Mr. Rives with a statement of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Illinois.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHEPARD, *Clerk of the Bank of Illinois.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
New Orleans, March 18, 1822.

Mr. William T. Shepard, agent for the Bank of Illinois, has this day deposited to the credit of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, twenty thousand dollars, for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

CHARLES S. WEST, *Cashier.*

$20,000.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *March* 21, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th ultimo is received. The clerk of this bank left this place for New Orleans on the 10th instant with $20,000, for the purpose of depositing in the United States Branch Bank to the credit of the Treasurer. This sum will reduce the deposits of the Treasurer in this bank below $50,000. You will receive inclosed herein the accounts due from this bank to you for the last months.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *March* 26, 1822.

SIR: I forwarded a state of this bank on the 1st instant, and omitted to forward the Treasurer's account, which I now inclose.

Your letter of the 18th ultimo has been received, and I assure you that no omissions shall be made hereafter in forwarding the accounts regularly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MALONE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *March* 27, 1822.

DEAR SIR: The Nashville Bank, with a desire to aid the Government in the prompt payment of pensioners in this quarter; to assist the pensioners themselves who come from a great distance, and are generally too poor to bear the expenses of travelling; and, lastly, to render a deposit of the Treasurer in this bank of $4,489 42 available to the Government, have permitted the pension agent here to draw funds to meet such payments as are called for by the pensioners; in this way we have advanced him already considerably more than the amount of the Treasurer's deposit above stated, and he is still authorized to draw for whatever further sum may be necessary to complete the payments. Will you favor this institution so far as to endeavor to effect an arrangement with the proper Department to give direction to the agent here to give the bank the benefit of the first checks after the appropriation by Congress; at least to the amount of the Treasurer's deposit, which is a debt that we are extremely desirous of liquidating? We would be glad if the arrangement could be so made as to justify us in making those advances in future; it is one that does not injure either the Government or the pensioners, and would benefit the bank.

When it is considered that this bank has been uniformly disposed to aid the Government in all fiscal as well as political arrangements by liberal loans and advances whenever they were sought for, it is believed and hoped by the Board that the request now made to you, and through you to the Government, will not be considered unreasonable. May I ask of you to give this subject your attention as early as your leisure will admit, and let me hear from you the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. CLAIBORNE.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *April* 12, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of a deposit made by this bank in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, on the 18th ultimo, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars; a triplicate certificate was forwarded to the Department at the time by Mr. Shepard, our clerk; and, lest it should miscarry, another will be sent by our Cashier with the monthly returns.

The earliest opportunity of a safe conveyance, upon the opening of the river, was embraced of making this deposit, which now reduces the public moneys on hand below the sum agreed upon as a permanent deposit. The Directors confidently hope that they have conducted this institution in such a way as to meet the approbation of the Department, and merit a continuance of that confidence and friendly indulgence which has heretofore marked your conduct towards them.

Not wishing that any of the public money in bank should be unavailable, a considerable expense has been incurred, as well as loss to the bank, in cashing the paper of other banks received through the Land Offices. This was attended with much difficulty during the last year, owing to the suspension, one after another, of specie payments by all the banks in our neighborhood. The Directors flatter themselves that their vigilance in this respect has secured the Government against a loss that otherwise would have been unavoidable.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Illinois, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *April* 17, 1822.

SIR: The several accounts due you from this institution for the last month are inclosed. The deposit mentioned in my letter of the 21st ultimo has been made at New Orleans, but not in time to appear in the accounts now forwarded. The particulars of that deposit have been made known to you by the President of this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April* 19, 1822.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d instant, I am directed by the Board of Directors to inform you that Mr. Dickinson, Cashier of this bank, is now on a visit to Washington city, with authority to

make such arrangements with you as may be satisfactory concerning the public deposits, to whom you are respectfully referred for the information you require.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. McDOWELL, *Clerk of the Bank of Steubenville.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Chillicothe, *May* 2, 1822.

Sir: Should it suit your views to furnish E. Tiffin, Esq., Surveyor General, with a draft for the balance due from this institution to the Treasurer of the United States, it will be duly honored, and will be a satisfactory manner of paying it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LETTERS FROM THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES TO THE TREASURY.

Bank of the United States, *January* 1, 1817.

Sir: I am honored with your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing your circular to the State banks, and, having exhibited them to the Board of Directors, no unnecessary time will elapse in communicating the views you have required upon the subjects submitted in your letter of the 29th, and those of subsequent dates upon the same topic.

Your judgment and liberality will justly appreciate the difficulties in which these subjects involve the decision of the Board, at a period when even the punctual payment of the second installment of the capital of the bank is yet problematical, in consequence of the act of the incorporation having failed to provide the necessary means to insure punctuality, and while the premium demanded for specie and the interest on the amount of the installments furnish stronger motives to delinquency than any hope of dividends from the bank during the first year does to observe punctuality.

It is the ardent desire of the Board to test the capacity of the bank by the strictest scrutiny, in order, if possible, to fulfil the wishes of the Government, and supersede the necessity of issuing Government paper of any description, which would at best prove an indifferent palliative.

It would really appear, sir, that the State banks, instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, indulge the most extravagant expectations of relief from the operations of this bank, and calculate upon replenishing their vaults by transferring to us their debtors; and, by this ingenious kind of transmutation, convert their paper into solid coin, without the expense or inconvenience attending the ordinary process.

You observe that an order will immediately issue, directing the revenue bonds, now in the State banks, to be deposited in the Bank of the United States for collection, and that like orders will be given when the branch banks shall go into operation in the principal commercial cities. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore and New York are prepared now to receive them, and the office in Boston will be prepared on the 15th instant.

It is understood by the bank that, until the 20th of February, the revenue will be collected in the paper of the State banks of the respective districts, as heretofore, and passed to the credit of the Treasury as a special deposit, liable to be drawn for, and paid in like currency; and that all bonds lodged for collection at the bank and its branches, and falling due before that day, will fall within this rule. It will be satisfactory to the bank to ascertain explicitly whether this understanding is, in all respects, correct. It will also be desirable to ascertain whether it will be compatible with the views and convenience of the Treasury that the bank should employ a portion of the revenue so collected, in the operation of reducing the exchange between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in order to facilitate the resumption of specie payments; or whether the bank would be liable to be called upon to replace the balances at those respective places as they may have stood prior to the operation. It is believed that much good would be effected by this application of the public moneys, and, as I took occasion to observe in a former letter, profit is not the object of the bank in making this suggestion.

I am, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Bank of the United States, *January* 4, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a receipt of the Cashier of the State Bank, Boston, dated the 31st ultimo, for five hundred thousand dollars, which he has placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in that bank, it being the amount of the loan made to the United States by contract, dated the 28th of December last.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *January* 9, 1817.

Sir: I am aware of the importance and intricacy of the questions you have submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors, and of the extreme difficulty of correcting the evils created by the spurious currency, which has driven from circulation the lawful money of the United States.

I apprehend there is no other instance of equal forbearance on the part of any Government; and the circumstances are the more extraordinary, from the well known fact that the principal banks whose paper is thus degraded are not only solvent, but rich in surplus funds and resources abundantly sufficient to relieve them from the reproach of delinquency, and of a violation of the rights of property, to an extent which has levied upon every citizen, whose business is not strictly local, a contribution in the way of discount for depreciation, greatly transcending that which has ever been required for the support of Government.

It is true, sir, that the system here reprehended was resorted to under circumstances which appeared to admit of no other alternative than the suspension of specie payments by the banks, or its entire absence from circulation, by means still more injurious. I do not mean to condemn that which was generally believed to be inevitable. These remarks apply to the unreasonable protraction of the system so long after the causes in which it originated have ceased to exist; when no argument can be adduced in its support but such as would equally defend an indefinite postponement of the remedy until the disease became incurable; and while in the meantime they aggravate the evil and enhance the difficulty by withholding from circulation the coin which they have accumulated in their vaults.

The wisdom of the Legislature in assigning the 20th February next as the period at which the lawful currency of the country shall alone be received in all public dues is corroborated by every just view of the existing state of things; the interval allowed for preparation was just and liberal, and none will have cause for regret but those who, from neglect or inability, failed to improve by the admonition.

If a comparatively favorable state of foreign exchange; an influx of specie from foreign sources; a superabundance of bullion and coin in Europe at six per cent. below the par value; a considerable diminution in the demand for capital at home for the purposes of navigation and foreign commerce; an enhanced demand for the public debt of the United States, and a facility of converting that debt into specie, either by the actual sale or hypothecation thereof in Europe upon favorable terms, are circumstances calculated to accelerate the preparations of the banks to resume specie payments, then have they had, and still have, as profitable an opportunity for the attainment of their object as can reasonably be expected. The impression which has been industriously inculcated by those who have an interest in the preservation of the paper system that the quantity of specie in the country is altogether inadequate to form a basis for the circulation of bank paper payable in specie is unquestionably very much exaggerated. It is believed that many of the principal State banks have more than their usual quantity of specie in times of regular business prior to the suspension of specie payments; and it is a remarkable fact that, whatever quantity of specie may have been demanded, either for the purposes of Asiatic commerce, the capital of this bank, or any other object, has been, and it is believed now may be, readily procured by paying the market value in the depreciated medium. In fact, there has been a vast amount withdrawn from circulation for this purpose, of which the public documents take no cognizance; and when we contemplate the circumstances which preceded the suspension of specie payments, and their effects upon the apprehensions of the timid and the cupidity of the avaricious, we may justly extend our estimate of the aggegate amount.

There can be no doubt of the disposition and ability of many of the State banks to resume specie payments; but others less prepared may be indebted to them, and, as the paper of the debtor banks, which may not resume specie payments simultaneously with those to whom they are indebted, would be useless for any other purpose than that of deriving an interest on the amount in the same interdicted medium, it may, in some degree, retard the specie operations of those who even now may be prepared in other respects. It is, however, the obvious interest of the latter to extend to the former every reasonable facility and accommodation, in order to convert their useless paper balances into an efficient medium; and, therefore, that which at present retards the specie operations of some, may ultimately produce the co-operation of all who mean to sustain the credit upon a solid basis.

The direction of the Bank of the United States, aware that public confidence has been too violently assailed to be restored by those means which, in ordinary times, would have preserved it inviolate, has taken prompt and efficient measures to procure and import a large amount in specie from Europe; and all the banks in this city, availing themselves of the favorable occasion, solicited and obtained a participation in the intended importation, which, on that account, will be largely augmented. This auspicious indication on the part of those banks gave great satisfaction to the Bank of the United States, and inspired a hope that they had perceived their true interest, and would resume specie payments on or before the 20th February next; whether we are to realize or abandon this hope is yet uncertain; the present aspect, however, is very unfavorable. With the disposition evinced by the Government, felt by the banks, and unequivocally expressed by the community, certain it is the State banks would derive more support from these sources at that period than after their paper has been discredited, and many millions drawn from their vaults and put into circulation.

It is not to be credited that the judicious and respectable men who govern many of those institutions can lose sight of these obvious inducements, or of the pernicious consequences which must flow from a fatal determination to continue a fallacious and ruinous system which reason cannot tolerate nor justice endure. If, however, the banks shall determine to reject the Treasury proposition contained in your circular of the —— ultimo, it is manifest that no inducement which the Government can offer will avail. If the State banks expect that the Bank of the United States, with but a portion of its capital at command, in the midst of base currency and a false system of credit, will launch out its intrinsic means in order to enable the doubtful debtors of these institutions to pay what it may not be prudent to coerce, nothing can be more fallacious.

The Bank of the United States has a high and responsible duty to perform, and it will not disappoint the *reasonable* expectations of the public. It is surrounded with difficulties, and must be governed by prudence. It will be just and liberal, but will not jeopard its credit in order to acquire popularity or silence clamor. Its first objects will be to facilitate the collection and transmission of the public revenue, the equalization of domestic exchanges, and the accommodation of those who owe to the revenue, and cannot derive the lawful currency from other sources to discharge their obligations. As its resources increase, and the currency of the country improves, its operations will expand and embrace all who are entitled to credit; but it can never countenance the paper system, by accrediting a false medium, and involving the interest and fate of a great institution in the common wreck of credit, which a perseverance in that system must produce.

The inclosed resolution of the Board of Directors, which has been adopted as soon as the circum-

stances of the bank, the magnitude and importance of the objects upon which they were called to decide, would admit, will supersede further detail, and I trust prove satisfactory to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, January 9, 1817.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 9, 1817.

"*Resolved*, That the President of this bank, in answering the questions submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the means for supplying a national currency adequate to the wants of the community in the principal commercial cities for the payments on account of the revenue arising from imports from the 20th of February to the 1st of July next, in the event of the State banks refusing to pay specie for their notes on the day first mentioned, be authorized to represent the views and decision of this Board in the following terms:

"1st. That, in the opinion of this Board, the issuing of Government paper for that purpose in either of the modes suggested in the letter of the Secretary would fail to produce the beneficial results to be derived from a currency convertible on demand into specie, which, in consequence of this quality, inspires confidence and continues in circulation, subserving all the purposes of commerce and revenue as effectually as the solid coin which it represents; while the former, being limited to the single operation of paying the revenue, would be useful only for that object, and return to the Treasury as soon as issued; that it would impede the progressive issues of the National Bank paper through the operations of the revenue, and continue to embarrass the public with the diversity in the currency, and possibly excite speculation upon its value whenever the amount circulating at any particular point should exceed the actual demand. For these and other considerations of weight, the Board is of opinion that the issuing of Government paper ought to be avoided, if possible.

"2dly. That the Board, taking a deliberate view of the present and prospective resources of the bank, and of the disposition and means exhibited by the Government to aid the operations of the bank, and sustain its efforts to facilitate the fiscal measures of the Treasury and the resumption of specie payments, is of opinion that the bank will be enabled to afford the required facilities during the period mentioned by the Secretary; and to this end the bank and its branches will, from the 20th of February to the 1st of July next, discount approved bills or notes not having more than sixty days to run, and made payable in specie, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or of other banks actually paying specie for their notes on demand, for those who may have bonds to pay during that period, on account of the revenue arising from imports in the principal commercial cities."

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 10, 1817.

SIR: A statement exhibiting the amount of each species of the public debt which has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States will be prepared and transmitted to the Treasury Department, agreeably to your letter of the 31st ultimo, as soon as the returns from the Commissioners of the Bank and of Loans shall have furnished the necessary details upon which to prepare the statement.

Permit me to inquire whether it was your intention to require a statement of the public debt received at the time of subscribing, or a statement of the entire funded debt proportion of the capital when completed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 14, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 10th instant, the Board of Directors determined to establish an Office of Discount and Deposit at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that thirteen Directors and a Cashier for the said office will be appointed on the 27th instant.

The Board, ever desirous of complying with the wishes of Government, would have adopted that measure at any time, upon the slightest intimation from the Treasury; but with a view to the interest of the bank, it was thought that the extraordinary amount of banking capital already employed in the District of Columbia in the existing state [of] commerce forbids the expectation of much advantage to the bank; and therefore, unless anticipated by the expression of a desire for that establishment for the purposes of Government, the Board would probably have inclined to delay it until the completion of the capital of the bank. It will, however, now go into operation as soon as the necessary preparations can be made.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 23, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant to the President of this bank, and in conformity to the act of incorporation, I have the honor to transmit herewith the state of the Bank of the United States to this day inclusive.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, January* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the account of the Treasury of the United States with this office for moneys paid to his credit *in the current bank notes of this city.*

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January*, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th current, and to express my regret that the efforts of the Board of Directors to facilitate the fiscal operations of the Government should have failed to afford that satisfaction which the explicit and comprehensive proposition, transmitted in the form of a resolution in my letter of the 9th instant, was, in the view of the Board, calculated to produce.

That no misunderstanding on these important points may be suffered to exist to the prejudice of the Board, if, unfortunately, I shall have failed to convey its sentiments in terms sufficiently intelligible, I will ask your permission to review the principal features of the correspondence which has taken place since the receipt of your letter of the 29th November. In that letter, after recognizing the difficulties which the bank will have to surmount in commencing its operations, and distinctly admitting the incapacity of the bank to furnish a national currency by the 20th of February next, without the co-operation of the State banks, you are pleased to say, "it is important, therefore, at this time, to ascertain the extent to which the operations of the bank will be able to supply a national currency by the 20th of February next, unaided by the State banks. Is it possible for the bank to supply the demand in the commercial cities which the collection of the revenue arising from imposts and tonnages will create in the interval between that period and the 1st of July next?" And then observe, that if the banks cannot issue its bills to that extent during that period "the Government must either furnish a national currency, or it must suspend the collection of its revenue, at least partially, until the operations of the banks shall have thrown into circulation a sufficient quantity of its bills to furnish the necessary facilities for that purpose." You also express an ardent desire to avoid the issuing of Government paper, and deprecate the suspension of the collection of the revenue, as it would be an apparent admission of the dependence of the Government upon the State banks.

In your letter of the 9th ultimo you admit "that the operations of the Bank of the United States would not furnish by the 20th of February next a circulating medium equal to the demands of the community for the payment of duties and taxes," but that "there is reason to doubt whether the bank will not be able to furnish the necessary facilities in the collection of the revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage in the principal commercial cities;" and then observe that "the most prompt and vigorous measures on the part of the Government may be confidently relied upon, in aid of the operations of the bank, if the Board shall be of opinion that the object is attainable," and that, "as far as the amount of deposits to be transferred from the State banks to the Bank of the United States may influence the decision of the Board, it is proper to state that they may be calculated at from eight to ten millions of dollars during the year 1817."

In your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing your circular to the State banks, you observed, "should the proposition be rejected, as there is too much reason to expect, the public money will be immediately transferred from their vaults to those of the Bank of the United States. In making this transfer, it is intended to require them to transfer a certain portion of the deposits to the Bank of the United States on each discount day established by the latter. If any objections exist against this mode, I will thank you for the communication of them without reserve. Any other mode proposed by the bank will receive the most respectful consideration.

"An order will immediately issue directing the revenue bonds now in the State banks to be deposited in the Bank of the United States for collection. Like orders will be given when the branch banks shall go into operation in the principal commercial cities;" and then, after exhibiting a brief view of the estimated balance and expenditures, you are pleased to observe:

"This view of the subject, it is hoped, will enable the Board of Directors to determine with precision upon the extent of the facilities which the Bank of the United States will be able to furnish in the collection of revenue arising from customs."

Thus, sir, the utmost extent of the proposition from the Treasury to the bank was to furnish the necessary facilities in the collection of the revenue arising from the customs in the principal commercial cities in the interval between the 20th of February and the 1st of July next, and this the bank has distinctly engaged to do, by the resolution of the Board of Directors of the 9th current, which I had the honor to inclose in mine of that date. As you have not been pleased to notice that communication, I presume it has failed to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, which is no less than to transfer the debtors of the Government to the bank, to an amount exceeding ten million of dollars, (according to the schedule furnished by the Department,) in the course of little more than four months.

I trust, sir, upon a review of this proposition, and a due consideration of the other necessary operations and actual situation of the bank, you will be induced to believe that the Board of Directors has fulfilled its professions in respect to the Government, and gone as far, under existing circumstances, as sound discretion would admit.

In respect to the transfer of the balances from the State banks, I beg leave to refer to the opposite quotation from your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to assure you that nothing can be further from the disposition of the Board than a desire to assume an authority not clearly delegated by law.

You submitted to the Board to communicate without reserve any other mode of transfer that should be deemed more eligible, and, in consequence of this permission and request, the immediate transfer of the balance was suggested, as it was not perceived that the State banks could derive any advantage from the periodical transfer proposed by the Treasury.

The Board of Directors, believing that the engagement on the part of the bank is a complete fulfilment of the stipulation proposed by the Treasury, respectfully submit it to your consideration whether it is not reasonable to expect the prompt and vigorous measures on the part of the Government, in aid of the operations of the bank, of which you were pleased to give assurances of confident reliance, if the Board should be of opinion that the object was attainable.

The successful operation of the Bank of the United States essentially depends upon the early restoration of the circulation of specie. The bank has, therefore, of itself a deep interest in that event, and a strong motive exists on the part of the Board of Directors to induce, by every amicable and lawful measure, the State banks to resume specie payments; but, satisfied with the powers vested in the corporation by the charter, the Board has never contemplated any effort or arrangement which in the slightest degree would interfere with the high authority to which you allude.

Upon the suggestion you have been pleased to offer in respect to the public deposits in the local currency being received by the bank as *cash*, instead of a special deposit, I beg leave to call your attention to the 17th section of the act of incorporation, and respectfully to submit to your consideration whether the bank could refuse to pay in gold and silver a draft founded upon any such deposit without incurring the penalty therein enacted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *February* 1, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th and 25th ultimo, under cover with copies of letters from and to the President of the State Bank of Boston, dated the 1st and 27th ultimo, which shall severally receive due attention.

I have now the pleasure of communicating to you the agreeable intelligence that the convention of the State banks assembled in this city, and representing, as I understand, all the incorporated banks of Virginia, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and all those in New York, except, I believe, the Manhattan Bank, has agreed (it is said unanimously) to recommend to their several constituents the acceptance and adoption of the propositions made this day by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant.

No. 1 is a copy of the propositions submitted by the committee of the convention to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

No. 2 is a copy of the propositions submitted this day by the committee of the Bank of the United States to the convention, and by that body accepted and recommended for adoption to the respective banks represented in the convention.

No. 3 is a copy of my letter to the chairman of the convention, transmitting the propositions No. 2.

No. 4 is the answer of the chairman of the convention announcing the agreement of that body to recommend to the respective banks represented therein the propositions No. 2.

Although the committee of the convention submitted the propositions No. 1, yet that body hesitated in giving its sanction to some of the principles contained therein, and other obstacles arising out of the various and conflicting views of the respective banks were interposed and threatened a rupture of the negotiations; but, happily, it has terminated in an agreement, the consummation of which cannot fail to produce effects of the highest importance, and benefit the nation, the Government, and the banks.

The alternative suggested in my letter to the chairman of the convention was made in consequence of the representatives of some of the banks intimating a preference for that course; but the other banks could only be induced to pay specie by the advantages held out by the Bank of the United States.

The Board of Directors will await with solicitude your answer, and I flatter myself you will find in the propositions evidences of justice and liberality on the part of the Bank of the United States, and a determination vigorously to employ its whole resources and credit to attain the great object of universal desire.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 1.

The committee appointed on the part of the State banks respectfully submit to the Board of the United States Bank the following propositions:

If the State banks agree to commence specie payments on the 20th of February next, will the National Bank agree—

1. That they will not call for the balances which may be transferred to them by the Secretary of the Treasury until after the 1st of July next.

2. That they will not demand payment of any other balances which may be due to them from the corporated banks of the following places until they have discounted for individuals the following sums, (not including the discounts in aid of persons having duties to pay,) viz: until they have discounted for individuals in New York the sum of two millions, in Philadelphia the like sum of two millions, in Baltimore the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and, in like manner, discounted in Virginia the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And further, will they agree to discount in Philadelphia, within the term of sixty days, the sum above mentioned, and in New York, Baltimore, and Virginia, the sums above mentioned, respectively, within sixty days after the organization of the branch banks at those places, respectively. It being understood that interest shall be paid on all balances.

AND. STEVENSON.
HENRY PAYSON.
ROBT. WALN.
CHARLES WILKES.

No. 2.

Propositions respectfully submitted to the convention of State banks by the committee on the part of the Bank of the United States:

1. That the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, engage, on the 20th instant, to commence, and thenceforth to continue, specie payments for all demands upon them.

2. That in the liquidation of the balances which may be due by the receiving banks, the Bank of the United States will credit those banks, respectively, with the amount of their checks upon banks which may be parties to this agreement.

3. That the whole of the public balances in the receiving banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, be transferred to the Bank of the United States on the 20th of this month, and retained by the said bank until the 1st of July next, when the same shall be paid off, together with the interest thereon.

4. The payment of the balances which may accumulate against the aforesaid banks subsequently to the transfer of the balances first mentioned shall not be demanded by the Bank of the United States until the said bank and its branches shall have discounted for individuals (other than those having duties to pay) subsequently to the 19th instant the following sums, to wit: For those in New York, two millions; for those in Philadelphia, two millions; for those in Baltimore, one and a half million; for those in Virginia, five hundred thousand dollars; provided, that if the said bank shall be willing to discount, and shall not have the required amount of good paper offered within the term of sixty days from the 20th instant at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and within the same term after the operations of the offices of the said bank in Virginia shall have commenced, the aforesaid banks shall, at the expiration of that time, at the aforesaid places, respectively, pay to the Bank of the United States the balance due by them respectively.

5. That the Bank of the United States will engage to discount the required amount at the respective places, and within the time mentioned in the preceding articles, provided good paper to that amount shall be offered.

6. That in the event of the Bank of the United States and its branches not having a sufficient amount of good paper offered at the respective places mentioned in the fourth article within the period therein stipulated, then the Bank of the United States will engage to discount for the said banks the amount of the deficiency at the respective places, according to the amount of the capitals of the said banks respectively.

7. That the aforesaid banks shall exchange with the Bank of the United States and its branches, from day to day, all such notes of either as the said banks may receive; and an interest account from the 20th instant to the 1st of July shall be liquidated and settled in the usual manner.

8. That the Bank of the United States, and the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, will interchange pledges of good faith and friendly offices, and upon any emergency which may menace the credit of any of the aforesaid banks or the branches of the United States Bank, will cheerfully contribute their resources to any reasonable extent in support thereof—the Bank of the United States confiding in the justice and discretion of the State banks, respectively, to circumscribe their affairs within the just limits indicated by their respective capitals as soon as the interest and convenience of the community will admit.

9. That upon the mutual agreement of the parties to these stipulations, the same shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision upon those points which involve the public balances, and when approved by him shall be obligatory upon all the contracting parties.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 1, 1817.

W. JONES,
Chairman of the Committee of the Bank of the United States.

No. 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 1, 1817.

SIR: The committee appointed on the part of the Bank of the United State to confer with the convention of the State banks on the means of resuming specie payments on the 20th instant, have been instructed to present to you the inclosed propositions as the *final determination* of the Board of Directors.

The committee has also been instructed to say, that if the State banks shall prefer, and deem it expedient to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury, to revive the propositions which it is understood they have recently rejected, and the Secretary shall accord with their views, that course will be more acceptable to the Bank of the United States than the stipulations now offered, provided all the State banks shall agree in the alternative.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES,
Chairman of the Committee of the Bank of the United States.

ROBERT WALN, Esq., *Chairman of the Convention of State Banks.*

No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 1, 1817.

SIR: At a meeting of the convention of delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, the plan proposed by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments was taken into consideration, and it was agreed to recommend the adoption of it to the several banks represented by them. As soon as I am informed of their determination I will communicate it to you.

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

ROBERT WALN,
Chairman of the Convention of State Banks.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February*, 7, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter this day received from William Gray, Esq., President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, and to represent that the operations of that office have been delayed in consequence of the funds intended to be appropriated to its use having been transferred to the State Bank in order to meet the engagements entered into by the Bank of the United States on account of the loan to Government. The engagement on the part of the State Bank with the Bank of the United States for that object was some time since transmitted to the Treasury Department in a copy of a letter from Mr. Frothingham, the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, by which it will appear that the State Bank engaged to pay the public creditors in the notes of the Bank of the United States, or in specie, which this bank was required to furnish.

The Bank of the United States has more than made good its stipulations, having actually paid to the State Bank $340,000 in specie, and in certificates of deposits in Boston banks, on account of the Bank of the United States, $332,000, exclusive of $500,000 in the notes of the Bank of the United States; and, in addition to all this, you were solicited to suffer the balance due the United States from that bank on the 1st of January to remain in its vaults until this arrangement should be completed.

It now appears, sir, that instead of paying the public creditors in the notes of the Bank of the United States, or specie, they have been paid, with the exception of an inconsiderable amount, in the notes of that bank which at this moment owes the Bank of the United States a balance of at least $200,000.

I mention this, sir, in order that the claims of that bank to the extraordinary and protracted indulgence which it has solicited may be duly appreciated. In the meantime, in anticipation of the transfer of the public balance to the office of this bank, it is not improbable that those having bonds for duties to pay at that bank may not receive the accommodation which they would at the office were the bonds deposited for collection there.

The Board of Directors is desirous of putting into active operation the office at Boston, and respectfully request your attention to the solicitation of the President of the office at that place.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the banks in this city have unanimously agreed to the propositions which I had the honor to transmit for your consideration on the 1st instant.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, February* 4, 1817.

SIR: This Branch of the Bank of the United States being organized, and the Board full, by the appointment and acceptance of General Dearborn, our officers in pay, and the rooms ready for our reception, we ask leave to suggest to your Board the propriety of receiving your instructions to commence business, and of our being furnished with bills for this branch, and an order upon the State Bank for the amount of the balance due from that bank, as well as your influence with the Secretary that we may have the deposits of the Treasurer in said bank transferred to this office, in order that we may accommodate those who have large sums to pay for revenue and other purposes; likewise, that the Secretary be requested to order the different Collectors in this section to make their payments into this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. GRAY, *President.*

Hon. WM. JONES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed copy of a communication this day received from Robert Waln, Esq., Chairman of the Convention of State Banks, announcing the terms on which the respective banks have agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th instant, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and decision, by

Your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have now the pleasure of informing you that I have received from all the incorporated banks of the city of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties certificates of their having agreed to resume the payment of specie, from and after the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions mentioned in the conditional agreement entered into by the Bank of the United States and the delegates of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia.

I have also received a letter from Henry Payson, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee of Banks at Baltimore, informing me that they have agreed to resume the payment of specie on the 20th instant, on the same terms and conditions.

Charles Wilkes, Esq., Secretary to the General Committee of Banks in New York, has forwarded to me the following account of their proceedings, viz:

"The Bank of New York, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank, and the Bank of the Manufacturing Company, have agreed to resume the payment of specie, from and after the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions recommended by the convention of delegates in Philadelphia."

"The Bank of America has agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions specified in certain articles of agreement between the United States Bank and the convention

in Philadelphia, and to which the Secretary of the Treasury is to become a party; the Bank of America expecting that the stipulation for a transfer of the whole public money in the State banks in New York to the Branch Bank in this city shall be literally complied with."

"The City Bank passed the following resolution, viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the Cashier transmit to the General Committee the resolution of this Board on the 26th December last, relating to the resumption of specie payments, which was passed on the receipt of sundry propositions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to which this Board will adhere.'

"The resolution of the 26th of December alluded to was in these words: 'A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of resuming specie payments being read, it was resolved that this bank will resume specie payments on the 20th of February next.'

"The Mechanics' Bank has resolved to resume specie payments on the 20th of February instant, and to accede to the conditions agreed upon by the convention of banks at Philadelphia, with the exception of the third article.

"The Manhattan Company having withdrawn their committee from the General Committee of Banks in this city, and not being represented there, have not communicated their determination; being desirous, however, to ascertain what course they meant to pursue, I called there, and was informed by the Cashier that the Manhattan Company had passed a resolution to resume specie payments on the 20th instant."

The delegates from the banks of Virginia informed the convention that they were authorized to agree, and did agree, to resume the payment of specie on the 20th instant on the conditions proposed, provided the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, agreed to the same measure.

I have now communicated to you the information received by me on this interesting subject, by which you will, no doubt, perceive that the success of this measure will most probably depend on the course which the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper to pursue; and it is my duty to add, that the banks which have agreed to the measure, without any exceptions, did so on the understanding (as part of the agreement) that all the public moneys in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, should be paid into the Bank of the United States and its branches. Permit me to add, it is highly important that the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury should be had without delay.

I am, with great respect,

ROBERT WALN, *Chairman of the Convention of Banks.*

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 12, 1817.

SIR: The engagements of the Bank of the United States with the State banks for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th of this month are so extensive and its specie resources so scattered, and, in part, unavailable, during the present season, that I am induced to solicit of you a draft on Boston for $200,000, for the purpose of augmenting our means at New York, where our specie capital is deficient, owing to the small amount subscribed to the eastward of Philadelphia, compared with the moneyed resources of that section. The Bank of the United States must not only prepare to meet its own paper and withhold the balances which may accumulate against the State banks during the first sixty days, but it is certain that those banks which may be least prepared will, on any pressing emergency, rest upon the Bank of the United States for support; and this must be fully given up, for the wheels once in motion must not be retarded.

If the convenience of the Treasury will admit of the draft on Boston, the amount shall be placed to the credit of the Treasury at such time and place as you may require, or it may be applied to the reimbursement of the loan, as you may please to direct.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February* 13, 1817.

SIR: The Cashier of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore told me, some days since, that he had orders to pay over to me the amount due by that bank to the United States.

Public report said that the Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore had received similar orders.

In the absence of a general arrangement between the United States Government, United States Bank, and the State banks, I apprehended distress to a portion of this community if I received the money tendered by the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore to me. I therefore asked him to wait my receipt of instructions from the bank or you before he paid me. Without any authority to ask the public deposits from the Bank of Baltimore, I have not had any intercourse with its Cashier on the subject; for until I had authority to demand them or saw some prospect of using them to advantage, previously establishing a general agreement to resume specie payments, I found myself without any inducement to require them.

But as a general arrangement has, I learn, been made to pay specie on the 20th of February, and as it is understood that we are to draw interest from the State banks upon public deposits, I am now desirous to know that I should and may demand the payment of those moneys in account, in conformity with the aforesaid agreement.

This information is desirable to me at this time, as I wish to arrange these accounts before a press of business comes upon us; and I ask this information from you to prevent the delay of getting your authority through the mother bank, whose officers have so much to do at present that they may not have anticipated the necessity of procuring me instructions to call for those balances.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 14, 1817.

SIR: Considerable anxiety is entertained both here and in New York by the debtor banks lest the public balances should not be transferred from the receiving banks to the Bank of the United States and its branches in due time.

On this subject the following quotation is from a letter written by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in New York to the Cashier of this bank, dated on Wednesday last, to wit:

"One of those three banks, viz: the Manhattan, does not act in concert with the other banks here, having some time since withdrawn from the association. No exposition of the principles which will direct that bank after a resumption of specie payments has been made to the other banks. In consequence of holding the greatest share of the public deposits, that bank is the largest creditor bank. The pledge of mutual forbearance and support, which is interchanged by all the others, is not named by that bank. Those, therefore, which stand indebted to that bank (and the balances due from all the others exceed a million of dollars) say, with great reason, that, without similar pledges on their part, demands may be made by the Manhattan Bank (provided the public moneys are not transferred) to the amount of nearly all their specie on the day they may open their vaults.

"Although it is not to be expected that such an unfriendly act would be committed, yet the other State banks are not willing to be placed in so dependent a situation and at their mercy. They, therefore, say that, although they have ratified the agreement to pay specie on the 20th instant, they shall not be bound so to do if the conditions of that agreement are not *all* complied with, particularly that which requires the transfer of the public money to the Bank of the United States and its branches."

As the time is exceedingly short and precious between this and the 20th, I have taken the liberty to invite your attention to this important consideration, with the hope that the transfers may be effected in due time to allay the apprehensions of the debtor banks and hold them to their pledge.

The direction you were pleased to say had been given to the Treasurer to transfer the public balances in the banks of Baltimore, Delaware, and Philadelphia, to the Bank of the United States, appears not yet to have been acted upon, as we are still without authority to require the transfers.

Permit me to add that, when it may suit your convenience, it will be acceptable to receive the seven millions five per cent. stock on account of the Government subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 17, 1817.

SIR: Much of the paper which has been made for the notes of this bank has proved defective, owing to the unfavorable state of the atmosphere during the finishing process, and we shall be in actual want before a supply can be manufactured. There are, as I understand, about 60,000 sheets of the Treasury note paper remaining in the Bank of Pennsylvania, and, if it is not required for public use, I beg leave to say that the Bank of the United States will take it at the original cost, or at the price at which such paper can now be made, or will replace it as soon as it can be manufactured, as you may please to determine.

I shall be much obliged by an early decision upon this subject, and remain, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 19, 1817.

SIR: In conformity to the arrangement made between the Bank of the United States and the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and ratified by the President of the United States without modification, as announced in your letter of the 13th instant, those banks will resume specie payments to-morrow, although some uneasiness exists, particularly in New York, on account of the delay of the warrants to transfer the public balances to the Bank of the United States, agreeably to the 3d article of the arrangement.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 26, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor, by the mail which arrived at a late hour this evening, to receive your letter of the 24th. The messenger with the notes of this bank for the pay of the members of Congress, as well as a sufficient amount of branch notes for the immediate operations of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, went with the mail of this morning, and will arrive there to-morrow.

The President of the office is instructed to commence business forthwith, and, as he is authorized to supply the demand for exchange by drawing on this bank at par, the banks of the District will be placed

very much at their ease; for if the balance of trade, which is against them, and the pay of the members is supplied by this bank, the demand upon them for local purposes must be small indeed.

Not a moment has been lost in transmitting the bills, for the last of them was signed at a very late hour last night.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 28, 1817.

SIR: Fifteen drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Cashiers of as many banks within the State of Pennsylvania, designated in his letter of the 21st instant, and amounting in the aggregate to $4,367,268 33, have been received at this bank. Those on the banks of the city having been presented and liquidated in conformity to the agreement entered into between this bank and the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and ratified by the President of the United States, the amount has been passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, including also that on Stephen Girard, Esq., who at first refused to become a party to the said agreement; but, upon the determination of this bank to enter into no distinct arrangement with him, he finally acceded to the general agreement. The country banks on which the Treasurer has drawn have been applied to in order to ascertain the time and manner in which they propose making payment, and as soon as the terms and conditions on which the same can be converted into bank paper equivalent to specie shall be ascertained and agreed to, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount will be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

For this purpose I submit for your consideration and decision the following plan, to wit:

1. The agents of this bank will proceed forthwith to the principal places of special deposit, with instructions to examine and report the amount and description of the paper so deposited, and ascertain whether, and in what time, the banks respectively holding such deposits will engage to pay to the Bank of the United States the amount thereof, together with the interest thereon, in bank paper equivalent to specie.

2. If any such bank shall refuse to account in the manner aforesaid, and at such periods as shall appear reasonable to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, then a similar application shall be made to the respective banks whose paper may constitute the said special deposits; and if provision shall not be made for the payment thereof, together with interest, in the manner and time aforesaid, the result shall be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that such measures may be taken for the recovery thereof as he may deem expedient.

3. In the investigation of the special deposits in the banks within the State of Pennsylvania, if there shall be found the bills of any of the banks west of Pittsburg, the agents of the Bank of the United States shall proceed with and deliver them at Lexington, Kentucky, to the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at that place, the President and Directors of which shall be authorized to negotiate with the principal banks in the State of Ohio, or with individuals giving good security, for the conversion of such part of the public deposits in the State of Ohio as may consist of special deposits, or of the paper of banks of that State which may not pay specie, into bills of exchange on the Atlantic cities, or the obligations of the said banks payable within a reasonable time, with interest, either at the Bank of the United States or any of its branches; and that for this purpose the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, for the balances due by the banks of the State of Ohio, be forthwith transmitted to the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, Kentucky.

4. The cash deposits in the banks of the State of Ohio which pay specie on demand shall be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, as soon as his drafts shall be received, and as soon as the special deposits shall be appropriated in the manner contemplated in the third article, the amount, therefore, shall also be passed to the credit of the Treasurer at the Bank of the United States; but if the banks in which the cash credits are exhibited shall not pay specie, and those in possession of the special deposits, or either, will not make provision for the payment of the amount in the manner contemplated in the third article, or in some other mode which shall be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States, report thereof shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose stated in the second article.

Should these propositions meet your approbation, it will be desirable to receive your sanction as soon as possible, as the agents intended to be employed on this mission are the Cashiers of the offices of the Bank of the United States at Lexington and Cincinnati, who are now here and ready to proceed forthwith.

The drafts on the banks in Ohio may, if you approve the course, be transmitted to this bank and delivered to Mr. E. Salomon, Cashier of the office at Lexington, who will await the result of your decision; and if it shall accord with your views, the drafts for the balances in the banks of Kentucky and Tennessee may be drawn and transmitted in like manner.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Charleston and Savannah are prepared to receive the transfers of the public deposits, and the revenue bonds for collection, at those places respectively, and respectfully to request that orders may proceed for that purpose as soon as your arrangements and convenience will admit. I take the liberty of adding that

the office at New Orleans will also be prepared to receive similar orders as soon as you may please to transmit them.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Baltimore, March* 7,* 1817.

Sir: During my absence your favors of the 23d and that of the 27th were received by the President of this office, who immediately requested four post notes of the Somerset Bank to be sent to this office, payable here quarterly, and with interest.

Since then, George Brown, Esq., Collector, has made a deposit in this office for the Treasurer, in part Baltimore paper, part Maryland country bank paper, and part Somerset Bank paper; of the last, about $6,500. This bank, I am told, is now very anxiously endeavoring to resume the payment of specie; negotiations are attempting here to enable it to do so. I hardly think they will succeed; but if they do, and a little time will determine that, then this amount may be soon realized; and I shall be pleased at your granting it some indulgence as on a former occasion, little as it may have been deserved. Still, even should it declare its resumption of specie payments, such is its administration, that it would be well for your agents to avoid its paper when practicable.

My letter of the 19th† was written in great haste, and I find, on reperusal, that my views were indistinctly given on the subject of rejecting country bank paper.

I did not wish you to direct that it should not be received by your agents. I meant merely to ask you to reflect on the propriety of directing them to make arrangements with those banks that enjoyed the benefit of their accounts to give them Baltimore funds when they wish to transfer them to this office.

It would be hazardous for them to send country bank notes to us, and for us to send them back for specie, and again to bring that specie here would not only be hazardous but expensive. The preferable arrangement is this: The Collector may offer to a bank to keep his account in it, and at the end of each month or six or eight weeks have a right to ask and receive a check or checks on Baltimore for the amount then due. The bank getting his deposit enjoys the advantage of an enlarged circulation or deposit, and gives in return, what? Not specie, which it professes to pay, but Baltimore bank money, more plenty than specie.

If such arrangements are not made, I fear that very soon you will find it necessary to accelerate a state of things which is now slowly but certainly approaching: I mean the suppression of State banks established where commerce is insufficient to have justified their erection.

The Bank of the United States must assume its stand, and, supported by the Government, might improve the medium of the country very essentially. The old bank did much to injure it. A system of permanent loans was adopted towards individuals and likewise to banks. Instead of extending its operations so as to embrace every real demand of commerce; instead of expanding its views as the country and its trade grew, it pursued a timid and faltering course, and invited, by its measures, the erection of rival institutions to share its business, and contaminate the character of this country's medium.

That bank had a glorious field before it; and this has one almost as much so, whilst it harmonizes with the Government and meets every real call of commerce.

In relation to the purchase of funded debt by the officers of the bank for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I was anxious that they should do it; that it might be quietly done, it should be secretly done, and not too much bought in one place.

Whilst in New York, the Cashier of the office inquired whether anything had been done to obtain the purchases of sterling on account of the Government for the officers of this bank; I was ignorant of anything having been said to you on the subject, but promised to call it to your mind whenever I had occasion to write to you. To have the purchasing of all your foreign remittances on commission, as in the old bank, would be very gratifying, no doubt, to the Cashiers of this institution in every quarter. Whether it would be as desirable to you to have them your agents for that purpose, I cannot anticipate; perhaps their information of the credit of drawers is as good as that of any other persons, and might, in this way, be found useful.

Besides, they will have much to do for the Government as Loan Offices, for which the bank receives nothing, and may, therefore, not allow them any consideration.

In relation to the purchase of funded debt, the compensation you propose would, no doubt, be perfectly satisfactory to all; for myself, I shall in this be content, if my agency could preserve the funded debt of this bank from the grasp of the Sinking Fund, even for a time. It is, in my eye, the most valuable part of our capital.

Much uneasiness seemed to be gathering in New York in consequence of drafts made, and about to be made, for specie by agents of banks in South Carolina and Georgia.

I understood that these had been drawing and redrawing upon each other, in order, as they thought, to be prepared to transfer the public dues to the Bank of the United States the more easily, and had, by their measures of preparation, so alarmed each other as to induce them to recall their funds from New York in specie—funds that were accruing there in the collection of exchange, which they had bought and remitted for collection.

Thus a section of the country as strong in specie resources, or merchandise, or capital, as any other, was alarming itself about theories.

The importance of an immediate transfer of public funds to this bank, in every quarter, is thus happily illustrated. I infer that it should be made as soon as a branch is organized. Probably, however, this subject is placed at large before you by the able officers of the parent bank.

Very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JAS. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* Postmarked 7th April.

† Not on file; probably a private letter.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, March* 8, 1817.

SIR: I beg leave to observe, in explanation of the settlement of your account of notes of the banks out of town, transmitted this day, that our Board of Directors, observing the amount to accumulate considerably, judged it for the interest of the Treasury that the same should be exchanged for Boston money, and accordingly passed a vote that the Cashier should effect the exchange, and credit your cash account with the net proceeds. I have, in consequence, made the exchange on the best terms I could; and, deducting the discount, $131 78, have passed the net proceeds, $25,503 22, to your cash credit, per accounts.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 11, 1817.

SIR: Having submitted, in my letter of * —— instant, the plan contemplated by this bank for the liquidation of the balances due the United States by the banks on which the drafts referred to in that letter were drawn, as well as for the settlement of the balances due by the banks in the State of Ohio, I respectfully await your answer to that letter, and beg leave to suggest, as a general principle for the settlement of the balances yet remaining to be transferred to the Bank of the United States from the banks in the respective States, that which was adopted in the settlement with the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, viz: payment on the 1st day of July next, together with interest from the 20th ultimo, or by equal installments from the 20th ultimo to the 1st of July, with interest, at the Bank of the United States or some one of its branches.

This principle appears to be reasonable and equitable, for the banks which have settled upon this principle may conceive themselves aggrieved if other banks which have no better claims to favor shall be allowed to procrastinate their payments without interest.

The banks in those districts which are not included in the compact with the Bank of the United States may possibly assume particular merit for resuming specie payments without the direct aid of the Bank of the United States; but such pretensions are more specious than solid. It is clearly demonstrable that their ability to follow was the obvious consequence of the facility and safety which the example afforded them, and the specie payments of many of them, if scrutinized, would be found but partial at best. Some of the banks which have been drawn upon have made spontaneous proposals upon the foregoing principles; others have made propositions altogether inadmissible. Some of those holding special deposits have assuredly acted an uncandid part. It would, I think, not be difficult to ascertain that the special deposits in many cases were in a better medium than their own paper, and subsequently transformed into a worse.

It is important to avoid delay in the settlement of those balances; and if you shall deem it expedient to authorize the Bank of the United States to settle with the respective banks without further reference to the Treasury Department, and on the principle I have stated, or on such other principles not less favorable to the debtor banks in point of time, as the Bank of the United States shall deem expedient, I believe this course would induce a more speedy and advantageous settlement than any other through the agency of this bank.

It is also of importance that the settlement should precede the selection of the banks for the future depositories of the public money, as the prospect of that advantage may induce a more prompt and faithful settlement than a mere sense of justice without hope of further or future advantage. In your letter of the 21st ultimo you were pleased to observe, "I presume the propositions of the Bank of the United States to the convention of the State banks will apply to the banks of the District of Columbia, so far as relates to the amicable course pledged on that occasion, and to claims to balances for interest." This the Bank of the United States is perfectly willing to accord; and the Bank of Alexandria having made to this bank propositions of a similar nature, they have been accepted, and I now ask leave to nominate to you that bank as the depository of the public money for the district in which it has hitherto acted in that capacity.

The President of the office of this bank, at the Treasury, has been instructed to solicit of you the immediate transfer of the public money in the banks of the District of Columbia, and to ascertain their views in respect to the payment thereof.

I have not yet heard from him on the subject, to which I now ask leave to call your attention.

I have not yet received, agreeably to the intimation in your letter of the 10th ultimo, "the list of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, whose situation, it is supposed, will render it inconvenient for them to deposit in the Bank of the United States or in its branches," which you intended to forward, "with a view to draw the attention of the Board to the situation of the banks for that purpose." One of the banks in New London will be immediately engaged as the depository of the public money, agreeably to your request; and as soon as it shall suit your convenience to designate the districts throughout the Union in which you shall deem it indispensable to the public service to employ banks of deposit, the Board of Directors will proceed to the selection without delay; but, as the embarrassments of a diversified and fluctuating currency will ere long be removed, and as the bank, with its numerous branches and substitutes, will be sufficiently complicated, it will be very acceptable to the Board that as few banks may be required as the public interest will admit. If you will also please to designate such of the banks, in the report of the Treasury, as may be best entitled to your confidence, by the fidelity with which they have discharged the trust hitherto confided to them, it will furnish a useful index to the selection by the Board.

It is, I presume, as well with the Treasury as with the Bank of the United States, an indispensable requisite in the character of a bank of deposit that it shall pay all its debts in specie, or bills convertible into specie, on demand.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* Should be 28th of February.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 12, 1817.

SIR: Having explained in my letter of yesterday the principles upon which it appears expedient and equitable to proceed in the settlement of the balances due by the State banks to the Treasury of the United States, I have now the honor to inclose copies of letters received from the Harrisburg and Chambersburg banks as a specimen of their candor.

The balance due by the latter is represented in the Treasurer's report as *cash*, for which, of course, it is at least liable in its own notes. The former is represented as a special deposit; but whether as originally deposited, or subsequently adulterated, or whether, in fact, any special deposits exists, I am not positively enabled to say.

The great trouble, responsibility, and individual distress, which the receiving, safe keeping, and accounting for a special deposit may occasion, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

The propositions made by the Harrisburg Bank, however, shed some light on this subject, and pretty clearly indicate the course which has been pursued. Although the Bank of the United States now holds the drafts of the Treasurer, at sight, on the country banks of Pennsylvania, without qualification as to the nature of the funds drawn upon, and has notified the said banks of its claims, yet the Bank of the United States has no specific authority to demand payment, compound with the debtors, or exact a settlement of any kind, without a special reference of every controverted case to the Secretary of the Treasury; and this will lead to endless trouble, both to the Secretary and the bank; for as soon as it is perceived that the bank is without authority, advantage will be taken of this circumstance to embarrass and protract the settlement, with the hope of extorting unreasonable terms, or, at least, gaining time and eluding the payment of interest.

If any of the banks which hold the special deposits have availed themselves of the use of any part thereof, they are justly liable for the whole amount; for in that case they would, undoubtedly, make use of the best. It appears, therefore, necessary to the public interest that the Bank of the United States, in order to effect a just settlement, should be authorized to insist upon the identical deposits, or claim the whole as cash.

The Bank of the United States is bound by the charter to receive and transmit the public money from place to place, according to the exigencies of the Treasury; but its agency in the case under consideration is not of that nature, nor within the sphere of its duty. The deposits on which the drafts are made are not payable in specie, nor even in bank notes which may be immediately converted into specie without considerable loss, and therefore are not money. Even the acknowledged cash deposit at the Bank of Chambersburg is now attempted to be passed as a special deposit. But the Bank of the United States is not disposed to limit its usefulness to the Government by the obligations of the charter. The Board of Directors will cheerfully, and at all times, exert its best efforts to promote the financial operations of the Treasury; but its agency in the case in question must prove entirely inefficient, unless sustained by the necessary authority to exact a reasonable settlement, or to protest and return the drafts to the Treasury.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *March* 5, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo was this day submitted by me to our Board of Directors. They have instructed me to represent to you, in reply, that the moneys received on account of the Treasury of the United States were in the paper of banks more or less depreciated, and, as such, specially passed to his credit, agreeably to contracts prescribed by the Treasury Department of the United States and entered into with the Collectors; by the receipt of which, this bank had much trouble and incurred great responsibility, and cannot, during the present unsettled state of the currency, make a specific stipulation as to the time in which payment of the draft you hold could be made without occasioning much individual distress. I am directed to propose—

1. That in part payment of the draft of $139,783 56, the sum of $50,000, in various notes of the chartered banks of this State, Maryland, Delaware, a small sum in Ohio and District of Columbia paper, (received, as above stated, from the Collectors of the United States,) be forthwith transmitted to you.

2. That if you agree to open an account with this bank, receive in deposit its notes, and extend to it a credit of $30,000, the residue, $89,783 56, shall be passed to your credit as cash.

3. That in discharge of the same and all future balances every convenient and safe opportunity shall be embraced to make you remittances in the notes of such banks as you shall be willing to pass to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash, or to accept in payment for the notes of this bank.

4. That the accounts thus opened and continued be regularly balanced at the end of each calendar month.

5. That after the 1st of July next this bank will pay an interest, at the rate of six per cent., on all balances beyond the sum of $30,000, which by such settlements shall appear due to the Bank of the United States, including all the notes of this bank which you may be possessed of at the time, together with all drafts, as well from the Treasury of the United States as individuals—an arrangement which will render it the interest of this institution gradually so to reduce the debt as shall be least oppressive to the community; the Directors of this bank, engaging, moreover, that the balance upon which an interest is proposed to be paid shall be diminished at the end of each and every month until it shall not exceed the $30,000, as above stated, flatter themselves that the desired credit will be considered but a reasonable remuneration for the risk and expense which has been and will be incurred in converting the public moneys into bank paper of such a description as you will be willing to accept, and therefore confidently hope that the above propositions will be acceded to; but should they not meet your approbation, it is the request of the Directors of this bank that you will suggest such modifications as may appear equitable and practicable for this institution to conform to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN FOSTER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *March* 8, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received.

The deposits of the United States in this bank consist of paper of the banks of this State and Maryland, received under a special agreement with the Collector of this district that we were to be accountable only for the same paper. For the portion of our paper that may be in that situation we will, of course, be responsible, though we have been led to believe by the Treasury Department that the same would be drawn out by drafts in favor of public contractors.

As the collection of the paper in these deposits (two-thirds at least being of banks west of the mountains) might be attended with inconvenience to you, I would undertake it, and obtain for it Baltimore and Philadelphia paper as early as can conveniently be done. The scarcity of that kind of paper in this and the counties west will prevent the collection as soon as you might expect.

Having had no opportunity of consulting the Board of Directors on the subject of fixing the time of payment, I would wish you to inform me the extent of the credit it would suit you to allow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COLHOUN, *Cashier*.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 14, 1817.

DEAR SIR: The propositions contained in your letter of the 12th have been acceded to on the part of this bank, subject, nevertheless, to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury of that part relating to your appointment as the agent of this bank in receiving the public moneys in the State of Delaware.

I therefore inclose, for the credit of this institution, the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on yourself, in my favor, No. 8297, for $56,279 08.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*

JAMES COUPER, Jr., Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank, Delaware.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March* 15, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, directing the purchase of £20,000 sterling in bills on London, which shall receive attention.

The price of sterling bills here is two per cent. premium, and but few good bills in the market at this moment. When respectable drawers are required to give endorsers on their bills, as in this case, the price is advanced from a half to one per cent. The bills will therefore probably cost two and a half per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

6 per cent	100¼
7 per cent	105½

Spanish dollars, 2 per cent. premium.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: The arrangements and operations of this bank have thus far effected the reduction of commercial exchanges between the respective cities from Washington to New York, inclusive, upon terms of perfect equality, although no part of the balances transferred by the Treasury to this bank from the State banks, nor of the balances accumulating against them after that period, can, according to the terms of the compact, be applied to that or any other purpose until the 1st of July next.

The most serious difficulty which the Bank of the United States has to encounter, under the arrangement with the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, is the strong current of exchange which continues to flow to the east, notwithstanding the large drafts which have been supplied by this bank and its branches, and which must still be supplied from the same sources.

Several if not all the banks in Boston solicited and obtained acts of the Legislature authorizing the reduction of their capitals, which they are now effecting by an inconvenient and pressing curtailment of their discounts, which had previously been so limited as to reduce the dividends of some of the banks to four per cent. This pressure compels individuals to resort to extraordinary expedients to meet their engagements. Merchandise is thrown into the market, sold at reduced rates, and purchased for southern account; speculation in southern produce is partially suspended; money due to Boston, as well as that which may be obtained on credit, is drawn there from all quarters during the pressure, and thus every other part of the Union must either pursue the same restrictive and inconvenient policy or become the debtor of Boston. During this state of things the liberal discounts which the Bank of the United States and its branches are doing, in conformity to the terms of compact, enables the banks or the merchants of Boston to collect the United States Bank paper and draw the specie.

This view of the subject will show that the Bank of the United States must either supply the means to satisfy this extraordinary demand, or it will be done by the banks and merchants of the east in a manner calculated to impair public confidence, if not excite apprehension among the banks themselves.

A few days since an agent from Boston drew about $128,000 in specie from our office in New York, and further drafts are anticipated.

I have therefore, in behalf of the Board of Directors, to solicit your good offices in giving to the public money in the eastern section of the Union such a direction as will best promote the operations of exchange, which I have explained, and strengthen the office at Boston, until the period when the bank may avail itself of the ample means which it will possess when disengaged from the contract with the State banks.

The inclosed extract is from a letter this day received from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Boston; and I beg leave to inquire whether the determination expressed in your letter of the —— ultimo, to discharge the balance of the loan at Boston on the 1st of the ensuing month, is to take effect, and, if convenient, to be informed of the arrangements of the Treasury for the payment of the ensuing dividend on the public debt in Boston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *March* 18, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, are organized and prepared to receive for collection the bonds for duties; and also respectfully to request the transfer of the balances due to the United States by the banks of those places, in conformity to the compact entered into by the Bank of the United States and the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, and ratified by the President of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York*, *March* 19, 1817.

Sir: In pursuance of instructions in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased £20,000 of bills on England, which you will herewith receive, together with an account of the cost and receipts for the payment.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *March* 27, 1817.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry of the 23d instant, I have the honor to inform you that the names of the Cashiers of the offices of this bank, at present established, are as follows:

Boston, Samuel Frothingham; New York, Lynde Catlin; Baltimore, James W. M'Culloh; Washington, Richard Smith; Richmond, Julius B. Dandridge; Norfolk, Luke Wheeler; Charleston, Peter Bacot; Savannah, Eleazer Early; New Orleans, Joseph Saul; Lexington, Ezekiel Salomon; Cincinnati, Gorham A. Worth.

The names of those which remain to be organized will be transmitted as soon as ascertained.

In the arrangement with the Bank of Alexandria it was conceived that the specific duties to be performed by the bank, as suggested in your letter of the 23d, would be the subject of instructions from the Treasury. Our future arrangements with the Banks of Deposit will, however, stipulate for the performance of those duties which are evidently proper and necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York*, *March* 27, 1817.

Sir: In pursuance of instructions contained in yours of the 24th instant, I have purchased for public use bills on Amsterdam to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, which you will herewith receive, together with an account and receipt for the payment.

By the mail of the 20th I had the honor to transmit you twenty thousand pounds sterling bills, which I presume have been regularly received.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and respectfully to communicate the high sense entertained by the Board of Directors of the liberal sentiments and provident attention to the interest and safety of the bank evinced in that communication.

It was by no means intended to attribute to the State Bank any agency in the causes which press upon the affairs of this bank at Boston.

The fact of its intention to pay the balance due the Treasury in Treasury notes only was simply communicated by way of information, and to show that, if that balance should be transferred to the Bank of the United States, it would afford no relief.

The funds which you have been pleased to direct to be transferred to the branch in Boston will afford very seasonable and material aid, and, together with $200,000 in gold which we sent from this bank on the 23d instant, will, I hope, satisfy the demand in that quarter until additional means can be provided without the unpleasant expedient of transporting specie. We are now remitting to New York a like sum in gold, which will, I trust, prove a sufficient supply, until our European resources arrive.

On the subject of the loan to the United States the bank had no wish to gratify, nor would it have been mentioned but for the peculiar circumstances of our affairs at Boston and the intimation which you were pleased to make in a former letter.

It is, undoubtedly, the duty of the bank to transmit the funds of the Government according to your directions, and this duty it will always perform with promptitude and cheerfulness.

Your communication of the 17th instant will receive the earliest possible attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *March* 31, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the duplicate of your letter of the 14th of November, 1816, and I now inclose a copy of my letter of the 25th of November last, which must have miscarried.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. FLEWELLING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January*, 9, 1816.*

SIR: You have been pleased to observe "that, should a majority of the State banks refuse to conform to the Treasury proposition, the money remaining in their vaults to the credit of the United States will be transferred to the Bank of the United States and its branches in the manner already communicated, unless the Board of Directors shall suggest another which shall be deemed more eligible."

I take the liberty of suggesting, at the request of the Board of Directors, that the immediate transfer of the whole of the balances to the bank and its branches might have a favorable influence on its efforts to induce the State banks to resume specie payments.

These efforts will be assiduously employed in every form which may promise success, and the Board cannot abandon the hope of accomplishing its object with the most respectable of the banks before the 1st of July next. The balances will in no case be employed to their prejudice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *Pennsylvania, January* 9, 1816.*

SIR: Your communications on the subject of the resumption of specie payments have been received and considered. For the evidence of the disposition and views of this institution, I beg leave to refer to a letter which I had the honor of addressing to Mr. Dallas on the 7th August last. You will there perceive our readiness to acquiesce in any arrangement to facilitate so desirable an object. We still possess the same anxiety to gratify the wishes of the public and to meet the views of your Department. We need not suggest the inconvenience and danger that must result to us if we commence payment in coin before other banks simultaneously concur in the measure. Relying upon the friendly disposition you express, and assured of the protection of your Department and of the United States Bank, we are prepared to accede to your proposal for paying our notes on the 20th February. It is expected, however, that, unless there should be such concurrence of the banks as to render the measure safe, it will not be required of us alone to meet the shock. Should you, after receiving the communication of the banks, deem the experiment proper, you will please inform us.

On the subject of the Government deposit in this bank I had the honor of addressing Mr. Dallas on

*Error—should be 1817.

the 26th June last. To that letter and its inclosures I beg your attention. I then suggested a very desirable arrangement with respect to the present balance, and also as to the deposit of the accumulating revenue in this district. The expenditure of the public funds for the making of the national road in this county might, with great advantage to us and convenience of the Government, be paid out of this deposit. Should this meet your approbation we will expect your drafts for that purpose. If it is, however, determined to transfer the amount to the United States Bank, we must be prepared whenever you think proper to draw for it. It would be satisfactory to know your views on this subject.

I have the honor, &c.,

THOS. H. BAIRD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February* 15, 1816*.

SIR: We had a meeting of the Cashiers of the banks in this city to-day, and agreed to make the specie in town a common fund to aid each other, and ask our banks to sanction our arrangements, which simply presented the mode of executing what had been previously agreed upon by the State banks here and the United States Bank in convention.

At this meeting, Mr. Cox, Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, observed that he had received a Treasury circular, directing him to pay the public money to this office, and asked whether I held a warrant from the Treasury to call for this money. Being informed that I did not, he observed that I must produce one before he could pay it over to me, at least such was his opinion of the laws in this case.

Therefore, to prevent delay here, or whenever you intend to transfer money from State banks to the United States Bank or branches, I respectfully suggest the expediency of sending the Treasurer's warrant for such balances to the officers of the United States Bank or its branches to authorize them to demand the payments.

Upon this subject I have never before bestowed a thought; I pretend to no opinion of the laws, but merely present the subject to your view upon the ground of expediency.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the circular of the Commissioner of Revenue directing the Collectors of Internal Revenue to deposit the money by them collected, respectively, in the Bank of the United States and its branches.

I have also the honor to present for your consideration the number and locality of the State banks which the public interest requires should be used as places of intermediate deposit of the public money as long as the system of internal revenue is preserved. Also, statements of the situation of the banks within the districts described, as far as they are known to this Department.

As soon as you shall have made arrangements for this purpose, the Collectors of the Internal Revenue will be directed to make their deposits in them as the fact of such arrangement shall be communicated to this Department.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *January* 16, 1817.

SIR: In answer to yours I have to state that this institution has endeavored to place itself in a situation to meet specie payments, and will resume the payment of specie whenever the same shall become general.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dudn.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April* 2, 1817.

SIR: I inclose three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, purchased in conformity with your directions of the 29th ultimo, viz:

Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	37,500	guilders.
Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	12,500	do.
Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	15,000	do.

Accompanied with my accounts for the several sums and receipts for the payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Error—should be 1817.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to observe, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, intimating your desire to have $200,000 remitted to Charleston or Savannah, that at present the exchange on either of those places is so unfavorable that the object could only be attained by a remittance in specie, and that a large amount in specie has recently been drawn from New York for the banks in Georgia. The course of exchange between the middle and southern States is usually unfavorable to the former until the months of May and June, when the principal shipments of southern produce having been made and accounted for, the balance of trade inclines to the north. Under these circumstances, connected with the forbearance which the Bank of the United States is constrained to observe towards the State banks, I hope you may find it convenient to postpone the contemplated remittance.

In answer to your letter of the same date, covering the correspondence between the Collector of Charleston and the President of the office of this bank at that place, I beg leave to observe that the temporary difficulty which had unnecessarily occurred will have been obviated by the arrival of the notes for that branch which were sent from this bank on the 29th ultimo in a fast sailing packet.

I regret that any doubt should have existed on the subject; the case is a very plain one, and the office was bound to pay the Collector's drafts, if even specie had been demanded, (of which the vaults of the office contained $370,000;) but I should amagine that an arrangement might have been made with any one of the banks there for a temporary supply of local paper until that of the office should arrive.

The idea of receiving any description of the notes of this bank as a special deposit on account of the Treasury is altogether inadmissible, and has never been entertained by the Board of Directors.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April* 1, 1817.

SIR: I regularly received your favor of the 1st instant, and, as therein instructed, have purchased for public use, and now inclose, three parcels of sterling bills on London and on Liverpool, payable in London, viz:

£6,569 6*s.* 11*d.*, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium, equal to $30,000; £4,379 11*s.* 3*d.*, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium, equal to $20,000; £437 19*s.* 2*d.*, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium, equal to $2,000; and also my accounts for the same, and vouchers for the payment.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to propose for your acceptance the composition authorized by the act of Congress of August 2, 1813, in lieu of the stamp duty to which the Bank of the United States is liable.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 9, 1817.

SIR: In my letter of the 31st ultimo,* in answer to your private letter of the 26th, I had the honor of exhibiting to you the best view which the state of things then existing enabled me to take; and in recommending the employment of the Cashier of this bank as the confidential agent for the object contemplated by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in preference to the direct agency of the Cashier of this bank and its branches, respectively, it was with a view to conduct the business in the circumspect manner which an individual having the same object in view would manage it, in order to avoid the excitement which a public demand simultaneously announced at so many points would be likely to produce; but if the private agency shall not promise decided advantages, the public one ought undoubtedly to be preferred.

The nature and operation of the private agency would be as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, would authorize the Cashier of this bank, by letter, to purchase a certain amount of the public debt on such terms as he should please to prescribe, and to have the debt so purchased transferred to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in trust.

2. The payments for the debts so purchased would be made on the checks of the Cashier, which would remain with the Cashier until the object should be attained, when the debt would be transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to whom the sums paid on account of the said debt would then be charged.

3. The Cashiers would instruct the Cashier of the branches to purchase on the same conditions any considerable amount of the debt which might offer within the limitations, transfer the debt so purchased to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in trust, pay for the same out of the funds of the office, and draw upon him for reimbursement.

Similar trusts have been confided to the gentleman who is Cashier of this bank, and with the best effect.

*Private letter.

The subscription to the eleven million loan moved very heavily; Mr. Smith was, at his suggestion, authorized by Mr. Gallatin to employ a confidential broker, approved by Mr. Gallatin, to purchase the debt in the market, in order to excite a demand, and for every $10,000 so bought, $100,000 of the eleven million loan was subscribed.

I am now, however, to state to you some new circumstances, and after respectfully submitting to you the facts, your decision will be more correct than any suggestion of mine, for I feel some hesitation in recommending a course which may produce delay lest the public debt should rise in the market beyond the limits of the Sinking Fund, and the object both of the Commissioners and the bank be frustrated.

The Bank of the United States has found it necessary, in order to check the spirit of speculation which is inconveniently setting to the eastward, to check and even to reduce the amount of discounts in the bank and its branches; and thus, as money is less abundant, the public debt may, during this state of things, fall a little in the market. Indeed, it has in a small degree produced that effect already, six per cents having this day sold at 98½. We have also called upon the banks in Baltimore to reduce the new balances which have accumulated against them to a great extent since the transfer of the public money to this bank; and as they hold a large amount in the public debt, it is probable they may incline to sell a part thereof at least; and an opportunity will be thus afforded to liquidate a part of the balances due the Bank of the United States. These facts and circumstances may, perhaps, enable you to determine whether it will be better to avail of the present opportunity, either in the open or confidential manner, or to postpone the object until a future period.

In respect to the effect which either mode may have upon the interest of the bank, it cannot be essential, as the Sinking Fund would absorb all that may be procured either by purchase or payment on account of the subscription to the bank.

The Cashiers of the branches shall be immediately instructed to transmit to the Treasury, along with their weekly statements, the rate of exchange upon England and Holland, and the prices of the several species of the funded debt.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Boston, April* 11, 1817.

Sir: I have received from the Department the drafts of the Treasurer, as follows:

On the Cumberland Bank, Portland	$40,000
On the Portland Bank	10,000
On the Bath Bank, Bath	10,000

The Cashier of the Cumberland Bank advises me that the draft on that bank "shall be paid within the time limited by the Secretary of the Treasury." The Cashier of the Portland Bank says: "The Treasurer's draft for ten thousand dollars will be paid soon, not exceeding thirty days." The Cashier of the Bath Bank advises, "That arrangements will be made for paying the same within sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury."

Will you have the goodness to inform me what arrangements exist with the Department for the stated accommodations?

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

I had the honor to receive, in due course, yours of the 24th ultimo.

Bank of the United States, *April* 17, 1817.

Sir: The selection of the banks for receiving the public revenue in the districts which you have been pleased to designate has produced some embarrassment and uncertainty, as well from a defect of information as to the real situation and present practice of many of the banks in respect to specie payments, as to the manner in which it is proposed to conduct the public business with the banks of which you may approve.

I have the honor respectfully to submit the inclosed list of banks, in the selection of which we have adopted as a general criterion the confidence hitherto reposed in them by the Treasury Department.

The list is imperfect, but will be completed as soon as circumstances will admit; and in respect to the debtor banks in Ohio, Kentucky, and the interior of Pennsylvania, we have supposed that the selection at this time might have an unfavorable influence upon the pending settlements now in train, which have given rise to considerable negotiation and correspondence. If, however, the motives assigned shall not be deemed sufficient to countervail the inconvenience of delay, an intimation to that effect will receive immediate attention.

In suggesting for your consideration a plan of operations for conducting the business of the Treasury with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and the banks appointed in lieu of offices, I beg leave to be distinctly understood as presenting it with entire deference, and to assure you of our ready acquiescence in any plan which you shall deem most conducive to the public interest.

You are aware, sir, that it is of great importance to the bank at all times to know the precise situation of the offices, and of the banks employed in lieu of offices, in respect to the public revenue, and the drafts made or about to be made thereon; and also to enjoy the benefit of circulating the public deposits as the exigencies of the institution may require, as far as may be compatible with the public interest and the views of the Treasury.

It appears to me that the plan which I am about to propose would afford more facility and security

from error or misconception than the present practice, and greatly simplify the transactions between the Treasury and the bank.

I propose, 1st. That all the transactions of the Treasury, in respect to the offices of this bank, and the banks to be employed in lieu of offices, be conducted through the Cashier of this bank.

2. That the deposits and collections made on account of the United States at any of the offices, or banks employed in lieu of offices, be passed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States.

3. That corresponding credits be given on the books of the Bank of the United States to the Treasurer of the United States, according to the weekly statement of every such office or bank, required to be transmitted to the Treasury and the Bank of the United States.

4. That all the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the office or bank at which payment shall be required.

Thus would the whole of the transactions of the Treasury with the Bank of the United States be condensed into one account on the books of the bank, and the same on those of the Treasury, instead of forty or fifty accounts, and as many distinct sources of correspondence, which the present system requires of the Treasury Department; and in this way, by a single instruction, preparation might be made in due time to meet the views of the Treasury at any point, and the bank would be in full possession of all the information necessary to enforce those views and to regulate the conduct of its agents so as to insure a prompt and faithful execution of the duties required.

I presume the lapse of time by the post between Washington and Philadelphia, in the case of the offices and banks south and west of Washington, would not constitute a material objection.

If the convenience of the Treasury should render it necessary, the office at Washington might form an exception to the rule.

I also transmit a form of the instruction and engagement proposed to be submitted (if approved by you) to the banks which may be appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *April* —, 1817.

Sir: The Bank of the United States has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his decision, the appointment of the Bank of ——— for the purpose of receiving the public revenue for the ———. Should the Directors of your institution agree to accept of the agency, it will be necessary to comply with the following conditions, viz: All moneys which may accumulate to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for revenue received on account of the United States, to be paid on the draft of the Cashier of this bank on demand, or, if required, to place the amount from time to time in any of the offices which are or may be established in ———————, and to transmit to the Treasury Department, as well as to this bank, monthly statements of the situation of your bank, and weekly statements of the moneys received on account of the revenue, according to the inclosed forms.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant.

Designation of Banks for the Collection of the Public Revenue, respectfully submitted for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Bank of the United States.

Maine.

Bath Bank.
Cumberland Bank, (Portland.)
A bank in the Penobscot, or east of that river, will be named as soon as the necessary information is obtained for that purpose.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Union Bank, (Portsmouth.)
Cheshire Bank.
Concord Bank.

Massachusetts.

Merchants' Bank at Salem.

Connecticut.

New London Bank.
New Haven Bank.

Rhode Island.

Roger Williams Bank.
Newport Bank.
Bristol Bank.

New York.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Utica Bank.
Another bank to be named on obtaining the necessary information.

New Jersey.

The Trenton Bank.
This bank has been named in consequence of Trenton being the seat of Government and the place where the Loan Office is kept.

Virginia.

Branch of the Virginia Bank at Fredricksburg.
Branch of the Virginia Bank at Lynchburg.
Branch of the Virginia Bank at Petersburg.

North Carolina.

State Bank, Raleigh.
Branch of State Bank at Edenton.
Branch of State Bank at Wilmington.
Branch of State Bank at Salisbury.
Branch of State Bank at Cape Fear.
Bank at Fayetteville, (branch of Cape Fear.)

Georgia.

Bank of Augusta.
Branch of the State Bank at Milledgeville.

Tennessee.

State Bank, Knoxville.
Nashville Bank.

As the demands of the Treasury in the State banks in the States of Ohio and Kentucky and interior of Pennsylvania are in train for settlement, it is deemed inexpedient to make the selection of agents in those places until the settlements are complete.

Indiana.

Bank of Vincennes.

District of Columbia.

Bank of Alexandria.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have purchased 100,000 guilders, at 40 cents, as authorized by you under date of the 14th; best bills, two good endorsers.

They are on London, payable in Amsterdam. Sterling bills are heavy at 3 per cent., and remittance from London could be made by last quotations at 6 per cent. gain, if that would not probably vary much and soon. To buy sterling at 3 premium would place guilders in Amsterdam at less than 40 cents. Yet guilders are held here at 41 cents, in small sums. I could not get them a fraction below 40, not were my commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Would it not be well to buy sterling at current rates? It is dull at 3 premium here to-day.

I have bought some 6 per cents. of the banks, at 99, and will give you particulars to-morrow. I preferred buying openly as agent of the Commissioners. It is quoted to me from New York to-day at $98\frac{3}{4}$ to 99.

By one of our banks I am asked to receive $50,000 which it subscribed at par in the first loan, whilst the officer was at Annapolis, and for which a certificate, it is believed, was never issued.

The loan officer cannot tell whether he ever issued it. The bank officers say they never received it, and they would comply with any arrangement which you might require, provided I was allowed to buy it. It is on the Maryland books.

Please instruct me on this head. The amount which I shall get of the banks will be near one million. They have had to pay me, since I saw you, $300,000 specie, nearly, to send to Boston. They are very reluctant to part with funded debt at all. They should sell all to prevent being pressed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 19, 1817.

SIR: I inclose herein certificates of 6 per cent. funded debt of the United States, amounting to $600,000, which I have bought of the Baltimore banks, and had transferred to the Treasurer of the United States.

I gave for it 99 per cent. Please send me, on receipt of this, a Treasury draft on New York for $594,000 to pay for it.

I also inclose S. Smith & Buchanan's drafts on Baring Brothers & Co., London, payable in Amsterdam, endorsed by Lemuel Taylor and James Calhoun, for 100,000 guilders, bought for you at 40 cents per guilder. Please send me $40,000 to pay for them.

I shall probably get more stock of our banks, as it is promised to me; and probably as many more guilders from the same house by the 1st of May.

Sterling bills, 3 per cent.

Six per cents, $99\frac{1}{2}$ in small sums.

The banks may sell at par to merchants on time, and they may throw it for money into the market; I think I had better buy all I can at your limits thus thrown into the market. At anything less than par the banks are very unwilling to sell, and even at that. Nothing but being called upon for specie induces them to think of selling at all. But for that fear they would not sell a dollar of it. If you think well of it, I will buy secretly all that I believe to be thus thrown into the market at your limits. It is quoted to me at $99 from New York, and I have seen sales at $99\frac{1}{2}$ at Boston of small sums.

I saw a quotation of sterling from Boston to-day from a very respectable quarter at 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

I do not meet with many guilders; but few hold any, and none can yet draw largely. By and by more will be able to draw for large sums, when our tobacco is shipped and our cotton, say June and July.

I am at a loss to decide how sterling will operate; sometimes I think it will fall to par, at others that it will rise to 7 and 10 per cent. premium; considerable sums may be soon had at about 3 per cent., unless there should be a bright prospect of a rise.

I think considerable sums of bank shares will be sent to London and valued upon, and in such bills there would be every security. The stock would be transferred most likely to Baring Brothers & Co., or other able bankers, and bills be predicated thereon.

The opportunity will be a good one to buy ,if you contemplate purchasing at all above par.

Perhaps the parties might do as S. Smith & Buchanan have done in this case—prefer to draw guilder bills even at 40 cents to sterling at 3 per cent. premium.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April* 19, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th,* postmarked the 14th, was received on the 16th instant, directing the purchase of bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 500,000 guilders, at not exceeding 40 cents per guilder.

I think I am justified in the belief that this sum may be obtained at or within the limited price before the first of June next. The price is at present 40 cents per guilder, and not many in the market. At that price I have purchased, and now inclose bills to the amount of 77,450 guilders, with an account and vouchers for the payment.

Your directions to transmit the bills from time to time as they may be purchased will be duly

* Should be 14th.

attended to; and should circumstances forbid the reasonable expectation of obtaining the full amount prior to the 1st of June, I shall not fail to give you early intelligence.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 21, 1817.

SIR: I omitted the guilder bills mentioned in mine of the 19th, and now inclose them, say 100,000 guilders, at 40 cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I have obtained $145,000 more, at 99 per cent., of sixes; particulars to-morrow, and expect to get $100,000 to $150,000 more.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 24, 1817.

SIR: I inclose statements of my purchases of funded debts and guilder bills; likewise certificates for $145,263 15 of six per cents., placed in the name of the Treasurer by me.

I have no prospect of extending my purchases of six per cents. of our banks immediately, except the $50,000, for which they say they never had a certificate. The bank holding that sum wishes to sell, and go through whatever forms you may direct.

Please remit me the balance on these purchases, as before.

I will keep the purchase of bills and debt still in view, and buy where I can to advantage, under your orders.

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 26, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, approving of the measures taken by this bank in respect to the selection of certain banks for transacting the public business, and to inform you that the modifications which you proposed of the plan which I had the honor to submit for conducting the intercourse between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States have received the approbation of the Board of Directors. I avail myself of the privilege of the intimation you have been pleased to make, to require that semi-weekly statements of warrants drawn by the Treasury upon the offices and State banks may be transmitted to this bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 26, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing copies of the correspondence between the Collector of the Customs at Charleston and the President of the office of the bank at that place, in respect to the nature of the public deposits which may be made at that office, and to inform you that explicit explanations and instructions on that head have been forwarded from this bank, which will supersede any future reference to you on that subject.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor and satisfaction to inform you that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Reed, Irving & Co., of London, have contracted with Mr. Sergeant, in behalf of the Bank of the United States, to deliver in the United States the whole amount of specie for which Mr. Sergeant was authorized to contract.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 28, 1817.

SIR: Your esteemed favors of the 24th and 26th are at hand. I have bought the funded debt, ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars, six per cents, of which the certificates are supposed to be lost, and at 99 per cent.

I am told by the President of the bank that he expects he shall find it, or be able to proceed as in the case of a loss. He learns that it was receipted for by Mr. Pinckney, Cashier, who perhaps mislaid it, or put it in the mail and it never came to hand. However, as I buy it of a bank, all is safe, and I wish to take the shortest course in settling the business. On reference to the law, I will pursue that which promises to be shortest.

I learn that the pound sterling was worth twelve guilders the 1st of March in London.

12 guilders, at 40 cents, or par	480 cents.
1 pound sterling, at 444	444
	36
3 per cent. premium of 1 pound sterling	13
Leaving a gain of	23 cents on the

pound sterling in favor of remitting to Amsterdam, through London, or 5 per cent. gain.

Whether the course of exchange between London and Amsterdam will vary much is a question that I cannot express a confident opinion upon. Many and great causes affect that subject, and must be taken into view.

The loan by England to France, if the first has to send money to the last to a great amount, may raise the value of continental currencies in England, and depress sterling on the continent.

Previous to the loan a greater gain, say ten per cent., might have been made by throwing money through London to Amsterdam, in preference to buying guilders at 40 cents.

The loan having been made improved the continental currencies, relatively with sterling, about 5 per cent.

I cannot ascertain what Louisiana stock is worth in Amsterdam. I have no quotations of it, and I cannot find any person that has, nor any quotations of our other loans in that city.

The general impression made here by the last quotations of par for our six per cents in England is, that sterling will not advance, and some pretty intelligent persons think it may rather decline a little.

I am very much at a loss to come to any conclusion on the subject. Stocks are high and money plenty in England. Persons may send stocks and draw on them. Flour is high. Cotton, too, is high. All this goes to prove that sterling will not rise. On the other side, we owe Great Britain for old importations. The stock of goods on hand is not great now; the prices of goods in England are very low, and large importations will be made in the fall and spring. All this seems to establish that exchange will not fall much below its present rate. My data is not, however, sufficiently precise to hazard an unequivocal opinion to you about it now.

By a gentleman who holds United States bank stock I am asked what I could contract to pay for six per cents, deliverable previous to July 1, 1818, and subsequent to April 1, 1818, payable now, and the bank shares to be given as collateral security at par or market value; the amount of six per cents to be $500,000 to one million.

I had no authority to make any answer to such a proposition. I feel, however, bound to communicate it, for it might, perhaps, be consummated into an advantageous bargain to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will point out its operation. Upon $100 six per cents Government must pay 150 cents on the 1st of July, 1817; 150 cents on the 1st of October, 1817; 150 cents on the 1st of January, 1818; 150 cents on the 1st of April, 1818; = $6 08 interest. If you could now buy at 99, deduct from that the $6 interest, and you will have to pay 93; which would be the same to you, payable now and deliverable prior to the 1st of July, 1818, as to buy now at 99. I think it probable that the person who asked me the question would agree to give $100 six per cent. stock of the United States, deliverable prior to the 30th of June, 1818; that is to say, reserving to the United States the quarter's interest due on the 30th of June, 1818, for $93, payable here on the 15th of May, 1817; and he would give United States bank stock as a guarantee for the performance of his contract.

You will naturally look for his inducement. I will state what I believe it to be. He thinks six per cents will not rise more than one or two per cent. above par. *That* he would risk, over and above paying interest. He believes bank stock will rise, and wishes to continue to hold it to gain the rise; and thinks he would get, between this and the 1st of July, 1818, the $7 discount on the six per cents, and one or two per cent. lost by his having to give that above par for it, in dividends from the bank, as he thinks it will divide eight per cent.

As it relates to you, I have shown it to be equivalent to a purchase at 99, deliverable now.

I promised the person to lay his offers to make an arrangement before you, and to request your opinion of it. Please to give it to me as soon as convenient, and believe me your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April* 29, 1817.

SIR: I inclose our statement, Treasurer's account, and some bills, viz: (50,000) fifty thousand guilders, drawn by Hodges and Lansdale, favor of Wilson, Mulliken & Co., endorsed by them, Hugh W. Evans, for Daniel Crommelin & Sons, at sixty days' sight. I paid for them forty cents per guilder, less one-quarter of one per cent., as per Wilson, Mulliken & Co.'s bill of parcels. Please remit on New York for these bills, as well as for those previously sent, and the funded debt likewise. I have had these bills

in view for several days, but could not until to-day succeed in getting them. The drawers held them at forty-two cents at first.

I incline to think to-day that sterling will not vary immediately in our market. Operations to a considerable amount will be making, predicated upon consignments of six per cents and United States bank shares sent to London to be held awhile and eventually sold there. These bills will be enough to prevent a rise, and the prospects will not justify the operation of any material change in the rate.

However, if, upon mature reflection, you think it desirable to buy sterling at par, or anything above par, and lodge authority with me to buy, for the purpose of remitting on account of Government, I will endeavor to meet your expectations in making the most advantageous purchases that the market will suffer.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, April* 29, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. Previous thereto I had purchased and paid for bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 105,000 guilders, and had nearly closed a bargain with John Jacob Astor, Esq., for the balance of the sum ordered to be purchased. But on the receipt of your letter above mentioned I advised with Mr. Astor that further purchases would be suspended for the present. He said that, in consequence of what had passed between us, he had calculated on the sale, and had made his money arrangements accordingly. Under these circumstances, I agreed to take 117,550 guilders of him. This will make, to the total amount of what has been purchased, 300,000 guilders, which I hope will meet your approbation. The bills, say 222,550 guilders, I now inclose, with my account and vouchers.

Agreeably to your advice, I shall postpone further purchases, and shall have the honor to address you again in a few days on the subject of that part of your letter which relates to the comparative advantages of remitting *direct* to Amsterdam or *through London.*

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *April* 30, 1817.

Sir: In the efforts which the Bank of the United States have made to effect a settlement with the western banks of the balances due by them to the Treasury much unnecessary trouble, embarrassment, and delay has taken place, but nothing indecorous or repulsive has occurred until the close of the correspondence, of which I take the liberty of inclosing copies, lest misrepresentations may be made to you on the subject.

The desire of the bank to afford the Treasurer all the aid in its power in collecting and converting into effective money the multifarious mass of paper on special deposit on account of the revenue collected in the western banks, and in effecting a settlement with the banks which acknowledge the deposits as cash, is the only motive which has actuated the Directors and officers of this bank. The part which duty requires of the bank is to receive the public deposits in effective money and hold the amount subject to the order of the Treasury. No advantage which the bank can derive from its agency in the liquidation of the balances due by the banks represented by the committee, named in the inclosed letters, will compensate the institution for the trouble, expense, and risks which it will incur; nevertheless, the officers of the bank will cheerfully persevere in their endeavors to effect the object.

The only advantage which the bank has proposed or contemplated in this business is, that upon placing the amount of the balances due by those banks, respectively, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft at sight, they should pledge themselves to pay the amount at a reasonably distant time, with interest from the first of this month. Several of the banks, similarly situated, have received the propositions of the bank respectfully, and have acceded to the proffered terms. Why the committee should have revolted at the propositions it is difficult to conceive. They claim to themselves the right of delaying payment to a remote period, without interest, (it would seem,) and then in a qualified manner. The bank can have no objection to any mode which the Secretary of the Treasury may please to authorize or direct; but the bank cannot assume the debts of those banks without a satisfactory assurance of payment, with interest, within a reasonable time. The actual situation and disposition of many of those banks are unknown to the direction of this bank, and, as they had congregated together for a common object, it was reasonable to suppose they would have readily guarantied each other; indeed, we had been told by gentlemen from the westward that they were so disposed. The exception they appear to have taken to the suggestion, in respect to the selection of the banks to transact the public business, is truly fastidious. The Bank of the United States will certainly be very much influenced in its nominations by the evidence of good faith which the debtor banks may exhibit in the settlement of the existing claims against them; and whether the selection can be a matter of indifference to the State banks, the importunity with which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States have been assailed on that subject is sufficiently indicative. You will perceive, sir, that the committee have abruptly closed the door of communication, and, in respect to the special deposits which may consist of the paper of banks which reject the reasonable propositions as the direction of this bank may feel itself warranted in making, you will please to direct what course is to be pursued, and the bank will employ an agent to execute, on behalf of the Treasury, such orders as you may please to give in that respect. The drafts on the banks in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have been transmitted

to the President and Directors of the offices of this bank at Lexington and Cincinnati, to effect a settlement as favorable to the Treasury and the bank as they may be enabled to obtain.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STEUBENVILLE, *April* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. It is not perceived that any advantages could result to the banks we represent by accepting either the first or second proposition it contains. Were it otherwise, the third proposition and the suggestion accompanying it are of such a character that self-respect compels us to decline any further correspondence on the subject. We may, however, add that our banks will resume the payment of specie immediately. We shall then, no doubt, very soon have an opportunity of testing the professions of friendship which have been made for the country banks.

C. HAMMOND.
B. WELLS.
JOHN WHITE.
SIMON PERKINS.
WM. WILKINS.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

PITTSBURG, *March* 15, 1817.

GENTLEMEN: In September last a convention of the banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern districts of Ohio met at Steubenville for the purpose of unity in measures to support the credit of the western banks. At this meeting the subscribers were appointed a committee to give notice of the proper time for the western banks to resume the payment of specie at a day subsequent to a general payment of specie in the Atlantic cities. At the time this trust was confided to us it was not supposed that the eastern banks would be enabled to resume the payment of coin but by arrangements with the United States Bank. As this has been the fact, it seems to us but fair and equitable that the western banks should receive some direct assurance that they will also be aided in the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of the United States before they actually open their vaults.

It ought not to be expected that the western banks are better able to pay specie than the banks of the cities; and the measures commenced for the assistance of the city banks can be of no possible advantage to the west, nor can the payment of specie in the cities be of any benefit to the west for some months after that event takes place. To open their vaults immediately would subject the western banks to a drain in favor of the cities, to which the western merchants are known to be largely indebted; and to commence the payment of specie, without any previous understanding with the Treasury or United States Bank, would subject the western banks to an immediate call for specie for all the sums of their paper now held by the United States upon deposit in the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburg.

We feel ourselves warranted in soliciting some arrangement in respect to the deposits in the branch just named. Very large sums of western paper, chiefly of the banks we represent, have accumulated in this branch upon special deposit. It seems to us that the Treasury could lose nothing by directing these special deposits to be distributed to the different banks that issued the notes of which they consist, and then deposited to the credit of the Treasury, or the Bank of the United States, under some agreement respecting the time and manner of drawing for the amount. An agreement that the funds of the United States in the branch before named should be thus distributed and not drawn until August next, and then drawn for in a manner as favorable to the banks as circumstances will warrant, is all the aid the banks we represent will require. Immediately upon perfecting this arrangement, we pledge ourselves that these banks will resume the payment of specie.

You will much oblige us by directing your answer to the propositions here made as early as can be to Bazaliel Wells, at Steubenville, Ohio, at which place we shall meet, in the hope of making immediate arrangements for our banks resuming the payment of specie.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

B. WELLS.
JOHN WHITE.
SIMON PERKINS.
WM. WILKINS.
C. HAMMOND.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 3, 1817.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to the President and Directors of this bank, has been received. The Directors of this institution are desirous of affording every facility in their power in aid of a general resumption of specie payments throughout the Union; and, in the settlements which the Treasury Department have authorized them to make with the State banks who are indebted for,

or whose notes have been received on account of, the revenue due the United States, are willing to afford every accommodation consistent with the interests of the Government and this bank.

I am therefore directed to make, through you, the following propositions, on behalf of this bank, to the convention of the banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern districts of Ohio for the liquidation of the debts due by them to the Government, viz:

1. The Bank of the United States to account to the Government for the whole amount due it by the banks represented in the convention, respectively, on their agreeing to pay the amount at this bank, or any of its offices, on or before the first of August next, with interest from the first of April instant.

2. Or, on their agreeing to pay the amount in seven equal monthly installments, to commence the first of May next, at the bank or any of its offices aforesaid, with interest from the first of April.

3. The banks represented in the convention jointly and severally to guaranty the payment according to the agreement.

Should the foregoing propositions meet the approbation of the convention, I would take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of sending an agent to this bank, clothed with full powers to make the arrangement as early as possible, particularly as it would have great influence in the decision of the Directors in designating the banks who will hereafter be employed in receiving the deposits of the public revenue in the western country, the appointment of which now rests with them.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BAZALIEL WELLS, JOHN WHITE, SIMON PERKINS, WM. WILKINS, C. HAMMOND, Esqrs., *Committee, &c.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 30, 1817.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, purchased for the use of the Government, viz:

Henry Pratt on T. H. Backer, in favor of Pratt & Kugler, at 60 days' sight, at 40 cents	14,531 02
E. W. Hoskin on W. and J. Willink, in favor of Le Roy Bayard & Co., at 80 days' sight, at 40 cents.....	12,500 00
Mordecai and Samuel N. Lewis on Clibborn, Lewis & Co., in favor of Joseph S. Lewis, and endorsed by A. Wilson, drawn on Antwerp, payable in Amsterdam, at 60 days, at 40 cents	35,000 00
Guilders.....	62,031 02

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 9, 1817.

SIR: On the 30th ultimo I transmitted to you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, amounting to 62,031:2 guilders. I now have the honor of forwarding herewith the third and fourth of the same sets; also, the firsts and seconds of the following sets, purchased on account of the Government, viz:

E. W. Hoskins on W. and J. Willink, in favor of Le Roy Bayard and Co., at sixty days' sight ..	15,000
Le Roy Bayard and Co. on N. and J. and R. Van Staphorst, in favor of J. J. Boyd, at 60 days' sight	50,000
Guilders.....	65,000

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Pittsburg, May* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of all the notes on special deposit in this office to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount of each description and the names of the banks from whence the same were issued, pursuant to your instructions of the 14th November last.

There are in this special deposit many notes that were received, at the time they were presented, as a special deposit, which, if now offered, would be received as cash. They will be taken out of that deposit and placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as cash, whenever you direct it to be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

List of notes comprised in the special deposit to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg, May 10, 1817.

Notes of Pennsylvania Banks, to wit:

Bank of Beaver	$19,517
Washington	22,305
Brownsville	19,267
Union Town	17,171
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg	4,368
Bank of Pittsburg	13,009
Greensburg	22,452
Meadville	15,512
Bedford	25,126
Huntingdon	15,925
Centre	16,159
Juniatta	16,709
Chambersburg	11,184
Green Castle	5,136
Gettysburg	7,686
York	4,457
Carlisle	4,719
Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufacturing Company, Carlisle	5,561
Harrisburg	558
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia, at Milton	6,854
Swatara	1,619
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company	7,353
Susquehanna Bridge, at Columbia	1,150
Lancaster Trading Company	1,205
Reading Bank	1,226
Northampton	1,099
Easton	220
Chester County	140
Delaware County	8
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	3,195

State of Kentucky.

Bank of Kentucky	5,620
Kentucky Insurance Company	213

State of Tennessee.

Bank of the State of Tennessee	80
Nashville Bank	177

Indiana.

Bank of Vincennes	10
Mechanics' Bank of Indiana	79

State of New York.

Orange County Bank	149

State of Ohio.

Miami Exporting Company	44,310
Bank of Cincinnati	14,840
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	13,193
Bank of Chillicothe	32,291
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank, Chillicothe	2,806
Bank of Marietta	17,522
Granville Alexandrian Society	1,580
Bank of Muskingum	29,169
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	5,471
Lebanon Miami Banking Company	8,553
Urbana Banking Company	10,843
Dayton Manufacturing Company	7,097
German Bank of Wooster	22,023
Farmers' Bank of New Salem	1,483
Western Reserve Bank at Warren	34,539
Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon	23,141
Bank of Steubenville	25,413
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville	1,212
Bank of Mt. Pleasant	7,952
Bank of St. Clairsville	8,046
Franklin Bank of Columbus	$191
Lancaster (Ohio) Bank	1,143
Farmers' Bank of Canton	2,437
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland	4,368
Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon	42
Farmers' Bank of Smithfield	72

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware	38
Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware	310
Commercial Bank of Delaware	532
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware	71
Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine	715

Virginia.

Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg	3,255
Monongalia Farmers' Company, Morgantown,	1,505
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Harper's Ferry	131
Loudon Company	323
Bank of Winchester	487
Leesburg Union Company	98
Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg	115
South Branch of Potomac, Romney	1,209
Bank of Martinsburg	260
Warrenton Company	350
Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson	340
Ohio Company, Wheeling	9,935
Charlestown Manufacturing and Exporting Company	3,604
Bank of Virginia	460
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	654

Maryland.

Cumberland Bank of Allegany	13,386
Conococheague Bank	5,290
Bank of Westminster	151
Havre de Grace Bank	75
Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester	348
Elkton Bank of Maryland	868
Hagerstown Bank	8,091
Bank of Somerset	1,503
Bank of Caroline	153
Farmers' Bank of Maryland	5,484
Union Bank of Maryland	2,225
Bank of Maryland	565
Bank of Baltimore	2,746
Marine Bank of Baltimore	270
City Bank of Baltimore	464
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	1,140
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore	1,055
Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore	2,255
Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore,	3,875

District of Columbia.

Bank of Washington	3,694
Bank of the Metropolis	2,267
Patriotic Bank of Washington	874
Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington	235
Bank of Columbia	5,373
Union Bank of Georgetown	6,098
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	3,508
Bank of Alexandria	1,683
Union Bank of Alexandria	633
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	2,400
Merchants' Bank of Alexandria	1,489
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	1,520
Bank of Potomac	1,850
	724,852

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 10, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to inclose you, on the 29th ultimo, bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 222,550 guilders, since which I have endeavored to ascertain whether remittances to that place could be made through London on such terms as to produce a saving to the United States. The result of my inquiries is, that the latter mode would be the most advantageous, should exchange between the two places remain as it has been for some time past; but recent advices state that it was becoming less unfavorable to Amsterdam; and the great importations of grain into England from the continent, together with the advancing of the price of bullion, induce a belief that it will continue to approach par. Bills on Amsterdam have, in the meantime, declined here two and a half per cent.

Under these circumstances, after advising with some of the most intelligent merchants in the Amsterdam trade, I have thought that the interest of the United States would be promoted by purchasing guilder bills at thirty-nine cents, or two and a half per cent. discount, rather than sterling bills at two and a half per cent. premium; and have accordingly purchased at that rate 124,288 : 12-20 guilders, which I now inclose, together with my account and vouchers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, stating that you had directed the Receiver of Public Money at Vincennes to deposit it in the Bank of Vincennes until otherwise directed, and suggesting the expectation that that bank would be selected by the Bank of the United States as the depository of the public money, upon the same conditions which are required of other local banks under similar circumstances.

I therefore, in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, respectfully nominate the said Bank of Vincennes for the purpose above mentioned, and submit the same to your consideration and decision.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in reply to mine of the 30th, and I should hope your letter to the committee of the western banks would produce a good effect.

In treating with the banks separately we shall be better able to judge of their ability and disposition to fulfil such reasonable arrangements as the Bank of the United States may enter into with propriety, and of those who make a satisfactory settlement no guarantee will be required. As to the commencement of the interest, the bank has no motive but that of the public interest.

Upon every satisfactory settlement the bank will credit the Treasury with the amount as cash on the day the interest may commence, whether that day be immediate or remote; and where no interest is allowed, the bank cannot be expected to credit the Treasury until in cash.

The course you have pointed out in the letter above mentioned will be pursued, and an able, faithful, and conciliatory agent is now about to start for Pittsburg, in order to assort and ascertain the amount of the notes of the respective banks which may be found at that place in the special deposit, when payment will be demanded or a settlement upon equitable and reasonable terms.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 13, 1817.

SIR: The Board of Directors having deliberated with respectful attention upon the subject of your letter of the 6th instant, I am instructed to exhibit to your view the following considerations, and to assure you of the earnest desire entertained by the Directors to afford every possible facility in the fiscal operations of the Government which may be compatible with their obligations of duty and the safety and interest of the institution.

The only basis upon which it is conceived the Board would be justified in accrediting the paper of any bank is the actual payment of its notes in specie on demand. In a practical view, this is the only criterion of good credit; because it is the only one that can be relied upon in any emergency which may require the immediate conversion of such notes into specie. To give effect to this principle, it is indispensable that the debtor shall be within the immediate reach of the creditor, otherwise the conversion would be so remote as to be entirely useless on any such emergency.

Hence, the universal practice among banks of solid credit has been to limit their receipts of paper of other banks to those in their immediate vicinity, except in the cases of a special agreement and of a paper rendered more valuable by the operation of exchange.

This practice, it is conceived, is founded on reason and experience, and imposed by necessity; for it is evident that a contrary practice would involve any bank in perpetual difficulties and hazards.

These and other cogent considerations dictated the regulation which restricts the offices to the receipt of paper of the banks in their respective districts. The discretionary authority to receive, indefinitely, as cash, the paper of distant banks which the Collectors of the Revenue may deem of good credit in their local spheres is a power so highly responsible, and in its operation liable to produce consequences so injurious to the banks, that the Board of Directors does not feel justified either to exercise or delegate the power. Such of the country banks as are really entitled to good credit certainly possess the means of either paying their notes in specie or of procuring paper or credit, which would be deemed equivalent; but the correspondence which this bank has had with many of them does not inspire the highest confidence in their disposition to fulfil their obligations, and the Board is not at present enabled to enter into a sound discrimination.

It is not perceived that the circulation of the paper of this bank, and the effectual restoration of a sound national currency, can be promoted by receiving, as cash, that of the country banks at this bank and its offices to the full extent of the internal revenue in the western districts; for certain it is that neither specie nor the paper of the Bank of the United States will be employed for that purpose so long as that of the country banks shall be received by the public agents and accredited in the bank and its eastern branches.

We have it in proof that specie was more abundant, in proportion to the trade and demand, in the western than in the Atlantic districts prior to the resumption of specie payments; for the payments in coin on account of the subscriptions to the bank cost in the former six per cent. premium, while in this city, Baltimore, and New York, fourteen per cent. was about the average; and if the western banks had adopted the prudential measures which you are pleased to ascribe to the city banks, the country would not now be embarrassed with a currency which has not, in fact, a specie basis.

The receipt of the paper of the country banks in payment of the internal revenue may be a measure of necessity on the part of the Government; but if the interest of the public shall render the measure expedient, the public, and not the bank, it is respectfully conceived, ought to sustain whatever loss or delay may be incurred in the transmutation.

The bank will freely afford its agency in the conversion of any such paper into cash upon the best possible terms, and without any view to advantage whatever; but it is not perceived that the bank can with justice be required to assume the debts of distant banks, of whose ability or disposition to make specific repayment the Board has no satisfactory evidence. The proposition to credit the Treasury with such country bank paper as the Collectors and agents of the Government may deem of good credit is considered so indefinite and hazardous that, under the present equivocal aspect of those banks and the want of correct information, the Board is unable to decide affirmatively; but if the public interest shall not require the immediate change of the deposit, future information may enable the Board to designate the country banks whose paper may be accredited in the manner proposed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 13, 1817.

SIR: As the Board of Directors has under consideration your important communication of the 9th instant,* to which a full reply will be made at the ensuing meeting of the Board on Friday next, I have now the honor briefly to observe that your reasons for giving publicity to the arrangement for purchasing the public debt in the market appear to me to be conclusive; and it is certainly "indifferent to the bank whether the stock which will be brought into the market at par is bought up by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or reimbursed as soon as it is paid into the bank."

The idea of applying the amount of the balances due by the State banks to the redemption of the public debt held by the Bank of the United States before the termination of the contract between those banks, the Bank of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, by which those balances are stipulated to be retained in the vaults of the bank until the first of July next, and, in particular, when the propositions of the Secretary to the State banks to forego the use of those balances until that day, upon condition that they would resume specie payments, were rejected, is certainly new and altogether unexpected by the Board; and that the Board has objections founded upon considerations, both legal and equitable, of the most decisive character, is most certainly believed.

The two millions of six per cent. war stock, sent by Mr. Sargeant to procure the specie, was, in the first instance, pledged as security for a temporary loan obtained for that purpose, and subsequently directed to be sold, in order to discharge that loan; and the authorized conditions of the sale are such as, in all probability, to produce embarrassment to the bank and the purchaser, if, contrary to the view the Board has taken, that debt shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after it shall have passed from the possession of the bank by a legal sale.

I will not further anticipate what the Board may have to offer to your consideration on the subject, but renew the assurance of high respect and consideration with which I am your very obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW LONDON, *May* 14, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, under date the 29th ultimo, and have paid attentive consideration to the information and direction therein contained.

* Should be the 8th.

The Cashier of the New London Bank will carefully comply with every regulation of the Treasury of the United States as far as he has knowledge; but as all deposits heretofore made of moneys belonging to the United States in the New London Bank have been in the name and to the credit of the Collector of the Revenue of this district, therefore we are not in possession of the forms necessary to make monthly returns to your Department, and weekly to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Will you have the goodness to order the proper forms to be transmitted to the New London Bank, to enable the Cashier thereof rigidly to comply with every regulation you have been pleased to make?

With sentiments of respect, I am your humble servant,

ELISHA DENISON,
President of New London Bank.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of the United States, *May* 14, 1817.

Sir: Inclosed you will please to receive the third and fourth of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 65,000 guilders; the first and second of the same sets were forwarded with my letter of the 9th instant.

I now have the honor to transmit, inclosed herein, a further amount of bills on Amsterdam, viz: the the first and second of two sets of exchange, No. 274 and 275, drawn by John Jacob Astor on Messrs. Hope & Co., in favor of Wilson P. Hunt, at sixty days' sight, for 100,000 current guilders each.

I am, with great, respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 15, 1817.

Sir: By the last mail I forwarded to the Treausry Department the first and second of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 200,000 guilders. I now have the honor to forward the third and fourth of the same sets, and also the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam, drawn by Le Roy Bayard & Co. on N. & J. & R. Van Staphorst, in favor of J. T. Boyd, at sixty days' sight, for 50,000 guilders.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 16, 1817.

Sir: The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, reposing with confidence upon your known candor and equity, respectfully submit the following facts and arguments in answer to your letter of the 9th instant;* and if, in the discussions, the effects attributed to the acts of the Board should appear conspicuous, it is hoped the evidence by which they are sustained will justify the reference.

It will not be denied that the success of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States essentially depended upon the estimation in which the funded debt proportion was held as a source of certain employment of so large a portion of the immense sum of thirty-five millions, which it was believed could not, for several years to come, be safely and profitably employed upon the few legitimate objects in which the bank may deal. Those who have had the best opportunities of knowing the state of public opinion at that time can have no hesitation in saying that, but for this feature in the charter, a capital to anything like the extent of the present would not have been subscribed. It is true that the subscriptions were made subject to the conditions to which you refer; but no stockholder could have conceived the possibility of the sudden redemption of more than twelve millions of the most productive part of the funded debt proportion of the capital within four short months after the commencement of the operations of the bank, while its arrangements were yet incomplete, but few of its offices established, and its means of employment for so large a moneyed capital altogether inadequate, circumscribed as it is by the contracted limits of the charter.

The stockholder will find but little consolation in the reflection that the zeal and enterprise of his agents have produced this unprofitable result; and the satisfaction which those agents have found in the contemplation of the incalculable benefits resulting to the public from the effects of their measures will be less perfect when they perceive that the untangible millions of public revenue which the measures of the bank alone have converted into a medium capable of being tendered in payment shall operate so much to the prejudice of the institution.

They will not, however, stoop to calculate the pecuniary advantages which have been derived from a different course. They will never loose sight of the public objects for which the institution was created, nor can they forget the protection which is due to the interests of those who greatly and liberally contributed to its establishment when all was doubt and difficulty, and the currency of the country the sport of speculation and of fraud.

The stockholders, however, must and will cheerfully submit to the fair operations of law; and the Board is perfectly persuaded of your disposition to execute the injunctions of the law on this subject with equity and liberality. If the redemption of the public debt held by the bank shall be indispensable immediately after the 1st of July next the Board must submit; but, in respect to the redemption before

* Should be 8th.

that period, if it is intended to deprive the bank of the interest accruing during the remainder of the quarter, it is not doubted that the objections which the Board has to offer will be deemed valid. When the bank commenced its operations on the 1st of January last, the actual state of the currency, the commercial exchanges, foreign and domestic, and the resources of the Treasury, other than in local and in depreciated paper, were deranged to a degree insufferable, yet almost irremediable. The State banks had confederated against the public interest, and the reasonable propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury to those holding the public deposits were rejected. Their qualified promise to resume specie payments at a distant day was destitute of the necessary concert, arrangement, and resources, to command public confidence and insure success; their interests were conflicting, and their jealousies awakened by the inequality of their circumstances.

The public, harassed by the evils, and despairing of a remedy from any other source, looked with confident solicitude to the Bank of the United States. In this state of things the Directors believed it to be their solemn duty, by a vigorous employment of the credit and resources of the bank, and the assumption of a high responsibility, to renovate the currency by the only effectual means—the resumption of specie payments by all the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, the influence and example of which, it was not doubted, would soon pervade the Union. These efforts have been crowned with complete success; but in order to effect this the bank has been exposed to extraordinary hazards, and incurred very considerable actual expense and privation. With a capital and resources untouched and uncontaminated, the bank engaged to support, with all its credit and means, the whole of the banks above mentioned; and in order to protect them and itself against the inevitable and destructive drains of specie which must have taken place while inequalities in the exchange were suffered to exist, the Bank of the United States, alone, undertook the Herculean task of equalizing the exchanges, whether real or artificial, from the District of Columbia to Boston; and not only the commercial balances between the respective cities, but the immense balances existing between the banks themselves; the operation of which has been to accumulate at the most unfavorable points of exchange the greater part of the public balances which have been transferred to the Bank of the United States, as well as the vast amount of debts which were due by the southern to the eastern cities. All this the bank has effected and maintained, regardless of expense, loss, and inconvenience, so long as the vital object of its efforts was effectually secured.

That the Bank of the United States has a common interest in the object which has been attained will not be denied, but its efforts, responsibility, and sacrifices, have been greatly disproportioned to its slender remuneration.

The bank has converted the whole of the depreciated public balances which have been transferred to it into an efficient and uniform medium, disposable, at the pleasure of the Government, on the 1st of July next. For this service, and every other which has been enumerated, the bank will receive about *two per cent. on the amount of those balances.* Would any other interest, or combination of interests, in the United States have engaged to effect the same conversion for ten per cent.? Could they have effected it on any terms? But it appears to be intimated in your letter that the receipt of this interest ought to be considered as an equivalent for that on the funded debt which it is proposed immediately to redeem from the bank.

The Board, however, is persuaded that you will not adhere to the suggestion, and that, upon reference to the contract with the State banks, to which your honorable self, sir, has subscribed, it will be seen that those balances can in no case be drawn for until the 1st of July. Such has invariably been the understanding of this Board. Indeed, it cannot be supposed that this bank would render itself liable to be drawn upon for any part of those balances, when it was expressly agreed that they should be locked up until that day. The circumstance of your having a right to call upon the bank for its funded debt cannot, it is conceived, at all affect the case. The question appears simply to be, can the balances in any case be considered as at the disposal of the Treasury until the 1st of July? If stocks were at this time below par, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were to purchase in the market, could they draw upon the bank for any part of those balances until the 1st of July?

The contract and the clear understanding of the Board are decidedly in the negative.

In respect to the two millions of six per cent. stock sent by Mr. Sergeant, the facts are these:

A loan, reimbursable at two months' notice, had been negotiated on account of the Bank of the United States for the purpose of procuring specie, and the stock was pledged as a collateral security. Mr. Sergeant has been instructed to sell the stock and pay off the loan; and in consequence of some advantages expected to be derived from selling it, with an engagement on the part of the bank to receive the interest here and pay it in London at the par of exchange, the sale will, in all probability, be effected in that way, and agreeably to the terms of the redemption on the face of the certificates. The impression which the Board has been and is still under is, that while the stock subscribed to the bank continues in its possession it is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; but when the bank shall have sold the stock, in conformity to the authority in the charter, it is then redeemable according to the tenor of the certificates. The stock is transferable as in other cases, and the Board cannot conceive how the particular stocks subscribed to the bank can be traced and distinguished from any other of the same description after it shall have lawfully passed from the bank.

The opinion of the Board has been fortified by that of Mr. Sergeant, who, as the agent of the bank, with a full and familiar knowledge of the whole subject, particularly recommended the measure.

If this construction is not a sound one, it is much to be regretted that the certificate subscribed and transferred to the bank had not specified the conditions on which the stock is redeemable, instead of the fallacious terms which the certificates now bear on their face. Had this been the case, the Board would have retained the stock and dispensed with the specie, having no other means of procuring it, as it appears that the funded debt under the tenor by which, according to the Treasury construction, the bank holds it, would be actually useless on any emergency. But the certificates of stock held by the bank are, in all respects, similar to those of the same description which have not been subscribed to the bank. They have been thus issued by the proper authority after they came into the possession of the bank, and if lawfully sold to an innocent purchaser, on the face of the certificate, without any conditions, it is apprehended that the Government could not, in equity, refuse to comply with the conditions of its own obligation.

The great rise which the funded debt of the United States has experienced in Europe may, it is conceived, be referred to the events which have taken place at home in relation to the currency and to public credit, rather than to extraneous causes. Had the derangement in the currency still existed, the interest on the debt would still have been paid in a variable and depreciated currency, and the principal would, of course, have continued at a depreciated value. The measures for the resumption of specie

payments, and the agency for procuring specie, were known in London prior to any very considerable rise in the United States stocks, and contributed to revive the confidence of the moneyed capitalists. More, it is hoped, need not be said to place the claims of the bank upon a just footing, and the occasion appeared to require what the Board has felt it a duty respectfully to submit.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May* 16, 1817.

SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant is to-day at hand. In reply, I inclose a statement of the amount due by the Treasury to this office on the 12th instant, say $262,146 09. I send herein three sets of exchange charged in that account, viz:

Claggett & Magruder, endorsed G. F. Warfield, for 3,432½ guilders.

F. C. Graff, endorsed J. Creighton & Co., for 6,318:14 guilders.

Isaac McKim, endorsed John Hollins, for 12,500 guilders.

I delayed sending these forward, as the amount was small, and I expected soon to add enough to render it necessary to send them, in compliance with your orders to do so whenever the amount equalled 50,000 guilders. I also send you a bill of $50,000 six per cents, bought of the Mechanics' Bank at 99, the certificates of which are mislaid or lost. The bank is examining its files in the expectation of finding them. If it does not soon do so, it will advertise their loss and ask for new ones.

I send you, likewise, the power of attorney authorizing the Cashier of this office to transfer it to the Treasurer for your inspection, and if approved, please say so, and return it to this office that in due time the transfer may be made.

My former letters put you in possession of the vouchers and particulars of the other charges.

And I have this day received, as you will see acknowledged, $59,950 from the Treasurer to the credit of your account inclosed him.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May* 17, 1817.

SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant is just received. I have forwarded all the bills that I had bought or engaged for you, and shall not buy any more until so ordered to do.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Pittsburg, May* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive this afternoon your letter of the 8th instant. The deposit of $47,110 by Mr. Sloan, mentioned in my return of October 30, 1816, was made in consequence of the receipt at this office of a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, September* 28, 1816.

"SIR: John Sloan, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys, having stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that he had, in December, 1814, deposited in your bank $47,110 for safe keeping, I am instructed by the Secretary to desire that you will pass the same to my credit, as requested by Mr. Sloan.

"I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

"TH. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer.*

"GEORGE POE, JR., Esq., *Cashier.*"

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 20, 1817.

SIR: I received your favor of the 16th yesterday, and, as therein instructed, have discontinued the further purchase of bills on Amsterdam. Those already purchased I have the honor now to inclose (say 32,500 guilders) with my account and vouchers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 20, 1817.

SIR: With my letter of the 15th instant I had the honor of transmitting to you the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 50,000 guilders; herewith you will please to receive the third and fourth of the same set.

I now forward herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 122,968:18 guilders, drawn by John Jacob Astor on Hope & Co., in favor of Wilson P. Hunt, at sixty days' sight, which sum completed the amount ordered to be purchased by your letter of the 14th of April last.

I had, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 16th directing me to discontinue the purchase of bills on Amsterdam, contracted for the last mentioned bills.

By the next mail I will forward the remaining bills of the set, with my account and the vouchers for the purchase.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 21, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed herein you will please to receive the third and fourth of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 122,968:18 current guilders, the first and second of which I had the honor of transmitting by the last mail.

I also inclose herein my account, with the vouchers, for the purchase of 500,000 guilders, in compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 14th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, remarking upon mine of the 13th, in answer to your letter of the 6th instant.

Upon recurring to that of the 6th, your observations appear to be confined exclusively to the paper of the country banks generally, without designation. Had your proposition specified the paper of the banks in the cities named in yours of the 19th, I have no doubt the Board would have readily relaxed the general rule so as to admit the receipt as cash of so much of the paper of the banks in the cities you have named as might be received on account of that branch of the revenue to which you refer.

It is not conceived to be the interest either of the bank or the public that the paper of the city banks should be accredited by the Bank of the United States out of their local districts; but in the case above mentioned the paper would be transmitted to the bank and its offices, respectively, for collection; and although the Board has no disposition to press its services upon the Department, it will, I am confident, give directions for this purpose, if you shall please to intimate your pleasure on that subject.

It was, you may be assured, sir, with very great regret the Board found itself under the necessity of declining to receive the paper of the banks in the interior at the bank and its eastern offices, on account of the internal revenue, until the situation and disposition of those banks shall be better ascertained; for it is certain that much of the paper so received would not be paid in specie, or in paper equivalent to specie in the cities, if demanded; that the bank would incur the animadversions of prejudice and a great degree of public odium by the demand, however just, and must be content to sustain the effects of these, or submit to the deprivation of its resources until it should suit the convenience of the banks to relieve themselves from what is, in anticipation, called the oppression of the Bank of the United States. The Board will endeavor speedily to acquire such information in relation to the western banks as, it is hoped, will enable it to designate such other banks, in addition to its branches and the banks of deposit, as will remove in a great degree, if not entirely, the inconvenience to which, at present, the Treasury is subjected.

There are, it is believed, a sufficient number of good banks in the western country whose paper may be safely received within their local spheres, because it has credit there, and will be received in payment for produce, or may occasionally be converted, to a limited extent, into bills on time on the eastern cities; but it is not believed that specie to any considerable amount could be obtained in payment for them. Would it not be practicable, sir, to designate a certain number of banks whose paper may be received in payment of the internal revenue and deposited in the western branches and banks of deposit?

The certificate of a deposit so made by any Collector of the Revenue or officer having repayments to make would, I should imagine, be equally convenient to the individual and the Treasury as a deposit of such paper in the office at Washington, by which either the Government or the bank would incur the expense, risk, and delay incident to its transmission for collection.

Allow me, sir, to ask, for information, whether the internal revenue and proceeds of public lands which are now made at Vincennes could not, without much inconvenience, be made at the office in Cincinnati?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May* 26, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Your much esteemed favors of the 19th instant came duly to hand, and I have now the honor to send you three statements, viz: two of funded debt, and one of guilder bills. The vouchers for the first, marked A, were sent forward the 24th of April, acknowledged the 26th, and a check for the amount of $143,810 52 promised upon New York.

The vouchers for the second, marked B, are still imperfect, the certificates not yet found to enable a transfer to be made, but I hope they may soon be; however, interest will be collected for the Treasury on the amount from April 1, and I inclose a bill of parcels to establish a sale by the Mechanics' Bank to me, for your account current, at 99 per cent.: the amount, $50,000; cost, $49,500. This I cannot expect to receive from the Treasury until the certificates are delivered.

The third, marked C, is for guilder bills already sent forward with bills of parcels receipted. The amount of this $8,885 57 I should likewise be glad to receive in check on New York.

But the place of payment you will select to suit yourself, without regard to anything hitherto said about it, and in so doing you will best please

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 30, 1817.

SIR: The Board of Directors having submitted to counsel the question which has arisen as to the redeemable quality of the two millions six per cent. funded debt of the Uuited States, subscribed to the bank, and authorized by the Board to be sold in London, as stated in my letter of the —— instant, I have now the honor, by direction of the Board, to submit for your consideration a copy of my letter to counsel, and of their answer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 17, 1817.

GENTLEMEN: The conditions upon which the funded debt of the United States subscribed to the Bank of the United States, shall be redeemable when sold by the bank in a foreign country has become a question of considerable interest.

The certificates of the debt, as issued from the Loan Offices to the bank upon the transfer of the stock subscribed, bear on their face the original conditions in relation to their redemption, and would be transferred to a purchaser in the same form. The bank is authorized to sell, in a foreign country, not more than two millions of dollars in any one year, and this without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, as in case of stock sold within the United States. The Directors have never doubted that, so long as the stock so subscribed remained the property of the bank, it would be redeemable at the will of the Government; but that, in the event of a sale within the limits prescribed by the charter, the purchaser and his assignees would possess certificates of stock nowise differing from those of the same description which were not subscribed to the bank.

It is not perceived that the Government could with equity refuse to recognize the conditions on the face of its own obligation, and refer a foreign creditor who had confided in its good faith to a rigid construction of the words of the charter. If such reference shall appear to be valid, it would seem to have been obligatory upon the Government so to express it upon the face of the certificates of the stock which has been transferred to the bank. How far the omission to do this may invalidate the claim of the Government to redeem at pleasure the stock which may thus be sold, I will not pretend to say.

These are the views which the Board of Directors has acted upon, and I will mention to you, in confidence, that two millions of six per cent. funded debt belonging to the bank were sent by Mr. Sergeant, and that he has authority to sell the said stock upon such conditions, in relation to the payment of the interest accruing thereon, as may involve the bank in the imputation of a want of candor, or subject it to the possible loss which may arise from an equitable compromise with the purchaser, if the literal construction of the act shall prevail.

The views of the Board have been fortified by those of Mr. Sergeant, who suggested the conditions of the sale, and his professional knowledge and circumspection seem to guaranty the legality of the proceeding. I have exhibited this detail in order that you may perceive the precise bearing of the question upon the particular case; and as it is very desirable to ascertain the strict legal ground which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may be able to sustain, I have to request your opinion in writing as soon as may be convenient.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH REED, HORACE BINNEY, and CHARLES CHAUNCEY, Esqs.

SIR: We have examined the charter of the Bank of the United States with reference to the question submitted to us by your note of the 17th instant, and although that question cannot be said to be free from all doubt, yet we are of opinion that the weight of argument is against the authority of the United States to redeem, in the hands of a purchaser from the bank, the funded debt subscribed by individuals, upon any other than the original terms of redemption.

We think the reasons assigned by you for the same opinion have much force, and, in addition to those, we beg leave briefly to state the following:

1. The charter of the bank, so far as it regards the provision in question, as well as almost all others, is a private agreement between the United States and the bank; and, therefore, the right of the Government to pay off the debt subscribed by individuals must be considered, *prima facie*, as a private right of the Government, to be enforced against the bank only, with whom the agreement is made. If it was intended to carry this further, and enforce the right against purchasers from the bank, some provision should, and we think would, have been introduced to this effect in the charter. But there is no provision of this kind; and, what is more than the mere absence of such a provision, the practice of the Treasury Department in issuing to the banks certificates specifying the original terms of redemption, shows their construction that those only were the terms, so far as it regarded the stock itself, and that the right of redemption was a circumstance personal to the bank so long as the stock continued their property.

2. The difference between this stock and the five per cent. stock is also very observable. Redemption at the pleasure of the Government is part of the original character of the last mentioned stock, and the certificates show it to be so. The continuance of the old form of certificates, as to the other stock, is therefore still stronger, from this circumstance, as an interpretation of the Treasury. If, however, it is said that the Treasury Department had no authority by the act of Congress to direct a new form of certificate, and therefore the omission to do it can avail nothing, this very answer is an argument for the bank; because the question at once occurs, if it had been intended to enforce this right against the purchaser, would not Congress have directed a new form of certificate that would have given notice to all purchasers?

3. From the phraseology of the section the right of the bank to sell seems to be introduced as a qualification or limitation of the Government right to redeem; and, in order to guard against the right of selling being so exercised as to defeat altogether the right of redemption, there is a limitation introduced as to this also, viz: the amount to be sold in any one year must not exceed two millions. Here are mutual precautions against inconveniences that were to be apprehended from either provision, if unqualified. The right of redemption might have been a bar to sale, if not qualified by the express grant of authority to sell; and the right of sale might have been so exercised as to defeat altogether the right of redemption, if not limited as to its annual amount; thus qualifying the right of redemption by the right of sale, is another argument for the position that the redemption applies only to the stock in the hands of the bank.

4. In addition to this, it is to be remarked that the foreign market is the only one that is left absolutely open to the banks for the sale of this stock, there being, as to the American market, a right of pre-emption in the Government. Now, it is well known that a stock redeemable at the pleasure of the United States is one to which foreigners are so averse that it may be considered as almost excluded from that market; and therefore, if the United States have this right of redemption against purchasers from the bank, the privilege of selling this stock, which is so expressly given to the institution, and which was no doubt of great importance to it, is, in effect, merely nominal.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

JOS. REED.
HOR. BINNEY.
CH. CHAUNCEY.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 5, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, upon which I beg leave to observe that the apparent irregularity of the statements rendered by this bank and its offices to the Treasury, since the agreement between the Department and the bank to consolidate their transactions on the books of the Treasurer, and the Bank of the United States, respectively, has originated in the following causes:

The balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books of the offices of this bank and the selected banks of deposit have not been transferred to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, on the day which the Treasurer entered upon the new regulations; and as this can be done only by the drafts of the Treasurer for that purpose, the bank has been waiting for those drafts, which it appears by your letter of the 19th ultimo had been directed to be issued upon the State banks, and was presumed the same course would have been adopted in regard to the balances on the same day to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the offices. The bank could not, with propriety, direct its offices to transfer the public money from the credit of the Treasurer to that of the bank, and the offices would not presume to do it without instructions from the Treasury.

A paper, purporting to be a copy of the circular instructions issued in conformity to the new regulations by the Treasury to the offices and selected banks, has recently been seen at this bank, but it is believed that none such have been received by the offices, and this may account for their perseverance in the old system.

The manner in which the bank has kept the public account since the new regulations were agreed upon can be explained, with perfect clearness, to the Treasurer, and, by a few counter entries, may be made to conform to the new arrangement from the 12th ultimo; for which purpose it will be advisable, if no impediment exists in the Treasury, to transmit to the Cashier of this bank drafts on the offices and selected banks, respectively, for the balances which may have been due to the Treasurer on that day, and the circular instructions of the Treasury to the offices; upon which the necessary corrections will be immediately made, and such instructions issued from this bank as will in future insure perfect regularity and accuracy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. If the balances are drawn for as on the 12th ultimo, when the Treasurer commenced the new system, the Bank of the United States will in that case be credited with the funds upon which his drafts were drawn; otherwise, the bank will appear to have been drawn upon, while the Treasurer still remained

credited with those funds. If, however, any inconvenience shall arise from drawing the balances retrospectively, the bank will conform to any other period or manner which you shall please to prescribe for the liquidation of the old and commencement of the new accounts, but it is very desirable that the corrections be made forthwith.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 13, 1817.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th of April last, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the United States, which has been transferred to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, as per the inclosed certificate of the Commissioner of Loans, viz:

$2,207	12 of 6 per cent. stock of 10 million loan.
10,000	12 of 6 per cent. exchanged 6 per cent.
5,000	00 of Louisiana domestic 6 per cents.
2,751	86 of 6 per cent. stock of 16 million loan.
2,500	86 of 6 per cent. stock of 1815.
5,591	02 of 6 per cent. stock of 7½ million loan.
2,950	02 of 6 per cent. stock of 11 million loan.
90,402	02 of old 6 per cent. stock.
28,107	64 of deferred 6 per cent. stock.
56,166	27 of 3 per cent. stock.

You will please to receive herewith my account for the purchase of the stock, with the vouchers in support of the same.

The price of the funded debt has advanced so much since this stock was purchased, and the demand likely to continue, that I do not expect to be able to make further purchases within the limits prescribed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 13, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in conformity to which instructions will be immediately issued from this bank to the respective Cashiers of the banks therein designated.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, June* 14, 1817.

SIR: I have received from the Bank of Somerset the following notes of that bank:

One payable in 3 months, dated April 1, 1817, for	$14,032 60
One payable in 6 months, dated April 1, 1817, for	14,239 98
One payable in 9 months, dated April 1, 1817, for	14,447 36
One payable in 12 months, dated April 1, 1817, for	14,654 74
In all amounting to	57,374 68

They were received by your authority for the account of the United States, and in payment of the Treasurer's drafts on said bank—

No. 4694, dated February 12, 1816, for	$14,000 00
No. 8294, dated February 22, 1817, for	41,300 87
	55,300 87

These drafts I have sent to the Bank of Somerset with this endorsement: "Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, June 14, 1817.—For the within I have received, for the account and use of the United States, notes of the Bank of Somerset, including interest till due, by the orders and authority of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The difference between the drafts and their notes, $2,073 81, is for interest on the notes.

I have charged the Treasurer's account with the drafts, and I hold the notes for collection at this office for the account of the United States, and, as they are paid, will be severally passed to the credit of the Treasurer.

Any other arrangement, as to form, that will be more acceptable to you, please to request, and it shall be made by your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have now the honor to transmit twenty-six certificates of funded debt of the United States, agreeably to the inclosed account and schedule, amounting, at the par or nominal value thereof, to two millions of dollars, being that which the Bank of the United States were authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase and deliver to them, (upon the terms and conditions stated in the inclosed account,) in lieu of the two millions ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank. The par value of the funded debt now transmitted having been received by the Bank of the United States, in a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Cashier of said bank for two millions of dollars, dated July 1, 1817.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Account of Funded Debt transferred by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust to the said States; the said debt having been purchased, and is now delivered, upon the terms and conditions specified in the following copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, which the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, has recognized and confirmed.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 24, 1817.

"*Resolved*, That the Board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agent of the said Commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank; and will deliver the stock so purchased to the Commissioners aforesaid at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the period and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 17, 1817.

SCHEDULE.

Six per cent. stock of 1814.		
No. 3		$55,457 88
Six per cent. stock of 1815.		
19	$95,303 16	
20	95,303 16	
21	95,303 16	
22	95,303 16	
23	95,303 16	
24	95,303 16	
25	95,303 16	
26	95,303 16	
27	95,303 16	
		857,728 44
Sixteen million loan.		
33	74,801 36	
34	74,801 35	
35	74,801 35	
		224,404 06
Eleven million loan.		
16	94,134 44	
17	94,134 44	
18	94,134 44	
		282,403 32
Ten million loan.		
16		42,969 08
Seven and a half million loan.		
17	84,911 70	
18	84,911 70	
19	84,911 69	
		254,735 09
Six million loan.		
12	67,571 59	
13	67,571 59	
14	67,571 59	
		202,714 77
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812.		
3		62,220 02
Funded six per cent. Treasury notes.		
3		12,711 20
Supplemental six per cent. stock of 1814.		
3		4,656 14
		2,000,000 00

W. JONES, *President.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, June* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with the accompanying notification and an act of Congress, to which every attention shall be paid, but apprehend that the late advance in the price of stocks will put it out of my power to accomplish anything for some time to come.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June* 18, 1817.

SIR: As instructed in yours of the 12th instant, I have purchased, and now inclose, bills of exchange on Liverpool, payable in London, for the precise amount of $6,000. I also inclose my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor, also, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, advising of my appointment as agent, under your superintendence, to make purchases of stock of the United States for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and instructing me relative thereto; all which I duly note for my guidance, and shall not omit regular advice of the state of my purchases.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, June* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing an "Act for the redemption of the public debt," passed March 3, 1817, and authorizing me, as agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to make purchases of stock, within the limits of said act, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

I have published the necessary notice, and shall endeavor to obtain the stock within the limits prescribed.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, June* 22, 1817.

SIR: At a loss what better to do, I beg leave to trouble you with the annexed extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Winchester, to whom were sent those drafts about which I had the honor to correspond with you some time since; and, if it be proper, you will let me hear from you on the subject. Having just received some instructions from the Treasury Department, and from the Bank of the United States, respecting the new arrangements, and having heard nothing about the Treasurer's account with this office up to this period, I would be glad to know how,* and when, it is to be furnished.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

"I have received your favor of the 9th instant, inclosing the Treasurer's drafts, the one on the Saline Bank, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from this place, and the other on the Charleston Bank, upwards of two hundred miles. I am informed by some of my acquaintances, direct from Clarksburg, that the bank at that place cannot redeem its paper, and it is selling at considerable discount. But, if it is your wish, I will employ one or two persons to go to the bank. The expense will be about $200, and considerable risk in bringing the money, (if they get it.) Should you determine to send, please to write me what you wish done if the banks refuse paying such money as you require."

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June* 23, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your circular of the 29th of April last, addressed to the President of this branch of the Virginia Bank, and also your two letters dated the 18th and 21st of the present month. I have only to observe that, in conformity with your circular, all deposits of public moneys, made at this bank subsequent to the *receipt* of it, have been carried to the credit of the *United States Bank, for the use of the Treasury of the United States,* and, of course, all drafts that have yet appeared, drawn on the Cashier of that bank and payable here, are at the debit of that account. Having

* The form, I presume, will be such as was prescribed for the Bank of Virginia.

been in the habit of furnishing you with quarterly statements, I did not think it material until the end of the present month, at which time it will be forwarded, as also a copy of the statement to be exhibited to Mr. Smith. If, upon comparing the two accounts, they should not be found in strict conformity with your instructions, be good enough to point out the error, and it shall be corrected.

Your request, in regard to the Treasury notes received at this bank as special deposit, shall be attended to without delay. I must, however, remark that, by some accident or other, your circular of the 31st of January has never come to hand.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June* 24, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 21st instant, I herewith transmit you all the Treasury warrants that have been received at this bank as a special deposit. The amount, you will perceive, by including $229 72, which was chargeable on the warrants when deposited, precisely agrees with our statements.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and submit to the Board of Directors, your letter of the 18th instant, upon which the most respectful consideration has been bestowed, the result of which is contained in the inclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board at a meeting held this day. Permit me, sir, to ask you the favor to recognize the terms of your proposition, as accepted by the Board, to be correctly stated in the extract, if it shall prove to be so, and to withhold the promulgation of it until the purchase of the stock shall be made, to effect which will require every precaution to guard against such a rise in the price as would defeat the object.

Your proposition to forego the redemption of such an amount of stock in the hands of the bank until the year 1821, as the bank may enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase of other stock than that which has been subscribed to the bank, the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited, to be paid by the bank, will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board, and the result shall be made known to you as soon as possible.

In reference to your view of the statement of the case submitted to counsel by the bank, I beg leave to observe that nothing could be further from the contemplation of the Board than the idea of negligence on the part of the Treasury. The Board has abundant proof of the vigilance of that department in all its transactions with the bank, and in the case alluded to the Board referred to the want of power, not of foresight.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 24, 1817.

At a meeting of the President and Directors, held this day, the Board, having under consideration the arguments and conclusion of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited in his letter of the 18th instant, in opposition to the arguments of the Board and the opinion of the counsel, submitted to him in support of the right of the bank to sell the two millions of war six per cent. stock, in London, upon the terms of redemption expressed on the face of the certificates, came to the following determination, to wit: That, deprecating the ungracious aspect of a litigation with the Government, whose rights and authority it is equally the disposition and the duty of the Board to respect and support; and although the reasoning upon which the Secretary rests the right of the Government in the case in question has failed to produce conviction in the Board, yet, preferring a partial loss to the unpleasant and unprofitable collision which further controversy would produce: be it therefore—

Resolved, That the Board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agents of the Commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London, on account of the banks, and will deliver the stock so purchased to the Commissioners aforesaid, at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the periods and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

TRENTON BANK, *June* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the situation of this bank. Until the receipt of your duplicate instructions, I had supposed you required monthly statements and was waiting for the month to come round.

I am, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have received your printed letter of the 18th, advising the arrangement made with the Bank of the United States respecting the public moneys, and directing the Treasurer's account with this office to be so corrected as to conform thereto; all of which shall be strictly attended to.

Yours of the 21st instant is also received, directing the transmission of certain Treasury notes to the Treasurer. In conformity thereto, I have this day inclosed to that officer $130 38, being all which have been received by this office for his account.

No purchases of funded debt have yet been made for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, most respectfully,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June* 27, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose correct statements of the Treasurer's account with this office, conformably to the arrangements entered into between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, relative to the deposits of public moneys.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June* 27, 1817.

SIR: On the evening of the 25th I put into the post office at this place a package addressed to you, containing the Treasury notes received at this bank, on special deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They were cancelled, and a descriptive list accompanied them. I hope they have got safe to hand.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

JNO. WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, at a meeting held yesterday, and to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 27, 1817.

At a meeting of the President and Directors held this day—

The President submitted the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 23d instant, in relation to the balances of the public money now in the hands of the banks in the District of Columbia, of which he had required payment to be made on the 1st of July, which the Board took into consideration, and after mature deliberation thereon, the President was directed to transmit to the Secretary the following representations of facts and circumstances, in reply to his inquiry.

That, as it is the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to determine whether the public interest will admit of the balances of public money now in the hands of the banks in the District of Columbia remaining with them on interest, or otherwise, the bank can have no objection to any course he may think proper to adopt on the occasion; but if those balances are to be transferred to the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury and applied forthwith to the public service, as the repeated intimations of the Secretary of the Treasury indicate, the loan required by the banks will no longer be the money of the public, but the money of the bank, which it is the duty of the Board to employ, with a view to the equitable participation of all, and a prompt command of its resources, in order to supply the demands for exchange and preserve a uniformity in the currency of the country; that these objects cannot be attained if the immense sums due to the Bank of the United States by the banks from the Delaware to the Potomac, inclusive, are withheld; that these debts have arisen out of the assumption by the Bank of the United States of the debts due to the Treasury by the State banks, and have been concentrated in the District aforesaid by the operations of exchange; that, in consequence thereof, the Bank of the United States is largely indebted to New York, where an adverse balance is daily and rapidly increasing, which has limited the operations of the bank in that city to an amount so inadequate and disproportioned as to excite just discontent, but which the Bank of the United States will not have the power to remedy, unless the debtor banks discharge a reasonable proportion of their debts in a medium current at places where the debts of the bank and the demands for exchange may exist; that the Board perceives nothing peculiar in the case of the banks in the District of Columbia, unless it is that they have contributed less in the general effort, and demand more than the banks of other cities; that the Bank of the United States will be compelled,

however reluctantly and inconveniently, to part with its funded debt, and the Board perceives no good reason why the local banks should hesitate to dispose of theirs at the present enhanced value, in an available currency, and apply the proceeds to the discharge of their just debts; and, moreover, the reason assigned by the banks for wishing to retain their stock does not appear to be solid, for their inability to pay their debts without selling their stock is a proof that they have sufficiently extended their business, independent of that resource.

The Board respectfully submits these facts and observations to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an assurance that the Bank of the United States has neither exercised nor desired to exercise any other control over other banks than that of reasonable demand for that which may be its just due, or a liquidation upon specified terms, the justice and liberality of which the bank will at all times cheerfully submit to an impartial public. The Board further observes that the proposition of the banks in the District is too indiscriminate and indefinite for the Board to act upon, but that if the banks, respectively, will make specific propositions to the Board, they will be respectfully considered, and, as far as the circumstances of the bank and the just expectations of others will admit, the Board will take pleasure in affording to the banks in the District the most liberal accommodation.

Extract from the minutes.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, June* 30, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to receive on the 21st instant your circular of the 29th of April, respecting the manner in which the accounts of the public deposits in this office are in future to be stated and transmitted, which shall be attended to.

In pursuance, I have now the honor to present you with duplicates of such statements on that subject as have been made to the Bank of the United States since those instructions were received.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

P. S. *July* 1.—Since the preceding was written, I have received your circular of the 27th ultimo, and have made the statement of the Treasury account in comformity.

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 1, 1817.

SIR: With a desire to embrace the object suggested in the conclusion of your letter of the 18th ultimo, if it could be attained upon terms compatible with the interest of the institution, the Board of Directors investigated the probable result, and came to the resolution contained in the inclosed extract.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 30, 1817.

At meeting of the President and Directors, held this day, the President called the attention of the Board to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the conclusion of his letter of the 18th instant, viz: that the bank should enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase other stock than that subscribed to it, by paying the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited in their purchases, upon the Commissioners agreeing to suffer an equal amount to remain in the hands of the bank unredeemed until the year 1821. After some discussion and investigation, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the advantages contemplated in the offer to relinquish the right to redeem the stock held by the bank upon the proposed condition would not compensate the banks for the premium which it would certainly have to pay on any considerable amount of stock which might be purchased in the market for that purpose; and that the President be requested, respectfully, to communicate this determination to the Secretary of the Treasury.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 3, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and now transmit the inclosed descriptive list of the funded debt held by the bank, agreeably to your request, which list includes the two millions sent by Mr. Sergeant, to wit:

In six per cent. stock of 1814	$7,236 83
In six per cent. stock of 1815	392,886 82
In six per cent. stock of 11 million loan	329,450 00
In six per cent. stock of 7½ million loan	122,176 64
In six per cent. stock of 16 million loan	926,068 34
In six per cent. stock of 10 million loan	68,376 47
In six per cent. stock of 6 million loan	153,804 90
	2,000,000 00

Owing to the irregularity of some of the Commissioners, the negligence of others, and the want of information from some of the Loan Offices, as to the Commissioners by whom the stock was transmitted, in order to be transferred to the bank, the account of the funded debt is yet imperfect, and not sufficiently defined to enable the bank to give an accurate detailed list. In many cases surplus sums have been delivered to the Commissioners, owing to the distance between the places of subscription and the Loan Offices, and in many of these cases the Commissioners have erroneously transferred the whole amount to the bank, instead of the specific sum subscribed, and of course the bank will have to retransfer these surpluses to the subscribers. In other cases deficiencies appear, and until these errors can be corrected the statement will exhibit but an approximation, which, however, cannot be far from the truth. Some funded debt will, no doubt, be paid on account of the third installment, and as soon as it may be practicable to furnish a complete and correct statement of the whole of the funded debt received on account of the capital stock of the bank, it shall be transmitted to the Department. The paper herewith inclosed, and the explanations which I have the honor now to submit, will exhibit all the information on the subject which it is at this time in the power of the bank to afford

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, July* 3, 1817.

SIR: I inclose the following statements, viz: 1. Account of this office with the Treasurer of the United States, from its commencement, on the 9th of April last, to the 26th ultimo, when the balance due thereon was transferred, in pursuance of instructions received the preceding day from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." 2. The account of this office with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant; and 3. The abstract of the state of this office on that day, (1st instant,) being a duplicate of the copy furnished to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and in the form prescribed by him. They are transmitted in accordance with the instructions of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which I received on the 25th ultimo, and of your circular of the 29th April last, so far as I am able to conform thereto.

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, wherein you state that no returns of the state of the Treasurer's account with this office have been received at your Department, although by the regulations of the Treasury they should have been furnished weekly, I have, in explanation of this apparent but not actual neglect, to state that your circular of the 29th April last, which contains your instructions for the government of this office in its intercourse with the Treasury Department, came to hand not until the 26th of June, having the Washington post office stamp of the 20th of that month. It must, therefore, have been unaccountably delayed in Washington for the space of nearly two months, during which time I was much at a loss to ascertain the course most proper to be adopted in relation to our business with your Department. Your second circular of the 18th June, alluded to in your letter of the 25th *of the same month,* I have not yet received, although dated a week anterior to the latter. In addition to which, I have received no instructions previously to the 25th of June, from the Bank of the United States, to render any returns or statements whatever to the Treasury. Thus circumstanced, I trust you will believe that the fault lay not at our door, for the omission of which you complain. From the foregoing you will perceive that it is not in my power to render you the statement of the Treasurer's account from the 12th of May last, in the mode contemplated by your circular of the 29th of April, as it was not kept in a manner conformably thereto until the 26th June last, from which date I have furnished it as therein desired, if it has been rightly understood by me.

In the circular above referred to, regulation 5th, it is required that monthly returns of the state of this office should be transmitted to the Treasury Department, "in the forms heretofore prescribed." Permit me to state that no forms for that purpose have ever reached me, either from Washington or Philadelphia; and I shall be happy to be possessed of such as you may desire to be henceforth transmitted.

I shall inclose a duplicate of statement No. 1 to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to comply as far as possible with the request in your letter of the 25th ultimo relating to that account.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July* 4, 1817.

SIR: Being under the necessity of being absent from this office a short time, Mr. F. Gardene, our first teller, is authorized to correspond in my name and behalf.

For your government in any transactions with this office during my absence you have, herewith, the signatures of our President and Mr. Gardene.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, July* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, inclosed, the several returns which I at present understand are required from this office. They have been retarded by and prepared amidst very great interruption,

produced by receiving the bank installments, and also by an endeavor to make my accounts of long-standing transactions conform to instructions which I have but recently had the pleasure to receive. My desire to adhere strictly to instructions creates yet an anxiety from which I shall be very glad to be relieved.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, July* 8, 1817.

SIR: I annex an account of my purchases of funded debt bought by your order and to you delivered. Balance due me, $1,844 50.

I delayed writing to you a day or two in hopes to send you the certificates bought of the Mechanics' Bank; but as they are still unfound, and yet searching for them, and wish a few days longer allowed to find them before being required to advertise for them, I thought it best to indulge them a little longer, and send the annexed account without further delay.

You will please direct me to do as you wish in this case. If different from what I have done, I will immediately execute your wishes.

The stock belongs to the United States from the day I bought it. I have a full power of attorney to transfer it, and, until transferred, to receive the dividends. I may collect that due the 1st of July thereon, pass it to your credit, and, in my final account of that purchase, deduct the dividend received from the original cost, and you can pay me the balance.

Your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, July* 9, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have purchased, under the authority contained in your letter of the 11th of June, the sum of $50,018 71 of funded debt of the United States, and that the certificates therefor have been duly surrendered and deposited in the office of the Register of the Treasury.

With much respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have received from William White, Esq., late Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, his check on the Bank of Pennsylvania for $301,149 60, being the balance of account for paying Treasury notes. On presenting the check to the Bank of Pennsylvania payment was refused. The Cashier stated that the account of the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of interest on the public debt in that Bank was overdrawn to a considerable amount, and that the check of Mr. White would not be paid until the balance of that account was settled.

From causes unknown to me Mr. White has absented himself from this place, which prevents me from communicating with him on the subject. I have therefore considered it my duty to make you acquainted with the circumstance, in order that such measures might be adopted on the occasion as the interest of the public may require.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, July* 19, 1817.

SIR: One of the notes received of the Bank of Somerset for the United States became due and payable here on the 1st and 3d of July. A notice was sent in due time to prepare that bank for its payment here, but it was not paid, and therefore we protested it.

The remaining three notes will probably share the same fate.

In this office there are about $6,000 of their small bank bills on special deposit for the Government.

I requested information as to when they would probably be able to pay them, but am without any answer.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the situation of that bank, and the result of my inquiries I now give you.

The subscribers paid very little into bank; for the balance they gave bonds, and these bonds are chiefly in suit. The customers of the bank are called upon to pay up, and those who cannot are sued.

The bank has no specie, stock, or notes of other banks. My informants believe that all which the

bank will ever be able to get from its customers and stockholders will not be enough to pay the debt to the Government and the holders of its bank bills. They believe that the capital of the bank, and more, will have been entirely sunk. The bank receives its notes and issues due bills bearing interest to all who present them.

Now, sir, from the foregoing, taken in connexion with the non-payment of the note due the 1st and 3d July for $14,032 60, I would advise that this note, and the other three, and the bank bills on special deposit in this office, and all the claims which the Treasury may have on that bank, be all collected together and sent to the bank and a due bill bearing interest taken therefor, payable on demand. And I then further recommend that you cause the bank to be sued on that note to judgment and execution; the last you can perform or not when obtained. But I apprehend that their capital stock may be exhausted in satisfying judgments of individuals before you can obtain yours, if you delay suing much longer.

The execution of the measure I propose should be put into judicious hands, and if you will concentrate your claim at this office I will send it forward by a discreet agent.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

Bank of the United States, *July* 19, 1817.

Sir: In compliance with your request under date of the 8th instant, the transfer of the stock held by the bank has been ordered and is progressing as fast as the other duties of the office will permit and in the manner you have prescribed. When the transfer is completed a detailed account of the stock, calculated at the rates authorized by law, will be transmitted to the Treasury Department; and as the purchase of the stock authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank is nearly completed, the same course will be pursued, agreeably to your directions, as soon as the certificates thereof shall be received at bank.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

Philadelphia, *July* 20, 1817.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive and communicate to the gentlemen to whom it was addressed your letter of the 3d instant, which, for myself, and for myself alone, I shall proceed to examine, with sincere respect and deference for your official station and superior intelligence, without forgetting what is due to the free exercise of my own judgment and the rights which I derive from the law, to which I am responsible.

My respectable and intelligent colleague, with motives perfectly pure, has, I think, suffered the irritating recollection of evils produced by a vitiated currency to precipitate his judgment and excite apprehensions in respect to the system of exchange contemplated by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States which can never be realized while the bank shall continue to pay its bills in gold and silver. I deceive myself egregiously if I am less alive to the rights and interests of the public involved in the acts of the corporation than my worthy colleague, or your respected self, sir; and the more so, if the faithful discharge of high and responsible trusts under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment ought not to inspire entire confidence in this disposition. But, sir, with the discharge of my duty as a Director of the Bank of the United States, "according to law," under a perfect conviction that more has been cheerfully conceded to the interests of the public than that law required, it is impossible I should be regardless of the just rights and immunities of the stockholders, or withhold from them the benefit of the stipulations upon which they agreed to become parties to the contract.

To be efficient, the bank must be prosperous; and it can only prosper under a just and liberal administration of its affairs, which shall conciliate both interests, public and private; impartially diffuse its benefits; practically demonstrate its utility; and thus insure its perpetuity. It is this spirit that has actuated its present administrators, under circumstances the most critical and difficult. None can appreciate the result better than yourself, sir; and public sentiment unites with you in declaring that the bank has fulfilled its duty to the public. How is it, then, sir, that the same men, in derogation of their own fair fame and the just and liberal principles which have hitherto marked their administration, should subject either their understandings or their probity to reprehension, by adopting a system hostile to the public interest, and fraught with evils calculated to provoke, in anticipation, the display of the penal lash? It is, sir, that that system has been denounced as spurious while yet in embryo, without condescending to await the development of its features, or the proofs of its legitimacy.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed in the endeavor to demonstrate the legality, public utility, and expediency, of the "rules and regulations of conducting exchange business in the Bank of the United States." In this attempt I shall take the law as the expression of the public will and the guaranty of the rights of the corporation, rather than an undefined theory of public motives and expectations in the creation of the bank, and rest my arguments upon the rights acquired and obligations imposed by the charter, and upon facts and conclusions drawn from experience and strict analogy.

It is said that "Government has confided to the Directors of the Bank of the United States the high trust of furnishing a national currency." Where, and in what terms, is the delegation of this high prerogative to be found? I am not at all disposed to take the late Bank of the United States as an exemplar in practice; because I think its operations were circumscribed by a policy less enlarged, liberal, and useful, than its powers and resources would have justified; but in relation to the point now under discussion, it is worthy of notice that the Legislature, with a full knowledge of the practice of that bank,

in regard to the circulation and redemption of its paper, did incorporate verbatim the thirteenth fundamental article of the constitution of the old into the twelfth fundamental article of the new bank. It was known that the old bank did not pay or receive on deposit the notes of its branches, nor did these pay or receive on deposit the notes of the parent bank or of each other, unless the state of exchange rendered it the interest of the bank so to do; again, the old bank dealt extensively in domestic exchange when and wherever it could operate to advantage, and the premium was necessarily enhanced by the systematic restriction of the circulation of its notes to the sphere of their respective places of issue. With the knowledge of these facts, also, the Legislature has used the precise words of that part of the tenth fundamental article of the old charter which limits and defines the objects in which the bank may trade, and specially permits the trading in bills of exchange. My colleague, however, imagined a distinction between the checks of the bank and its offices upon each other, and a bill of exchange; but a quaint bank phrase cannot alter the nature of the thing. If any such check or draft was not paid, I apprehend the bank would find that the holder would claim and receive all the damages which the laws and usages of the places, respectively, had established in relation to returned bills of exchange. The old bank had but six branches, and these all on the seaboard, capable of being replenished with specie on any emergency with promptitude and facility. It had but few powerful competitors, and these were rendered harmless by the cautious policy of its Directors and the narrow sphere of its operations. In the event of any unexpected casualty or hostile combination which should have exhausted its specie at any point, the old bank was not, like the new, subjected to a severe penalty which, in addition to the injury of a temporary loss of credit, would have greatly impaired its capital; it was in this respect on equal terms with its competitors, who did not fulfil their engagements by paying specie by tens and refusing it by thousands, nor with silent apathy or evasive replication refer the liquidation of its just claims to a more convenient season. The twelfth fundamental article of the constitution of the late bank is verbatim the same as the thirteenth of the existing bank in all that relates to the nature and obligatory effect of its current notes, from which it is evident that payment of any such note is obligatory only at the place at which payment is promised, as it would in like manner upon any private person or persons if issued by him or them.

There is no stipulation in the charter of the late bank, on the part of the Government, to keep its deposits in the bank and its branches; hence there was no engagement on the part of the bank to transfer the public money from place to place; it therefore became the subject of arrangement between the Treasury and the bank, and the benefit of the exclusive deposits, it is believed, was made the condition of the service.

The idea of the obligatory redemption of its notes without discrimination or limitation, at the bank, or any one of its branches, it is believed, was never entertained during the period of its existence; and certainly no one ever imagined that the bank was bound to transmit the money of individuals from place to place, without premium or compensation, on account of the difference of exchange. The state of the currency and of domestic exchange was not the subject of complaint. The public and Government appeared to be satisfied with a system more perfect than that of any other country, because in none, it is believed, has provision ever been made by any institution for the issue and payment of its obligations, respectively, in gold and silver, at the several principal commercial places; and because the inequalities in the course of exchange were affected only by the natural operations of commerce, and limited by the actual expense and risk attending the transmission of the lawful currency of the United States from place to place.

The state of the currency and of domestic exchange, against which public indignation was so justly excited, does not now, and it is hoped never will, again be permitted to exist. The suspension of specie payments (at this time perhaps inevitable) produced a licentious system of banking and of brokerage which prostrated the fiscal resources of the Government and levied upon the community a tax equally arbitrary, capricious and iniquitous, in the shape of a difference in the exchange of various bank notes alike destitute of the properties and value of money, yet usurping its place and driving from circulation the lawful currency of the country. The gratification which cupidity derived from this system prolonged its existence to the utmost limit of public forbearance. Harassed by these evils, the Government happily provided a remedy in the establishment of the Bank of the United States, and effectually secured the public against the recurrence of similar evils from that source by rendering it highly penal if the said corporation shall, at any time, refuse or neglect to pay on demand, in gold and silver, any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any moneys received in said bank or any of its offices of deposit. This feature is peculiar to the new banks, and may, under certain political circumstances, with a full circulation, prove to be exceedingly formidable to the bank, if not injurious to the Government; it is not to be found in the charter of the old bank, nor in those of the State banks, with some few exceptions, in Massachusetts. The State banks have suspended specie payments for more than three years, not only with absolute impunity, but with unexampled pecuniary advantage. They may again, upon any pressing emergency, resort to the same fascinating expedient while largely indebted to the Bank of the United States, whose vaults would then be drained to pay as well the deposits made in the notes of those banks as its own obligations.

If, then, the Government has confided to the Directors of the Bank of the United States the high trust of furnishing a national currency, it is nothing more or less than a *specie currency*, and that under circumstances calculated to inspire caution, as well from the considerations just mentioned as from the strong temptation which the penalty affords to combinations against the credit of the bank in the remote offices where it will at all times be most vulnerable. If it were true that the corporation was actually bound "to discharge the bills of the bank and its offices in specie, without reference to the place of issue," and to furnish exchange at par on the bank and its offices reciprocally, to the extent of the commercial banking and speculating demand of the country, then would the Bank of the United States be completely at the mercy of any combination which might choose to assail its credit. It would be made the vehicle for the expansion of the circulation and business of the State banks, and the consequent diminution of its own prosperity and utility, nay, the servile instrument of its own disgrace, by facilitating the designs and furnishing the weapons by which alone it can be accomplished. A simple fact may serve to illustrate, in some degree, the effect of such a system upon the Bank of the United States. During the existence of the late compact between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, it became necessary to level the exchange from Washington to Boston, whatever might be the cost or hazard of the undertaking, inasmuch as the Bank of the United States had engaged to receive on deposit

and, of course, to pay in specie the paper of all the contracting banks, and to permit them to check on each other for the liquidation of the public balances, the payment of which was suspended. The consequence was, that each check impaired the value of the debt due to the Bank of the United States by substituting paper less valuable than that of the original debtor.

It was soon discovered that this practice was not confined to the liquidation of the public balances, but was made to embrace the current business between the banks of the respective cities. The banks in New York discounted paper payable in Philadelphia, and those in Philadelphia discounted paper payable in New York. The Bank of the United States and its offices were made the instruments to place the amount of these transactions in specie wherever money was most in demand. Upon this plan the banks of any city could extend their business to the paper of every other city, and with perfect facility receive and pay, through the agency of the Bank of the United States, any amount, at any point, without the expense, risk, and inconvenience attending the provision and transportation of specie to meet the vast demand which experience has proved to be the result of such a state of things. The 1st of July, however, terminated this scene between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, although individuals continue to receive facilities as heretofore. The act of incorporation does not require of the bank any unreasonable sacrifice or perilous responsibility; the main objects which the Legislature evidently had in view were the effectual restoration and maintenance of the lawful currency of the United States, and the safe, prompt, and regular transmission of the public money from place to place, through the instrumentality and responsibility of the Bank of the United States. In the penal guaranty required for this purpose the bank is bound to pay on demand, in gold or silver, any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, "according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed." This distinct qualification of the obligation appears to be the necessary consequence of the penalty (as it is not to be found in the old charter) and clearly designed to protect the bank from the effects of a sudden demand for payment, at any one place, of an overwhelming accumulation of bills issued at the bank and its numerous offices.

It is utterly impracticable so to distribute the resources of the bank as to be prepared at all times, and at all points, to meet the demands in gold and silver, which the operations of commerce, the policy of other banks, and the subtilty of brokers may produce. Congress has, therefore, placed this subject on the best possible ground. The bank is bound to pay its bills at the stipulated places of payment only; but the bank has a paramount interest in extending and continuing in circulation its bills of every description, and, consequently, in receiving and paying them wherever they may be presented, in order to prevent the possibility of their depreciation and consequent return to the place of their issue for payment. The general practice of the bank, therefore, though the result of concession, will afford to the public the benefits of a universal currency, while the bank will avoid the deprecated evils of a positive obligation; for the notoriety of the right to refuse payment of its bills at places other than those of their issue will, in all probability, supersede the necessity of exercising that right, nothing short of necessity can induce the bank to refuse payment of any of its bills wherever they may be presented; but it is indispensable to the safety and general utility of the bank that it should possess the legal right to refer the holders of its bills to the respective places of issue for payment, according to the contract and promise expressed therein. No one will have cause of complaint on account of such reference, because payment will there be made in gold and silver, according to contract, which the individual may transmit to the place of demand at a small and certain expense if he shall prefer it to a bill of exchange. All that can be lawfully required of the bank is the payment of its obligations in gold and silver. It is neither legally, equitably, nor rationally bound to transmit the money of individuals from place to place. The Government alone can claim that service, and that only by the positive stipulation in the 17th section of the act of incorporation. The bank may or may not furnish exchange at particular times between the offices reciprocally and the bank, according to the state and distribution of its means and the demand of the Government. The bank may have occasion to purchase exchange for its own purposes, or those of the Government, at the moment when it may be required to furnish similar exchange to individuals; in that case the bank would certainly prefer paying an equitable premium to transmitting the specie, and therefore would not furnish the exchange required by individuals. If the facilities in exchange which the bank may afford to the community were not within the control of the direction, neither the bank nor the Government could be certain of their resources at any time or place; for, after ample provision may have been made for the operations of both, the demands for commercial, banking, and speculating objects may sweep off the whole in a few hours which would require a lapse of weeks, perhaps months, to replenish.

The direction of the parent bank, under such circumstances, would be absolutely divested of the power of regulating the operations of the offices, as the Directors of these would of complying with any system of regulations, for neither the one nor the other could anticipate the probable state of an office for forty-eight hours in advance. It is, however, of vast importance to the bank to supersede the mercantile necessity of transporting specie or of remitting in its current bills, and therefore to furnish a substitute upon such reasonable terms as shall make it the interest of the community to prefer the exchange which, except in cases of peculiar emergency, it will generally be ready to furnish on demand. The bank will occasionally pay as well as receive a premium for exchange according to the superabundance or scarcity of funds at any particular office, and the demand for or supply of exchange on the place where such office may be established.

It will, I presume, be at all times the policy of the Government and of the bank to facilitate the importation rather than the exportation of specie. A vast amount is annually exported to Asia, the extent of which is very much affected by the facility or difficulty of obtaining Spanish dollars, which constitute so large a portion of the circulation in the United States. Merchants are close calculators both of time and expense, and if the procuring of dollars in the United States shall require but a very moderate portion of either, they will import them from foreign countries, or take freights to Europe, procure the dollars there, and pursue their voyages to India and China; but if the bank and its offices reciprocally were to furnish exchange on demand at par, they would be successively and exclusively drained of specie, in order to supply the entire demand for Asiatic commerce so extensively carried on from the eastern States, and at the very season when the market for the rich products of the south requires the greatest circulation of the paper of the Bank of the United States, and of course the largest supply of specie in the southern offices. For example: the merchants and manufacturers of the eastern States have generally large balances due them in the middle States, the proceeds of their extensive surplus importations and manufactures, as the practical operations of commerce demonstrate; and if the Bank of the United States and its offices furnish exchange at par, on demand, these balances will at all times be drawn to the eastward exclusively by the drafts of the bank and its offices in the middle States on those in the eastern States,

and not from the State banks, who do not furnish these facilities in exchange. Under these circumstances, the bank would have no alternative but to transport its specie from the southern and middle to the eastern States to meet the demand; for, although the banks in the middle States would by this operation become the debtors of the Bank of the United States, that resource could not be relied upon for a prompt and large supply; and even if it could, the bank would be subjected to expense and risk of the entire transportation of specie, while the State banks would enjoy a full participation in the benefits of the facilities thus furnished, to the prejudice of the Bank of the United States. Thus would individual inducements to import specie, or procure it by a circuitous voyage, be superseded by the facility afforded by the Bank of the United States, in placing the dollars in the hands of the adventurer at the place of export free of expense.

If any expression of the public sentiment has at any time indicated an expectation that the Bank of the United States would provide a universal paper circulation redeemable on demand at the bank and its offices indiscriminately, or produce an absolute equality in the rate of exchange throughout the Union by furnishing on demand the drafts of the bank and its offices, reciprocally, it has entirely escaped my observation; but I well remember that the merchants of the southern and of the western States, in particular, looked to the establishment of the bank for the restoration of that natural and rational system of exchange which existed prior to the suspension of specie payments, when they had their election to remit in specie or in bills of exchange, as the expense of the one or the rate of the other should best accord with their interest. I have endeavored to show that there is no analogy between the fraudulent system which my worthy colleague deprecated and the principles of that which the bank has adopted; that although the bank is not bound (fortunately for itself and the country) to pay its vast circulation at any and every minor office, yet the bank has an interest in the indiscriminate circulation of all its bills paramount to any profit it can derive from exchange, and will sustain that circulation wherever it may be practicable without hazarding the credit of the bank; that it has a lawful right to deal in domestic as well as foreign exchange; that the exercise of that right has its natural and rational limits in the substitution of specie and the current bills of the bank at the option of individuals; and that the bank has a strong inducement to furnish exchange on the most reasonable terms, in order to prevent the substitution of either.

I will rather rely upon your candid consideration of what I have already offered than incur the hazard of impairing the weight of my arguments by a trial of your patience, and shall deem myself extremely unfortunate if my efforts to remove the impression produced by a premature representation shall prove altogether fruitless. I will not, however, despair, persuaded as I am that that impression will have no weight if you shall discover in the facts and reasoning now respectfully submitted, and in the regulations established by the bank, copy of which is herewith inclosed, sufficient ground to justify the Directors in the measure which they have honestly, conscientiously, and, as they believe, lawfully adopted.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Charleston, S. C., July* 23, 1817.

Sir: Your favor of the 15th* instant has been duly received. It was very satisfactory to me to learn that this office is not considered by you chargeable with any inattention or neglect in its intercourse with your Department. The errors which have occurred are chiefly attributable to the failure of a timely receipt of your circular of the 29th April. For want of the information contained in that letter it was not deemed necessary, when deposits on public account were made by its agents, to notice the sources of revenue whence they accrued. I am, therefore, compelled to resort to my recollection of the parties and of circumstances attending their transactions with the office to frame my statement in the particular manner desired by you, and have now the honor of transmitting it in a form which I hope will meet your approbation. It embraces the whole period of our account with the Treasury from the date of the first deposit, 9th April, to 22d instant, and is conformable to your suggestion in your letter of the 15th, viz, to consider it from the commencement as the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury. In the instances of the two credits—first, of the 29th April, by J. Welborn, $800, and second, of 6th May, by J. H. Margart, of $600—I have designated the source of revenue by recollection of the statements of those persons in conversation at the periods of depositing those amounts. The other credits, with the sole exception of that of $800 on account of internal duties on the 26th June, (the name of the depositor of which was not noted and cannot now be recollected,) I respectfully trust, are sufficiently designated to meet your wishes. A knowledge of the name of the party making this latter deposit, it is supposed, may be obtained by reference to my receipt for the same when paid into bank, a copy of which, I presume, has been transmitted to the Treasury Department. The item of $2 charged for fees of protest on the Treasurer's draft on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank I have withdrawn from the statement, as you requested, and have deposited that sum to the credit of your account in our books, in order to balance the charge.

Your instructions in relation to expenses incurred by the office in its transactions with your Department shall be observed, and I have only to add the assurance of my perfect willingness to do the same in all other matters relating to our intercourse with it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Milledgeville, Georgia, July* 24, 1817.

Sir: Your circular of the 29th of April last, addressed to the Cashier of this office, was received about the first of this month and laid before the Board of direction.

*Error in date—should be 14th.

They have this day directed me to state to you that this office will become the agent of the Bank of the United States for receiving the public revenue in this quarter upon condition that no other than a weekly statement of the account of the Bank of the United States with this office, similar in form to the annexed, will be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CARY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

DR. *Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, in account with* ——. CR.

Date.		Special deposit of Bank notes.	Special deposit of Treasury notes.	Cash.	Date.		Special deposit of Bank notes.	Special deposit of Treasury notes.	Cash.
1815.					1814.				
Jan. 21	To draft No. 2101, cash account.	.....	.....	$700 00	Dec. 31	By balance of account rendered.	$6 00	$6 00	$6 00
22	To draft No. 2104, Treasury note account.....	... .	$400 00	.....	1815. Jan. 1	A. B., Collector, 5 J. R.....	.....	.....	500 00
24	To draft No. 2107, special account.....	$500 00	.....	.....	4	C. D., Collector, 6 D. T.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
					6	E. T., Collector, 9 J. R.....	.....	500 00	.....
31	Balance to new account.....	506 00	1,106 00	206 00	7	A. B., Collector, 5 D. T.....	1,000 00	.....	400 00
					9	G. H., Collector, 12 J. R.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,006 00	1,506 00	906 00			1,006 00	1,506 00	906 00
					Feb. 1	By balance from old account...	506 00	1,106 00	206 00

OFFICE OF ——, *July* 24, 1818.

A. B., *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July* 25, 1817.

SIR: Your draft, No. 8975, dated June 23, 1817, on Jesse Robinson, Esq., Cashier of the Kennebec Bank, for $16,162 84, payable to Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is protested for non-payment.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 28, 1817.

SIR: I have duly received your letter of the 18th instant, returning sundry statements of the Treasurer's account for correction. I have now the honor to return you the statements, with the dates affixed on which the deposits were actually made; also an explanation of the credit of $9,156 in the Cumberland Bank, Portland.

I was aware of the impropriety of making a charge to the Treasurer's account without his draft or your authority, and no charge of the kind has been sanctioned by this bank.

On the subject of the drafts received by me from the Treasurer for collection, I take the liberty to state that in all cases where it had come to our knowledge that the bank on whom the Treasurer had drawn paid specie, the amount was placed to his credit as soon as the draft came to hand; a large amount, however, was drawn on banks in the interior of the country, who could neither pay specie nor furnish available funds. This bank, however, by giving time, has induced those in Pennsylvania, with one or two exceptions, to fix a period for the liquidation of the debt, and in the meantime they have agreed to pay interest; in all such cases the Treasurer has had credit. The balance of the special deposit account on the statement is composed principally of the notes of banks in the States of Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, and were received in payment of the Treasurer's drafts on special deposits on banks in Pennsylvania. Progress is making in settling these claims, as well for the Treasurer's drafts on the banks in those States, but not with as much success. The amounts of the drafts have, however, been credited, with the expectation that, in cases where due diligence has been used by this bank and a loss takes place, it will be sustained by the United States.

Every exertion is making by this bank to bring the banks indebted to the Government to a speedy settlement. A great deal has been done, but a great deal yet remains to be done.

Herewith you will receive the statement of the Treasurer's account for the last week.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, July* 28, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of April 29 was not received at this office till the end of June. I have subsequently received your other circular of June 27.

In offering an apology to you for my long silence respecting these communications, I solicit your indulgence for the nature of the reasons which governed this office in abstaining to reply thereto immediately.

We did not perceive, either in the act of incorporation or in the fundamental rules and regulations sent from Philadelphia for our government, anything which would authorize those requisitions from the Treasury Department to be made directly upon the office. It was therefore thought advisable (as the nature of the circumstance seemed to involve something of a first principle) to write for instructions thereupon to the parent institution. I cannot doubt of your proper appreciation of the motives which induced the office to this course. I have pleasure in stating that we have just been instructed to conform to the wishes of the Treasury Department in these regards, and I accordingly hasten to do so.

You have herewith the state of this office and a statement of moneys deposited from time to time therein from its outset to the credit of the "Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." Under the 5th provision in your circular of April 29 I shall continue to make you a monthly return similar to these, and at the end of each quarter balance and forward the account, "Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States."

Our office commenced business on Monday, May 26; consequently Monday, August 25, will, as to our operations, be the period when I should forward to you the first quarterly return. Your circular of June 27 seems to be meant as conveying something precise on this point, when you say "you are requested, in making out the return of the Treasury account for the last week in each quarter, *to close it with the last day of the quarter*, without regard to the day of the week, as in other returns." If the arrangement I propose adopting in this regard does not come fully up to the views and wishes of your Department, I should be obliged to you to have it signified to me, that I may exactly conform thereto.

On the 25th June I received and presented for payment, from the Bank of the United States, the Treasurer of the United States' draft on the Planters' Bank in this place for $25,952 40, dated 14th June, which that institution declined to pay on account of special instructions from you in a letter of the 23d May. I communicated the circumstance to the Bank of the United States, and retained the draft until further instructed. I have not yet heard from Philadelphia thereupon, and the draft continues with me.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your very obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BUTLER PLACE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, *August* 3, 1817.

SIR: Some days past Mr. Jones read to me your esteemed letter of July 3, to the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and on the 29th July gave me a copy of it; other Directors, as well as myself, were desirous to give a joint answer. Mr. Jones preferred answering for himself. I regret that my present state of health does not admit of my entering at length on the subject of your letter. I believe there has been made on your mind an erroneous opinion or impression of the intention and proceeding of the Board of Directors on the subject of domestic exchange; the Board in entering on any regulations had principally in view the accommodation of the citizens. It could scarcely be expected that the time of the officers of the bank should be employed in accommodating every part of the Union with drafts, without a small payment for the time; far, very far was it from the disposition of the Directors to take any advantage of individuals; none could be taken; the applicant has at all times his alternative; he may remit specie, post notes, or bank notes; it is impossible, if the Board were so disposed, to take an undue advantage. I believe if Mr. Williams had more maturely reflected on the subject he would not have written the letter; he spoke on the subject to me; I stated to him the unreasonableness of expecting the bank to make no charge; the different State banks would make a convenience of the Bank of the United States to accommodate their own customers.

Since the establishment of the bank the Board have studied to accomplish, and have accomplished, two or three leading objects; they have perfectly restored the money character of the nation; they have equalized exchange between the different States; they have restored confidence between man and man; they have put down money changers, a class of wretches who were living on the necessities of the citizens; they have given comparative ease to the Treasury Department. These things have been done by the Bank of the United States to an extent that more than once alarmed me, though I voted for them; there have been (I regret to have it to say) attempts made from a certain quarter to shake public confidence in the institution; they were met with firmness, and probably have made those enemies of their country ashamed of their disgraceful attempts; there is yet much to be done to give a sound circulating medium to the country; it is the duty of the bank to try all honorable means to accomplish it; to do so, we look to and hope for your co-operation as the head of the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

P. BUTLER.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 4, 1817.

SIR: In conformity to your letter of the 8th ultimo, the funded debt of the United States held by the Bank of the United States, agreeably to the descriptive list which I had the honor to transmit to you on the 3d ultimo, (excepting the two millions ordered to be sold in London, but included in that list, and the small surpluses belonging to individuals, which had been erroneously transferred to the bank by the

Commissioners for receiving subcriptions,) has been transferred as directed, and the original certificates thereof have been surrendered and cancelled in the Loan Office department of this bank.

The certificates of transfer, 128 in number, I have now the honor to transmit by the mail which conveys this, and the inclosed detailed list exhibits the amount and description of each certificate; the aggregate amount and rate of redemption of each species of stock, and the total amount, eleven millions forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents, for which you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States. The same course will be pursued in regard to the two millions which the bank was authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase and deliver to them, in lieu of the two millions ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank, as soon as the certificates thereof can be collected from the several agents employed by the bank for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Boston, August* 5, 1817.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, relating to the draft of the Treasurer on the Kennebec Bank. I should have advised the particulars attending the presentment of this draft, but was in hopes that an arrangement would have 'ere this been made for its payment. They are as follows: immediately on receiving the draft from the parent bank I advised the Cashier of the Kennebec Bank, requesting to know whether it would be most convenient for them to make payment in Boston or at their bank. The Cashier replied that "they did not expect to pay the whole sum at once without sixty days' notice," at the same time referring me to B. Dearborn, Esq., one of their Directors, who was then in Boston, for further information. Mr. D. called at the office, and finally offered $5,000 cash and a draft on the New England Bank for the balance of the draft of the Treasurer, or individual notes due about that time, the proceeds to be applied to the payment; at the same time he observed that he preferred that we should take the specie at their bank, where it would be in readiness to answer our demand. On a former occasion, when I informed you of the credit demanded by the eastern banks on an alleged understanding with the Treasury, you wrote me that it was "wholly unintelligible to you." In this case I wrote the parent bank, who advised me that the draft was passed to the credit of the Treasurer as cash, and that they expected it would have been paid on presentment. With these instructions I did not consider myself authorized to give the required credit, and accordingly despatched a messenger with the draft to obtain payment at the bank, either in United States Bank notes, bills of the Boston banks, or specie, with directions to pursue the legal course in case it was refused. The draft was presented to the Cashier, who stated that the moneys by which this balance resulted to the Treasury consisted of the notes of various banks "all over the country," among which were a modicum of Wiscasset bills, which were, however, of no consequence; that they would pay the draft in these bills and no other. The whole payment was offered in notes of banks more or less remote from the place where the demand was made, and which could not, on any principle, be received.

If the Wiscasset Bank had been in good credit, that bank being directly in their neighborhood, they would have passed them as cash, and not reserved them in special deposit; but the contrary is the fact.

I have no advices from the bank on the subject of the draft since it was returned to me.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Richmond, August* 9, 1817.

Sir: While I have the honor to transmit the weekly statement on account of the Treasurer, I beg to observe that I have made some small purchases of funded debt at different times under your directions, given to me some time since, amounting to about $50,000; and seeing but little prospect of extending them in any short time, I wish to know if it is proper, without waiting any longer, to forward a statement of the same and procure a draft for the amount.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *August* 13, 1817.

Sir: My understanding of the arrangements made with the Treasury Department relative to the manner of keeping the Treasurer's accounts is, that your drafts, with the old series of numbers, transmitted to this bank, were merely for the purpose of transferring the balances from the credit of the Treasurer in the offices, and banks employed in lieu of offices, to the credit of the *Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States,* and not that the amount should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer at the mother bank. You will observe by our weekly statements that this course has been pursued by us; the consequence is, that there is not a sum sufficient to the credit of the Treasurer in this bank to meet his draft this day received for eleven millions of dollars.

It was expected that when the interests of the public required an accumulated sum at any one point drafts would have been drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States on the Cashier, payable at such offices, or banks employed in lieu of offices, from whence the money was intended to be drawn, which would have enabled this bank to have placed the money at the point desired.

Should it accord with your views on the subject, I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of drawing in the manner above mentioned, for the purpose of meeting the apparent deficiency in the Treasurer's account with this bank.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, August* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant, in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been received. In reply to your first query, I have to inform you that John Robertson, Esq., Navy Agent for South Carolina, is the person referred to in my return of the Treasury account with this office.

Your second query I am at present unable to answer, owing to the omission of noting the name of the Collector who deposited the sum at the time when the transaction occurred. I shall endeavor to acquire the information, and, if successful, transmit it to you. In the meantime I would suggest that it may be obtained at Washington by a reference to my duplicate receipt which was given at the time for the purpose of being sent to the Treasury Department.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

EDWD. JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August* 25, 1817.

SIR: In pursuance of directions received from Mr. Ed. Jones, of the 14th instant, I have purchased for public use, and now inclose, with my account and vouchers, sundry bills for

£1,559 8*s.* 2*d.* sterling, at one per cent. premium	$7,000
17,500 guilders, at 40 cents	7,000
	14,000

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, August* 25, 1817.

SIR: I beg leave to inclose the small account of purchases of funded debt made by me, under your instructions, for the United States, accompanied by the certificates of the Commissioner of Loans, the only voucher in my possession, the regular transfers having been forwarded by him, as he assures me, agreeably to your instructions.

On reference to instructions, I fear that I have been somewhat remiss by delay, and the account is not perfectly in the form required, yet I am at a loss to remedy it. You will please observe that no interest is brought into consideration, it having ceased on the 1st of July last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 5, 1817.

I hereby certify that Robert Pollard, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, $7,692 30 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 5, 1817.

I hereby certify that Beverly Randolph, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, $2,200

of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 8, 1817.

I hereby certify that Dr. James Lyons, trustee for Peter Lyons, deceased, who was proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, $1,129 92 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 1, 1817.

I hereby certify that Joseph Marx, of the city of Richmond, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, $54,796 92 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 19, 1817.

I hereby certify that Nathaniel Dick, attorney for Archibald Moore, proprietor of old six per cent. and deferred stocks standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, $5,196 31 of old six per cent stock, and $1,146 02 of deferred stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July* 1, 1817.

I hereby certify that Samuel Myers, of the city of Richmond, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, $20,274 61 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, September* 1, 1817.

SIR: I was duly favored with the letter of the 5th ultimo from the Treasury Department, signed by the principal clerk.

The drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Planters' Bank here, and sent us for collection by the Bank of the United States, which had laid over for a time under your prohibition, have been recently paid.

I now inclose you the state of this office, including, in detail, the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States," for the current month, ending with this day included.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 6, 1817.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th June last, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the

United States, which has been transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, as per the inclosed certificate of the Commissioner of Loans, viz:

$158,455 92 old six per cent. stock.
99,861 37 deferred six per cent. stock.
54,100 00 Louisiana Domestic six per cent. stock.
41,218 19 three per cent. stock.

You will please receive herewith my account for the purchase of the stock, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September* 8, 1817.

SIR: As instructed in Mr. Jones' letter of the 28th ultimo, I have purchased for public use bills on England, payable in London, to the amount of twenty-three thousand pounds sterling. The firsts and seconds of which I now inclose, with my account and vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September* 9, 1817.

SIR: This serves to cover the third and fourth bills for £23,000 sterling purchased by me for public use; the firsts and seconds of which, with my account and vouchers, I had the honor to forward by the last mail.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, September* 13, 1817.

SIR: I send herein sundry certificates of funded debt, bought by your order for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I send a statement of the cost inclosed. It is forwarded in haste to-day, that it may reach you before the books are closed for this quarter.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, September* 13, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, and informing me that the Commissioner of Loans for Maryland had been instructed to deliver to me, on the last day of this month, all the books, papers, &c., appertaining to the Loan Office and to the agency for paying invalid pensions.

As the certificates of funded debt to be issued after the 1st of October next are to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier, will it not be requisite to have new forms of blank certificates; and will those be furnished by the Department?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. BUCHANAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF UNITED STATES BANK, *New York, September* 15, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant. Your requests and suggestions therein contained will be strictly attended to.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
President of Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 15, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the intimation contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I now inclose a certificate, signed by the President of this bank, as to the transfer of certain stock purchased by me on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal, Clerk Treasury Department.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, September* 20, 1817.

SIR: Referring to your letter of August 7th, in answer to the second query therein, I have to inform you that Thomas P. Evans, Collector of Internal Duties, eighth district, was the person who deposited the sum of $800 to the credit of the Treasury account in this office on the 26th of June last.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, September* 30, 1817.

SIR: Your letter to our President of the 8th instant, with its inclosure, has been received. To-morrow the Commissioner of Loans for Georgia will transfer his office, books, papers, &c., to this institution. The nine packets of blank funded certificates and transfers sent to me from the Register's Office have been received.

Herein I have the honor of transmitting to you the state of this office and the Government account, in detail, kept therein since it was last forwarded, to this day inclusive.

And I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 2, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with your request, contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have now the honor to transmit two accounts against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, embracing the whole of the stock sold to them by the Bank of the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 4, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the entry of $229, made in the return of the Treasurer's account with this bank on the 16th ultimo, was erroneously credited, and is now withdrawn.

The Treasury notes charged in the same return, as transmitted by the office at New Orleans, was noticed at the time the return from that office was received, and a letter addressed to the Cashier on the subject. The entry, however, was made in our return with the expectation that the notes had been transmitted to the Treasury Department; it is now also withdrawn.

The entry of the drafts, Nos. 9018 and 9030, to which you allude, were suspended in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the construction put upon the arrangements made by this bank with the Treasury Department; the entries have since been made in consequence of the satisfactory explanations made in your letter of the 26th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, October* 6, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and, in conformity, transmit herewith my account of purchases of funded debt under your instructions of the 11th June.

The late Commissioner of Loans informs me he has written you on the subject of the stock transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, &c., since the 2d August. The certificates for all transferred previous to that time have been forwarded.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, October* 7, 1817.

Sir: Your letter of the 26th ultimo was received on the 29th, and, as therein directed, I requested the Commissioner of Loans to transmit the transfer certificate in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, &c., which I presume was done without delay.

I have the honor to inclose my account of purchases of the funded debt of the United States, made under your instructions of the 11th of June last, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and am

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Baltimore, October* 13, 1817.

Sir: I am requested to inform you that the custom-house building has so far progressed that the artists find it necessary to discharge many of their mechanics pending your decision upon the request which I communicated, to suppress the third story of that edifice, in behalf of the Directors of this office. If the house is only to be two stories above the basement, many of the walls are now high enough. Under these circumstances, I am desired to ask the favor of an early decision upon this subject.

I am still well aware that, in asking the Government to give up the third story of the custom-house, I appear to request them to concede it without a sufficient equivalent; but as it will add greatly to the beauty of our banking house, as that story cannot ever be of much or any important use as a store-room, being too high, and as the change in the style of finishing it, if only two stories, will be so much more durable and costly, I fondly indulge a hope that, with the sanction of the President, you will find yourself justified in altering the contract in the way requested.

However, if that is found impossible, you will confer an obligation on me personally if you will then propose for the consideration of the President "whether any change would be admissible, and for what equivalent;" for I feel a personal pride in the construction of our banking house, and anxiously wish to avoid future imputations for violating the best proportions of architecture in a house built in a great degree under my agency.

We must get light for our banking room through the roof, and if the house is three stories high our room will appear like a huge well.

Rather than see this in a house built, even partially, under my management, I might, through necessity, incur some personal pecuniary expense.

I feel no hesitation in thus unreservedly disclosing my private feelings and thoughts on this case, persuaded that it cannot operate to my disadvantage.

I pray you to favor me with as early an answer as the case will admit, and believe me, sincerely, your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Collector's Office, *Charleston, S. C., October* 17, 1817.

Sir: Your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a transfer receipt of the Planters and Merchants' Bank for $605 83, was duly received. That sum was recovered of Daniel Edes for a bill drawn by him on Joseph Arnold, of Savannah, which was protested, and the bill inclosed to me for recovery by the Treasury Department. On my settling with the District Attorney, the 23d December, 1815, the sum recovered thereon was paid over to me, per statement herewith.

The bill was to the consul at Liverpool for discharging his seamen contrary to law.

Upon the adjustment of my accounts for the fourth quarter of 1815 that article was deducted as having no connexion with the customs; and directions on the said adjustment, dated December 18, 1816, to deposit the exact amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and transmit duplicate receipts therefor. The Cashier's receipt is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SIMEON THEUS, *Collector.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

The annexed statement is from a settlement with the District Attorney on the 23d December, 1815.

Amount received from the Marshal, being the amount received by him in the case of the United States against the executor of Daniel Edes, action on a bill of exchange drawn by Daniel Edes on Joseph Arnold, of Savannah, for	$294 00
Damages, 15 per cent	44 10
Interest to 13th September, 1815, date of the verdict	247 75
Carried forward	585 85

Brought forward.....	$585 85
Amount of costs in the case of the United States against Daniel Edes, A. D. 96, suit abated by defendant's death. Costs charged United States, and paid by the Collector, December 18, 1813. This amount having been since paid by the executor of Edes on the settlement of the debt is now refunded.....	19 98
	605 83

SIMEON THEUS, *Collector.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on London, drawn by Richard Milne & Co. on Jones Lloyd & Co., in favor of Samuel Norton, at sixty days after sight, for £2,308 16*s.* 7*d.* sterling; and the second and third of a set drawn by William Brown on William and James Brown & Co., of Liverpool, in favor of William Robinson, jun., and endorsed by him and Alexander Johnston, jun., Cashier of the Pittsburg Bank, for £1,000 sterling.

The endorsement on the last mentioned bill was filled up to the order of the Treasurer without adverting to the circumstances of its not being made payable in London, and of there being but three bills to the set.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 18, 1817.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you two sets of exchange on England, purchased for the use of the Government, amounting to £3,308 16*s.* 7*d.* sterling. I now forward herewith the remainder of the same sets, together with my account for the purchase, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 18, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant, in conformity to which the banks employed by the Bank of the United States at Nashville and Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, will be immediately instructed to receive as special deposit any paper which the Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of the Revenue may require them to place to that account.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant in relation to the selection of State banks by the Bank of the United States, and one of the same date requesting a list of all the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as such, with the names of the Presidents and Cashiers thereof, which shall be attended to with the least possible delay.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 25, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an entire list of the officers of the Bank of the United States, and of the names of the Presidents and Cashiers thereof, and a list of the banks employed instead of offices, with the names of their Cashiers; those of the Presidents being unknown at the Bank of the United States.

In the list which I had the honor to forward to the Department on the 27th of March last the office at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, was included, and its organization and operations commenced simultaneously with the office at Lexington, Kentucky.

As some time must necessarily elapse between the day of appointing the Directors of an office and the completion of the preparations for actual business, the communication to the Treasury Department of the establishment prior to the state of preparation was not deemed material; in future both events shall be communicated. The offices at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Providence, Rhode Island, and Middletown, Connecticut, are now in a state of preparation and ready to supersede the banks employed instead of offices in their vicinity.

Of the three new western offices, that at Louisville will be the first in operation, as it is believed a building fitted for the purpose can be immediately obtained; those at Chillicothe, and Pittsburg, and Fayetteville, will commence business as soon as the necessary preparations can possibly be made, and that in Augusta will follow without delay.

As the offices at Chillicothe and Pittsburg will certainly be in operation some time in December, it is hoped their establishment will supersede the necessity for the agency of State banks northwest of the Ohio, and that the early operations of the office at Louisville will have the same effect in respect to the selections west of that place.

In regard to the banks in the interior of Pennsylvania with whom the Bank of the United States has had intercourse, experience has proved their inability or indisposition to comply with their engagements, as well as the impolicy and hazard of extending the selection of country banks generally, as their paper has as little of the quality of money or credit at this time as it had twelve months ago.

After ascertaining fully the views of the Board of Directors, I shall have the honor in the course of the ensuing week to reply more at large to your letter of the 16th instant, in relation to the selection of banks of deposit and other important objects which you have been pleased to suggest.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Offices of the Bank of the United States, with names of Presidents and Cashiers.

Offices at—	Presidents.	Cashiers.
Portsmouth	Edward Cutts	Ebenezer Wentworth.
Boston	William Gray	Samuel Frothingham.
Providence	Seth Wheaton	Nathan Waterman, jr.
Middletown	Samuel W. Dana	Arthur W. Magill.
New York	John Jacob Astor	Lynde Catlin.
Baltimore	James A. Buchanan	James W. M'Culloh.
Washington	George Graham	Richard Smith.
Richmond	Wilson C. Nicholas	Julius B. Dandridge.
Norfolk	George Newton	Luke Wheeler.
Charleston	John C. Faber	Peter Bacot.
Savannah	Richard Richardson	Eleazer Early.
New Orleans	Benjamin Morgan	Joseph Saul.
Cincinnati	Jacob Burnet	Gorham A. Worth.
Lexington	James Morrison	E. Salomon.
Louisville	Presidents unknown; Directors are appointed but not yet organized; preparation for business will be made without delay, and when completed the fact will be communicated to the Treasury Department.	William Cochran.
Chillicothe		Abraham G. Claypoole.
Pittsburg		George Poe, jr.
Fayetteville		R. W. Latimer.
Augusta		R. H. Wilde.

Banks employed as offices, and names of Cashiers.

Banks employed as offices.	Cashiers.	Banks employed as offices.	Cashiers.
Cumberland Bank, Portland	Levi Cutter	Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria	James L. M'Kenna
New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth	John Rice	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh	W. H. Haywood
Roger Williams Bank, Providence	N. Waterman, jr.	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury	M. A. Locke
Merchants' Bank, Salem	J. W. Treadwell	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington	J. H. Ward
New London Bank, New London	A. Thatcher	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Edenton	J. B. Blount
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany	Thomas W. Olcott	Branch Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville	J. Winslow
Newport Bank, Newport	John R. Shearman	Nashville Bank, Nashville	J. Anderson
Cheshire Bank, Keene	N. Dana	Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville	Luke Lea
Bath Bank, Maine	Thomas B. Robinson	Bank of Augusta	Augustus Moore
Bank of Utica, Utica	M. Huntt	Bank of Vincennes	Isaac Blackford
New Haven Bank, New Haven	H. R. Pynchon	Branch of the State Bank of Georgia, Milledgeville†	
Trenton Banking Company, Trenton	Pearson Hunt	Branch of Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle	
Bristol Bank, Rhode Island*		Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Huntsville, A. D.	
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg	J. Roberts		
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Petersburg	John Wilder		
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Lynchburg	Fortunatus Sydney		

* The correspondence in this case has been by a deputy. The name of the Cashier will be ascertained and communicated.
† This bank declined furnishing the periodical statement of its situation as required by the Bank of the United States.

WM. JONES, *President.*

Bank of the United States, *October* 25, 1817.

The names of the Presidents of the banks employed in lieu of offices as above described are unknown to the Bank of the United States, the correspondence having been carried on by the Cashiers.

W. JONES, *President.*

[Private.]

I regret the location of the office at Fayetteville, satisfied, upon every view of the subject, that both policy and interest pointed to Raleigh.

The character of the direction will, however, I hope, obviate much of the inconvenience which has been apprehended from the location at Fayette. The names of the Directors are:

W. B. Grove, Larkin Newby, Duncan M'Leron, David Hay, Benjamin Robinson, Duncan M'Rae, John Kelly, Duncan Cameron, G. T. Hearsey, Beverly Daniel, Raleigh; Robert Cockran, Wilmington; David Smith, Wilmington; George M'Neill.

Randolph W. Latimer, of Baltimore, *Cashier.*

Cordially yours,

W. JONES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 31, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor on the 25th instant of replying, in part, to your communications of the 16th, in regard to the selection of State banks in the remaining districts, designated in the list received in your letter of the 20th March last, and now respectfully submit the views of the Board of Directors on this subject.

The selections hitherto made, particularly those in the interior, were induced by considerations exclusively of a public nature, and an earnest desire to comply with your urgent representations on that subject; and as it was believed their agency would be superseded by the offices which are now established, or by the termination of the internal taxes, the Directors were willing to assume a responsibility which, in the event of a loss, they may find it difficult to justify; and your observations in regard to the importance, permanency, and augmentation of the revenue arising from the sales of public lands, and the dangers incident to a distant transportation, are calculated to increase their apprehensions and responsibility.

In your letter of the 17th of March last you have correctly observed that, "by the charter, the public money deposited in places where the Bank of the United States or its offices are established must be deposited in them, except where there is urgent reasons to the contrary.

In places where there is no Bank of the United States there is no obligation to deposit the public money in them, or to transfer it to them when deposited;" and I have no doubt you will as readily admit that, if the Bank of the United States shall establish an office in each State, either voluntarily or when required by an act of Congress, founded upon the qualifications contained in the charter, there is no obligation on the part of the bank to establish an office, or employ a State bank instead of an office elsewhere, nor to receive or transport the public money until it shall have been deposited in bank or its offices.

It is, however, as you justly observe, "desirable that the bank should be, mediately or immediately, the sole depository of the public money in every part of the Union;" and the Board has been and is perfectly disposed to facilitate this object by all the means which are compatible with its authority and with the safety of the institution. With this sentiment and view, I have the honor to propose for your sanction the employment of the following named banks in the districts which appear, by your letter, to be more immediately necessary, to wit:

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Easton Bank, Samuel Sitgreaves, President; Thomas McKeen, Cashier. The Harrisburg Bank, Thomas Elden, President; John Forster, Cashier. The Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Andrew Gregg, President; John Norris, Cashier. MISSOURI TERRITORY.—The Bank of Missouri, ——— Choteau, President; Gilburn W. Boggs, Cashier.

It is the earnest desire of the Board of Directors that you may find it convenient to dispense with the employment of State banks northwest of the Ohio. The offices in that quarter will be put in operation as soon as possible, and, really, the state of the western currency (notwithstanding the ostensible resumption of specie payments) and the magnitude of the collections on account of the public lands seem to require greater circumspection on the part of this bank, and a more effectual control of the Receivers of Public Money than has hitherto existed. A gentleman of unquestionable veracity has assured me that he was a witness to the sale of good bank paper by the Receiver at Vincennes at a high premium, in exchange for the worst in the country, which he no doubt deposited to the credit of the Treasurer.

Permit me to suggest the expediency of restricting the sale of public lands to payments in specie, or in such paper only as shall be received by the Bank of the United States or its offices as cash. Several gentlemen from Ohio and Kentucky have assured me the effect would be highly beneficial to the public interest, and would not impede the sale of the lands. If, however, you shall find it impracticable to dispense with the employment of State banks northwest of the Ohio until the offices in that quarter shall be in operation, the Bank of the United States will propose to the banks you have designated the most favorable terms which its interest and safety will admit; which, if accepted, will be nominated for your consideration and sanction.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 1, 1817.

SIR: Upon the concluding observations in your letter of the 16th ultimo I have the honor briefly to remark that the difficulty in selecting banks in the interior of Pennsylvania and the country northwest of

the Ohio is not confined to the multiplicity of small banks whose paper cannot be converted into specie or eastern funds at any rate, but in finding any that are capable and willing to accept and fulfil such conditions as the Bank of the United States may reasonably be expected to propose.

The arrangement you propose to adopt for regulating the deposit and disbursement of the public money by all the officers of the Government charged with that service will afford a very salutary and effectual check upon the disbursing agents; and whatever may be the additional labor which it will impose upon officers of the bank, that service will be performed with great cheerfulness.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, November* 3, 1817.

SIR: The usual statements for the Treasury Department are forwarded by this day's mail. The check of $150,000 drawn upon the Treasury fund by the Cashier of the United States Bank has been cancelled, and I herewith forward it to you.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 3, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, requiring the transfer of the seven per cent. stock of the United States belonging to the bank, with a view to its redemption, which I will execute without delay, and, in other respects, pursue the same course as was pointed out in your letter of the 8th of July last.

Considering the transfer as taking effect from this day, the said stock has formed a part of the capital of the bank up to the date of the transfer, and the bank is, of course, entitled to the interest thereon to this day, which will be added to the account of the said stock when rendered.

As the account of the stock lately redeemed from the bank is still open on the books of the bank and unsettled at the Treasury, will you have the goodness, sir, to direct a warrant to be drawn for the balance due the bank on that account.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, November* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have now the pleasure to inclose a transfer certificate of funded debt for fifty thousand dollars, bought of the Mechanics' Bank, with a bond of indemnity from that bank, and the oath of its President touching the loss of the original certificates.

Having obtained these papers, I am now enabled likewise to send herein an account of the purchases of funded debt made by me from the commencement of my agency, which shows a balance due from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund amounting to eighty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and eight cents.

I will be much obliged to you for a draft on the New York Branch, in settlement of this balance, if perfectly agreeable for you to give it.

I have the honor to be your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier and Agent.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Whereas five certificates of funded six per cent. United States stock, numbered thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, for the sum of ten thousand dollars each, bearing date on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, were heretofore issued by the proper authority to the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and have been lost or mislaid; and whereas the said stock, amounting in the whole to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, hath been sold by the said President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore to James W. M'Culloh, Esq., agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: Now, therefore—

Resolved, by the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, That this bank will deliver up to the said James W. M'Culloh, or to the agent of the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the time being, the said five certificates, when they shall be found, to be cancelled, and until the same shall be delivered up and cancelled will stand to and be responsible for all consequences arising from the loss or mislaying of the said original certificates.

In witness whereof, I, James Mosher, President of the said Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the corporate seal of said bank, this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MOSHER, *President.*

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public.*
J. B. GILL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Maryland*, ss.

Be it known that on this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Gill, notary public, by letters patent under the great seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the city of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, personally appeared James Mosher, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, who hath signed the above and attested the same with the seal of the said bank or corporation, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal notarial, this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public.*

James Mosher, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, makes oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he verily believes the certificates of stock mentioned in the preceding instruments of writing have been lost.

JAMES MOSHER.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1817.

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Milledgeville, November* 10, 1817.

SIR: A tedious indisposition has prevented me from replying to your letter of the 26th of September last at an earlier period.

As soon as it was received it was laid, with its inclosure, before the Board of Directors, who came to a resolution to decline the acceptance of the proposed agency.

I have the honor to be, with high personal respect, your most obedient servant,

EDW'D CARY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 10, 1817.

SIR: As the United States proportion of the dividend of the profits declared and published on the 7th of July last, of two dollars and sixty cents on each share of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, has not yet been passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, I respectfully await your instructions for the disposition of the dividend due the United States.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November* 11, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor on the 7th ultimo of inclosing to you my account of public debt purchased under your instructions of the 11th of June last, with the vouchers, &c., which, I presume, was regularly received.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that there have been frequent applications lately to purchase old and deferred six per cents. It is probable I could buy considerable sums of these two kinds of stock, if authorized so to do.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 14, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with the request of your letter of the 6th instant, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, as follows, viz:

Gilman & Ammidon on Thomas Dickerson & Co., London, favor of B. I. Gilman, jr., at 60 days' sight, for £1,985 5*s.* 11*d.* sterling.

Le Roy Bayard & Co. on N. & I. & R. Van Staphorst, Amsterdam, favor of John I Boyd, at 60 days' sight, for 15,000 guilders, Hd. Cy.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of those bills, with my account and vouchers in support of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 15, 1817.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange—the one for £1,985 5*s.* 11*d.* sterling, on London, and the other for 15,000 guilders, Hd. Cy., on Amsterdam; you will now please receive inclosed the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 15, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with your request, under date of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit four certificates of 7 per cent. stock of the United States, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, for $83,246 15 each, which, together with the interest due thereon on the 3d instant, when the said stock was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States in order to be redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amount to $356,815 41, agreeably to the inclosed accounts, A for the Secretary of the Treasury, and B for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and respectfully request that you will be pleased to cause a warrant to be issued for the amount, in favor of the President and Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. The stock comprised in the transfer aforesaid includes the whole amount of which returns have been received at the bank. It is probable that some of the same description of stock may have been paid on account of the third installment of the capital of the bank, at places from which the returns are deficient; but I presume the amount must be small.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, November* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. On reference to the schedule of Treasury notes which composed the receipt of May 3, No. 12, I find the notes and interest amounted to $1,846 97, as per receipt. The receipt was first given for 47 and afterwards altered to 97 cents, but not conformably corrected on our books. On the transmission of notes to the Treasurer, June 28, his account of Treasury notes was charged by $1,846 47, for these notes; therefore, the result is the same to the Treasury. I beg leave, therefore, to propose, as I have kept my account of Treasury notes entirely distinct from the cash receipts of the Treasury, that the difference between the receipt and account may be adjusted as follows:

DR. *Treasurer's account of Treasury notes with the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Boston.* CR.

To short charged in Treasury notes and interest cancelled and forwarded to the Treasurer, June 28, 1817.....$0 50 $78,330 26 should have been $78,330 76.	By error in credit receipt of Treasury notes to H. A. S. Dearborn, May 3, No. 12, returned, $1,846 47 should have been $1,846 97; difference.....$0 50

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM. *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, November* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant with the receipt inclosed, which the Bank of Somerset gave for $3,060, deposited therein by P. Barnes, Collector of Folly Landing, and which I will send to that bank cancelled, it having already given to me its obligation to pay that sum, with interest, to the Treasurer of the United States.

Your letter above mentioned refers to mine of the 19th July as giving you the first intelligence of a deposit of Somerset Bank notes to the credit of the Treasurer in this office; but on reference to a copy of my letter of the 7th of April, it appears to have stated that "George Brown, Esq., Collector, Princess Anne, had made a deposit in this office for the Treasurer in part Baltimore paper, part Maryland Country Bank ditto, and part Somerset Bank ditto; of the last about $6,500."

And the next day, on counting it and issuing receipts for this deposit, there proved to be exactly $6,284 in notes of the Bank of Somerset.

The notes which I am now going to send to that bank amount to $3,284, and were sent to me from the Bank of the United States in August; and its assistant Cashier then informed me that they were received a special deposit for the Treasurer by that bank, but from whom they were received I do not know; if you wish *me* to inquire, I will with pleasure.

I annex a view of the account of the Treasurer with this office in connexion with the Bank of Somerset, pointing out the amount that will be due from that Bank, and the evidence I shall hold of the debt.

I have the honor to be, your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November* 21, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th came to hand yesterday, covering a letter to the Cashier of the City Bank, relative to Treasury notes deposited in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. This letter I immediately delivered to the Cashier, from whom I have this morning received an answer to my application therefor that he will transmit these Treasury notes to the Treasurer as soon as lists are prepared, which are in a state of forwardness.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1817.

SIR: I very much regret the incident which has occasioned your communication of the 28th ultimo, the recurrence of which will be guarded against by immediate instructions to the offices of and banks employed by this bank to pay the drafts of the Treasurer without regard to the public funds which may be at the time in their possession.

The public deposits at Richmond had been more than sufficient for the probable demand in that quarter until drawn for by the Cashier in order to balance the Treasurer's account in the books of this bank, after the explanation which you were pleased to communicate to him on the 25th of September last; but you will readily perceive, sir, that a heavy draft upon an office or bank in which the ordinary public deposits are comparatively inadequate might subject any such office or bank to an inconvenient or humiliating demand before the Bank of the United States could possibly transmit funds to its aid; indeed, many of the banks employed by the Bank of the United States may deprecate the consequences and avoid the hazard by declining to act upon such conditions; I therefore solicit your favorable attention to these considerations, and respectfully request an intimation of the probable occurrence of such cases, when such intimation may be compatible with the public interest and the convenience of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, December* 2, 1817.

SIR: I inclose the weekly account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

When last week in Philadelphia I was requested by the assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States to procure warrants to substantiate the charges made in a former weekly account for the items against the Somerset Bank, as, without them, he thought the Treasurer would not admit them in the return of that bank.

I will therefore thank you to cause them to be sent to me, or to inform me that they will not be required at the Treasurer's.

I inquired of whom the notes of that bank had been received by the Bank of the United States for your account, and was informed that they had been received for the Treasurer's account, and the assistant Cashier thought of various banks in Pennsylvania who had received them from several Collectors. He seemed to think it would be very difficult, or perhaps impossible, to trace them back to the respective Collectors or banks, but *knew* that they came into the Bank of the United States on account of the Treasurer's special account.

Having received the above information, I thought it best to communicate it at this time, as I have asked for a warrant for that item among the others.

I have the honor to be your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

I am offered 16,250 guilders at 39 cents, good bills well endorsed. Would they be useful to you? I believe that price is as low as they can be had anywhere.

Yours as before,

J. M'C.

FAYETTEVILLE, *December* 2, 1816.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of transferring the books, papers, &c., of the Office of the Commissioner of Loans from Raleigh to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States established at this place, to the end that the duties performed by the Commissioner of Loans may devolve on, and be executed by, the President of the bank here, in conformity to the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, "transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States and abolishing the Office of Commissioner of Loans," which law also accompanied your letter.

In compliance, sir, to your instructions, I shall attend at Raleigh at the end of the present month to receive and convey to the bank here the books, papers, &c., belonging to the Loan Office of North Carolina, and will use my endeavors to perform the duties enjoined by the law, and such instructions as may be sent me. I will also avail myself of your advice by trying to obtain Mr. Haywood's assistant to aid and direct me in doing the businessuntil I can get in to the routine of the official forms; in the mean-

time relying on your further directions and indulgence, in case I may at first he a little awkward in my returns or abstracts for the Treasury Department.

I beg leave to add that the Cashier of this office has not reached us yet; of course the business of the bank has not commenced here, though we daily look for his arrival, when we hope shortly after to get into operation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. B. GROVE, *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Fayetteville.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FAYETTEVILLE, *December* 7, 1817.

SIR: Immediately after the receipt of your letter of instructions relative to the removal of the books, papers, &c., of the Loan Office to the United States Bank at this place, I wrote Mr. Haywood of the same, requesting him to have everything ready by the *last day of the month*, so as to detain me as short a time as possible in Raleigh when I went up for the papers, &c. The inclosed is a reply to my letter, in which he requests that I should delay applying and receiving the papers until some time in January. To this proposal I have this day written him that I had no authority to deviate from your directions, nor could I do so without your consent; I am not aware that any inconvenience would arise from his proposal of putting off the delivery of the books, &c., until some time in January, at the end of the regular quarter, but of this you are the proper judge; I therefore ask the favor of a line from you saying if Mr. Haywood's wish can be complied with, and I shall govern myself accordingly.

With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. GROVE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

RALEIGH, *December* 4, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant is before me, and although the loss of the emolument arising from the Loan Office may be felt by me, yet you may rest assured that no possible blame can attach to you; it is an event I have looked for for some time, and probably the good of the country or economy might justify it. The business of the office has much diminished since the late subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, and I hope will not trouble you much; it, however, is a new and perplexing business until you become acquainted with it, and I shall feel gratified in giving you every aid in my power. Owing to my having to prepare for a dividend, and make up my accounts for the present quarter to the United States, as well as a bank dividend, it will not be convenient for me to enter on a delivery of the books, &c., of the Loan Office as early as you mention, and I would recommend as long delay in the business as you can, consistent with your instructions, in order that I may have leisure to afford you some information in the business; and, indeed, I do not see any real necessity of your acting until towards the close of the next quarter, as it is a time no business is done of consequence, and what is done I will cheerfully do in your name, your signature only being wanted to the accounts returned at the close of the quarter. If, however, you shall deem it proper to be here early in January, please inform me, and I will do what I can towards getting ready. At all events, defer it during the month of January, as I have to see to my plantation affairs in Edgecombe, when the accounts which I have mentioned shall be completed, which will be some time in January.

Much and respectfully yours,

S. HAYWOOD.

No possible injury can arise from the office remaining here for some time, as the business is done by printed receipts and in your name.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant is received. In answer to your inquiry therein, why the monthly return of the state of this office has not been transmitted to you, I beg leave to state that immediately on the receipt of your circular of the 29th April last I addressed a letter to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States relative thereto, and requested the direction of the bank *particularly on that point*, to which I have received no reply. I therefore presumed that the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia regularly furnished you with the required statements, which they were enabled to do by my weekly returns to them. I have again written to the parent bank on this subject, and you will hereafter regularly receive the returns either from that bank or from this office.

Be pleased to accept the preceding as my apology for not transmitting the requested statements.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 9, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have now the honor to inclose to you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, drawn by John Donnell, on Baring Brothers & Co., London, at sixty days' sight, for £4,411 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

By to-morrow evening's mail I will forward you the third and fourth of this set, with my account for the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 10, 1817.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the first and second of a bill on London, for £4,411 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and now inclose you the third and fourth of that bill, with my account and voucher for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 12, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the offices of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Louisville, Kentucky, and Fayette, North Carolina, are prepared to go into operation, and ready to perform such services as you may please to require in their respective districts. I beg leave to suggest the expediency of transferring the public money from the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg to the office of the bank at that place, as a considerable portion of that money is a special deposit, consisting of notes of various country banks with whom it may be expedient to effect a settlement without delay.

The office at Chillicothe will be put in operation as soon as it is possible to prepare the necessary accommodations and complete the notes for circulation, of which you will be apprised some short time in advance. The preparations for the office at Augusta will follow in due time. The Board, however, appears desirous of ascertaining the result of the proposition pending in the Legislature of Georgia before the office at Augusta commences its operations.

In conformity to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, and the representation of the Directors of the Planters and Farmers' Bank at Huntsville inclosed therein, I have now the honor to propose the employment of that bank by the Bank of the United States, of which, if you approve, the necessary instructions will be transmitted without delay.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *December* 13, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, pursuant to which I herewith transmit you, inclosed, a report of the Treasurer of the United States account with this Banch Bank up to this date, inclusive.

I should, as heretofore, have reported to your Department monthly, but your circular of the 27th of June last directs the report to close with the last day of each quarter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, December* 13, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, three transfer certificates of funded debt, viz: No. 4, of 6 per cent., $2,317 42; No. 5, of deferred 6 per cent., $71 85; No. 6, of 3 per cent., $8,673 47; which were purchased by me some time since, as agent for the Sinking Fund. It seems scarcely worth troubling you with so small an amount, but I am obliged by having no prospect of shortly augmenting it.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 14, 1817.

SIR: My colleague, Mr. Williams, informs me that, in a recent interview, you were pleased to inquire of him whether the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States had come to any decision upon the question of the stamp duty, and urged the expediency of an immediate compliance with the requisitions of the stamp act, from which I must conclude that, in communicating the acquiescence of the Board in the application of that duty to the Bank of the United States, I have been deficient in point of form, or that your acceptance of the composition offered by the bank has been overlooked. I therefore take the liberty of inclosing a copy of the letter I had the honor of addressing to you on that subject, and of the instrument of agreement which you were pleased to transmit in return.

The Cashier has been, and is, ready to pay the composition whenever the officer shall please to require it, and in expectation of receiving the blank form for that purpose, which the Collector has been in the habit of furnishing to the banks in this city.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, in regard to the selection of a bank in the State of Delaware to transact the public business. This selection, as will appear by the inclosed copy of a letter written on the 14th of March last by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States to James Couper, jr., Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, was then made, and intended to have been presented for your acceptance, but from the extreme pressure of business has been overlooked, and is now respectfully submitted for your consideration and decision. The sirname of the President thereof is Johns, but I will to-morrow ascertain and communicate his Christian name also.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the funds of this office, agreeably to your direction, and to say that hereafter you will be regularly furnished *monthly* (or oftener, if required) with the like statements.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BRANCH BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, January* 2, 1818.

SIR: I forward, inclosed, the monthly statement of the funds of this office and the weekly Treasury account.

In the monthly statement I have separated the deposits of John McHenry (public agent) and of William Burke, Postmaster; but whether the amount is public money or not we cannot determine, as the accounts are opened with them as private individuals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 9, 1818.

SIR: In a late report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, detailing the reasons why he had not transferred certain balances of public money from the State banks to this bank, he states that he had directed the amount in the Bank of Pennsylvania that remained unexpended of the sum deposited for the redemption of Treasury notes to be transferred to the Bank of the United States on the 1st day of October last.

The transfer to which he alludes not having been made to this bank, I have thought it my duty to call your attention to the subject.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, January* 9, 1818.

SIR: Agreeably to an order of the Board, I have to request information of the names, &c., of the Collectors and Receivers of the Revenue in this State directed to make deposits in this office.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

ABR. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, January* 19, 1818.

SIR: In consequence of your letter of the 31st ultimo, which I had the honor to receive in due course, I should have sooner troubled you with this but for the difficulty of procuring receipts from some of the few persons from whom I had purchased stock.

I now inclose those receipts, together with my account, accompanied by two transfer certificates of funded debt lately picked up and included in the account: No. 7, old 6 per cent., $1,258 66; No. 8, deferred, $629 33.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 20, 1818.

SIR: The Cashier of this bank called on the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania this morning with your letter of the 16th instant, and the receipts prepared in conformity thereto, in order to receive the sum which you had directed him to deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer. Mr. Chauncey objected to the form in which the payment was directed to be made, and declined acting upon your order, saying that the money had been placed to the credit of the Treasurer by your order; that his draft would be necessary to authorize the payment, and that he had written you to this effect.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 21, 1818.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of your letter of the 16th instant, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of each set of the following bills, payable in London. By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills, with my account for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d
John V. Wilcox on W. & A. Maxwell, Liverpool, payable in London, favor of Thomas Neilson & Co., at sixty days' sight	1,200	00	00
Gideon Johnson on John Gilliat, London, favor of James R. Fanar & Co., at sixty days' sight	1,000	00	00
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., London, favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight	5	16	7
Sterling	2,205	16	7

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 22, 1818.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange on England. You will now please receive inclosed the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 23, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant; and having also just received advice from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Chillicothe that although not fully prepared to commence the general operations of the office, for want of the notes which we are now preparing at this bank, yet they were sufficiently so for all the purposes of the public business, which fact I take leave to announce for your information.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February* 12, 1818.

SIR: On the 11th of November last I had the honor to request your directions whether I should proceed in making purchases of the funded debt of the United States for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and was favored with your reply, directing me to continue my purchases; which letter, I regret to say, I have mislaid, and cannot, with the most diligent search, now find. The price of stocks having fallen, I have been enabled to buy a few parcels of *old six per cent. deferred and Louisiana* to the amount of about $10,000. More may be expected to be offered. Not recollecting precisely your last mentioned instructions, I am compelled again to ask your directions relative to the kinds of stock and amount which I have your permission to purchase.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 24, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed extracts of letters from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, which may serve to convey some idea of the means employed to extract the specie from this institution, not only by individuals for the purpose of foreign trade, to which we must expect largely to contribute, but by certain eastern banks, whose discounting business, being entirely subordinate to their traffic in specie, enables them to collect the notes of and drafts on this institution, and draw the dollars, the sale of which, from 3½ to 4 per cent. premium, repeated in quick succession, is far more safe and lucrative than the tardy accumulation by discounts, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon precarious personal security. When the dollars are exhausted, gold is drawn and sent into Canada, there exchanged for dollars, which pass through the same process, and thus the country is drained of both gold and dollars.

The precious metals will follow the current of commercial demand to its highest elevation; but when the impulse of bank capital is superadded, the circulating coin will be condensed, and its exportation accelerated to a degree which individual means could never effect. The evil is undoubtedly great, but whether it is practicable to correct it your better judgment will determine. If the banks who sell their specie, instead of circulating it, were to import what they sell, the effect would be advantageous; for, to that extent, it would supply the commercial demand, and so much less would be drawn from circulation; but the reverse is the fact; they do not import; their traffic is in the circulating coin, and their capitals being always at command, they control the circulation of other institutions whose capitals are actively employed in the business of discounting, and extort from them their coin, the sale of which furnishes new means for repeating the operation.

With reference to the subject of the inclosed extracts, permit me, sir, to inquire whether the instructions to the Receivers and Disbursers of public money, in the districts where the Bank of the United States and its offices are respectively established, to keep their deposits and accounts exclusively therein, have been issued or suspended, and respectfully to suggest the importance of that regulation, if carried into effect in the manner you were pleased to intimate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Boston, dated

JANUARY 24, 1818.

"I have this day paid out $78,000 in specie, $45,000 of which is destined for Montreal, in payment for Spanish dollars; $33,000 was an indirect demand for the draft of the Treasurer, in favor of John Chaffee, an agent for Government, and by him endorsed to Edmund Dwight. From the measures taken to disguise this last operation, I am inclined to think it an unfair one. Mr. Dwight, who I understand has some agency in the Geneva Bank, applied to the Cashier of a neighboring bank for his check on the office in exchange for the draft, which was refused. He then had recourse to a broker, who deposited the draft with us, and drew the specie the next day by his check for the same amount. From these circumstances, and some remarks which I am informed were made by Mr. Dwight, I concluded that this draft has been wantonly used as a weapon of annoyance to us, or to furnish bottom for the circulation of the bills of the Geneva Bank in this neighborhood."

Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, dated

FEBRUARY 21, 1818.

"A draft of the Treasurer, in favor of Winslow Lewis, contractor, &c., for $50,000, was deposited in the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank on the 18th instant, and has been principally drawn for by that bank, thus operating as a specie demand upon us. Would not the Secretary, if requested, direct the public agents in this quarter to made their deposits at the office."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 25, 1818.

SIR: The very unequal contribution to the demand for specie which circumstances have imposed upon this bank has induced the Directors to provide for the importation of coin and bullion upon an extensive scale from various quarters; the measures for which are now in operation, and will be speedily consummated. These arrangements require a very large fund to be placed in London without delay, and the ordinary sources of exchange are too limited and precarious to be relied upon with that certainty and promptitude which transactions of this nature indispensably require.

As a collateral aid (and the only one which the bank can employ) the Board has contemplated the negotiation of a temporary loan in London, to be secured by a pledge of two or three millions of the five per cent. stock belonging to the bank, provided you perceive no public inconvenience in the transaction.

The stock, whether there or here, will be at all times liable to redemption by the Government; and should that event take place while the pledge exists, the bank will take measures to redeem the pledge and surrender the stock; in the meantime the interest would of course cease.

With this view of the subject, I am instructed to ascertain your sentiments, and to solicit the favor of your answer as soon as may be convenient, as the British packet will sail from New York for England on Wednesday next.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *February* 28, 1818.

SIR: I received your letter of the 4th instant, and submitted it to the Board of Directors of this branch bank; they instructed me to inform you they could not accede to your proposition.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 7, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant, with a copy of the regulations proposed by the Treasury Department and approved by the President, directing the public money of the United States to be deposited and kept exclusively in the Bank of the United States, its offices, or State banks employed as offices, until the same shall be applied to the public service, provided there be any such bank or office where the disbursement is made; and also the manner in which said banks or offices shall make returns, in order to check the expenditure thereof by the disbursing officers of the Government, for the execution of which, on the part of this bank, instructions will be immediately given to the offices and State banks employed as offices.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 9, 1818.

SIR: In representing to you the injurious effects of the wholesale traffic carried on by many banks to the eastward of this city, (here and to the southward of this it is rarely, if at all, practiced,) directly or indirectly, to extract the specie from other banks, particularly from the Bank of the United States, and generally to monopolize the circulating coin, in order to procure and sell at a premium that specie which may be demanded for exportation, I did not mean to suggest the idea of prohibiting the exportation of specie. The policy of that measure, in a period of profound peace, is, in my view, very questionable, and, in the case submitted for your consideration, I am persuaded it would prove ineffectual.

The ideas which occurred to my mind on the subject were, that Congress had by law established the regular current values of the coinage of the United States and of certain specified foreign coins. The latter are, if I may use the expression, *naturalized*, and appear to possess the legal character and effect of the former in all repects.

Whether these regulations divest the coins thus legitimated of the character of *bullion*, to which the privilege of dealing is restricted by the charters of the banks generally, and whether it may be practicable to prohibit the dealing in any such coin, unless at the relative rates established by the act of Congress, are questions which I do not feel myself competent to decide.

The intrinsic value of an ounce of United States gold coin and of those of Great Britain and Portugal being the same, and the current values of those of France and Spain and the United States being in the ratio of their respective degrees of fineness, the exportation of the coinage of the United States follows as a matter of course whenever the price of gold of the American standard is at its intrinsic or par value in London, (eighty shillings per ounce,) and the premium of exchange on 60-day bills is equal to the premium of insurance and expense of placing the gold in London, which will not ordinarily exceed 2½ per cent. In fact, even now, when good private bills on London are at par, the gold coinage of the United States is exported to France; and this may be accounted for when the risk of non-payment of a bill and the loss of sixty days' interest are taken into the account. Hence, from the ordinary price of gold bullion in the European market, and the usual course of exchange between the United States and London, it may

be inferred that an almost constant temptation exists to export our gold coinage, and I believe the fact corresponds with the inference. While the standard fineness and current value of the silver coinage of the United States, and of the foreign coins made current in the United States, remain unaltered, and the exportation of specie continues unrestricted, I am unable to discover any inconvenience that would result from enhancing the value of the gold coin of the United States in order to retain it in circulation. It would, as I conceive, furnish a strong inducement to import gold, in order to derive the benefit of the coinage, of which a very large amount may be executed at the Mint in a very short time. The banks themselves would be tempted to import gold for that purpose, provided the enhanced value of the coin would pay the expense of importing the bullion, because it would furnish them with the means of protecting their vaults against the sudden and excessive drains of specie for exportation.

The Director of the Mint has, I believe, recommended the measure in his answer to the Committee of Ways and Means, and I respectfully submit for your consideration the suggestions contained in this letter, and the facts and observations addressed to the Director of the Mint in a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The latest quotations of the prices of bullion at London place standard gold at 80*s.* 6*d.* per ounce; Spanish dollars at New York and Boston, 4 to 4½ per cent.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 25, 1817.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I now proceed to communicate such information in relation to the questions submitted to you by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means as I possess, and to remark upon such parts thereof as appear to be involved in the operation of the banking institutions of the United States.

I presume it is not in the contemplation of the committee to procure gold for the Mint within the United States, as the obvious effect would be to increase the difficulties which already exist in sustaining specie payments.

There is good reason to believe that a very large amount of gold may be procured in the two principal markets in Europe—Lisbon and London. The bank has no precise information of the state of the Lisbon market; but as the price in Lisbon is governed by that in London, from which it probably seldom varies more than the expense of transportation, this charge may be considered as constituting the difference between the markets in favor of the purchaser at Lisbon.

The latest quotations at London place the price of gold of twenty-two carrats fine at £4 the ounce, which, at the par of exchange, is $17.777776.

Current value of the same in coin of the United States, $17.777779.

But it will cost at this time three per cent. to place the money in London, and three per cent. more to cover the charges, freight, and insurance on the gold to the United States; thus the gold delivered in the United States would cost six per cent. more than its current value. Spanish gold may be procured also in considerable quantities in the European markets, but perhaps with more facility and upon better terms in the West Indies, particularly in the Havana and at Jamaica, but to effect this in the best manner requires a circuitous and judicious commercial operation; moreover, Spanish gold, particularly doubloons, possess a commercial value greatly above their intrinsic value, and in the United States are at this moment much sought after, at more than $16 each, while their relative value to standard gold is but $14 67, estimating the doubloon at the average, 17 dwt. 8 gr.

It is believed that the relative price of gold and silver bullion has not for many years of *peace* materially varied in the United States from their relative standard value, with the exception of Spanish dollars, which, during the season of Asiatic adventures, have sold at a premium of from one-half to three per cent., and during this period the banks endeavor to procure and issue gold in order to protect their Spanish dollars.

Gold, however, is frequently exported to pay for sterling bills in Canada and as a remittance to Europe, for which purpose it may at this moment (when 60-day bills on London are at three per cent. premium) be employed as a *cash* remittance to more advantage than bills on time; and thus it is that the low value of our gold coinage, and a course of exchange above three per cent., furnishes frequent temptations to exportations. It appears to me that if the value of the gold coinage of the United States was increased by all the expense of importing the bullion, the public would be greatly benefitted by the operation.

Should the Government determine to procure gold from foreign sources, it would be advisable to avoid giving publicity to the measure, as the certain consequences would be a rise in the price in anticipation of the demand.

The object of the Government would probably be better obtained by vesting the authority in the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose directions competent and confidential agents might be employed without exciting the market, and thus preventing the importations which might otherwise take place on private account.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq., *Director of the United States Mint.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March* 13, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose sundry transfer certificates of funded debt purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: $39,000 of Louisiana six per cent.; $61,514 80 of deferred six per cent.; $3,720 64 of old six per cent.; and also my account and vouchers for the same.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, March* 14, 1818.

SIR: I inclose sundry certificates of funded debt purchased by me for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with an account supported by vouchers; the amount to their debit is $11,338 62, for which sum please direct a remittance to be made to me, and oblige

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, March* 19, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of February 20 is to hand. I was last summer on to the north, and did not resume the duties of my station here until the middle of November, when I found the practice of sending duplicate statements to the Treasury Department discontinued; and as several new regulations had taken place, I supposed this amongst the number.

At the end of this week a statement of the account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, from the period you mention, say October 31, shall be forwarded, and in future the regulation pointed out in your circular regularly attended to, as regards both the weekly and monthly returns.

Agreeably to your letter of the 20th of December, all the Treasury notes have been forwarded to the Treasurer; I hope soon to hear of their safe arrival.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 27, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th, and agreeably to your request the Treasury moneys deposited in the office at Savannah will, as heretofore, be exclusively reserved for the public service in that quarter.

Permit me, sir, to inquire whether it will suit your convenience to draw on Savannah, as the operation would be much more favorable to the Bank of the United States than drawing on the Bank of Augusta. I take the liberty of making this suggestion, well knowing your desire to render the moneyed operations of the Treasury as convenient to the bank as the public service will admit; should this course be inadmissible, the fund you desire shall be placed at Augusta without delay.

The Board of Directors have delayed the operations of the office at Augusta, as well on account of the tax which the State of Georgia has imposed, (which will be contested by all lawful means,) as the necessity for concentrating our specie resources to meet the extraordinary demands which foreign trade and new State bank speculations have excited.

Contrary to every rational expectation, the liberal diffusion of the capital of the Bank of the United States, which it was alleged would not only supersede the necessity and desire for new banks, but induce many of the old ones to withdraw, has been followed by arbitrary and unconstitutional amercements, and the creation of vast numbers of banks in various sections of the Union, the inevitable consequences of which will be the continued derangement of the currency, and the counteraction of the efforts and sacrifices which the Bank of the United States has made to renovate it.

From the peculiar nature of the circulation, diffused capital, and detached operations of the Bank of the United States, contrasted with the local and integral character of its competitors, many of them powerful in resources under their immediate control, the Directors of the former have derived, from experience, the expediency of circumspection and of a more guarded policy in the distribution of the means which it is their duty to employ so as to combine the public good with the interest of the corporation, and a sacred regard to the inviolability of its engagements.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, April* 2, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the affairs of this office as they stood at the end of the past week, and of the Treasurer's account to a period two days later, the end of the past month. The former of these papers is the first of the kind that has gone direct to you from this office since its first establishment, owing to an impression that the Bank of the United States, in rendering to you a view of its affairs generally, would include that of its branches, and it was not until very recently that the contrary was understood here. In future these returns will be duly made to you; and to supply in some measure the defects of the past, and to afford you a partial view of the progressive changes in our affairs, there will be added to the number of the present inclosures copies of our two semi-annual statements, together with a weekly statement made out in one of the intermediate months.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, April* 2, 1818.

SIR: Inclosed are account current of this office with the Department to the 31st ultimo, and monthly report of its situation on that day. This latter document has been prepared conformably, as I hope, with the wishes of the Treasury, as lately communicated in a circular from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated 12th ultimo. Should any alterations be requisite, any suggestion to that effect will be carefully attended to.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April* 4, 1818.

SIR: I had the honor on the 13th ultimo to inclose to you sundry transfer certificates of stock purchased for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which I presume have been received.

The State of New York holds $840,000 of the three per cent. stock of the United States. A law is now before the Legislature, which will undoubtedly pass, directing the Comptroller of the State to sell the same. Should the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be vested with a discretion to purchase, at the market price, this kind of stock, the Comptroller has intimated his wish to make to them first offer thereof. I take the liberty to mention this that you may be apprised of the intention of the State to sell, and that the Commissioners may avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing, if it should be within limits and views.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. Since the 13th ultimo, when my account was rendered, I have purchased stock to the amount of $40,261 80, principally Louisiana six per cent.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 9, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant, and hasten to submit the information therein required.

The statement herewith inclosed contains all the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, and also exhibits the actual amount of the balance of funded debt subscribed by individuals, companies, and corporations, to the capital of the bank, and now remaining in its possession, redeemable at the will of the Government.

The statement of the 23d ultimo, to which you refer, exhibits the sum of $421,668 58*, which is the actual value of the balance above mentioned, reduced according to the rates at which the several species of stock were subscribed. The item in the same statement designated "bills discounted on personal security and pledged funded debt" is stock belonging to and standing in the names of the borrowers, and held by the bank as collateral security for the payment of their respective obligations.

The amount stated to be pledged in Europe is two millions six per cent. stock, originally pledged and ordered to be sold in London. The sale had not been finally closed at the last dates received, but was progressing as fast as the partial demand for our stocks would admit. The last price quoted is 104¼, including dividend. This item in the statements of the bank rendered to the Treasury remains unaltered, waiting for the final account of sales and the orders to transfer the balance of the stock to the European purchasers.

The $54,264 26, included in that item, is not, in fact, funded debt, but the premium paid by the bank on the two millions purchased under the compromise with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and

***The actual value of the stock described in the last item of the inclosed statement, at the rate at which it was subscribed, is $436,156 54; the difference between this sum and that in the statement of the 23d ultimo is $14,487 96, is not yet regularly accounted for by the Commissioners, but the whole is included in the statement now rendered.**

charged in that item until the final account of the sale of the two millions in London shall be received, from which it is hoped the bank may be reimbursed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Milledgeville, April* 11, 1818.

Sir: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been this day received. Those concerned in the direction of this office are disposed to afford to the General Government every aid in their power towards facilitating the moneyd arrangements necessary for the prosecution of the present war with the Indians. An exchange, therefore, for Government drafts on the United States Bank, payable at its branch in Savannah or Charleston, shall always be made, if our situation at the time of presenting them will possibly admit of it. It is but right, however, to apprise you that the commercial connexion between this place and Savannah is not such as to warrant an expectation that an amount can be checked off sufficient to render such service in enabling us to further your wishes; and from the very limited capital assigned us, we may not always be able to exchange to the extent that may be required. Nevertheless, an entire disappointment need at no time occur, if, when drafts for a very considerable sum are presented, the officer under whose control they are will consent to have their amount placed at his credit, and only draw for it as his absolute necessities may demand. In this way we have recently accommodated Major Mason in the exchange of a large sum; and I presume the inconvenience to him has been trivial, compared to that of sending to the places at which his drafts were payable.

I shall write to the President of our principal bank with the view and in the hope of obtaining such an arrangement as will enable us to exchange at any time and to any extent that may be requisite.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. CLAYTON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *April* 18, 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose, for your information, copies of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this bank, in relation to the office which by a former resolution the Board had determined to establish at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *April* 14, 1818.

Gentlemen: I had the honor to receive and submit to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States your letter of the 31st January, and the copy of the proceedings of the meeting to which you refer; but as the Directors had assigned this day for the appointment of the Directors and Cashier of the office which they had determined to establish at Nashville, your communication was referred to the same time, in the hope that intervening events might enable them to gratify your wishes and their own without injury to the institution whose interests it is their duty to protect. The sentiments which you are pleased to represent as generally pervading the citizens of your State are highly gratifying to the Directors, and increase their regret for the necessity which impels them to postpone a measure which all seem to desire, while a just regard for the interests of the bank and the responsibility of the Directors forbids its adoption under existing circumstances.

The Directors see in the act of Tennessee the inevitable forfeiture of a heavy penalty in the first instance, and perhaps a repetition thereof before the adjudication of a superior tribunal can take effect. This is a degree of responsibility which the necessity of the case does not appear to require or to justify; and they have accordingly adopted the preamble and resolution, of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, trusting to the justice and liberality of the good people of your State to appreciate the motive which has influenced their decision.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Felix Grundy, Esq., O. B. Hayes, Esq., Andrew Hynes, Esq., John P. Erwin, Esq., G. W. Gibbs, Esq., Alfred Balch, Esq., S. Whitesides, Esq., Nashville, Tennessee.

Bank of the United States, *April* 14, 1818.

At a meeting of the President and Directors held this day the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz:

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, influenced by views of local policy with which it was supposed the establishment of an office of this bank in that State would be incompatible, having, in derogation of the lawful authority of the United States and the rights and privileges thence derived of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, passed an act prohibiting the

establishment of any such office under the annual penalty or amercement of fifty thousand dollars; and whereas the Directors of the Bank of the United States, in establishing offices of the said bank in the interior of the country, were influenced more by considerations of public duty than immediate pecuniary advantage, and by an earnest desire to renovate the currency of the country, facilitate the financial operations of Government, and afford to commercial intercourse those facilities in exchange without which the agricultural and commercial interests of the western country in particular must ever be subjected to great loss and inconvenience; and whereas experience has demonstrated that the capital of the Bank of the United States can be employed to reasonable advantage in sections of the Union where the public authorities are friendly, or less inimical to the establishment of offices of the Bank of the United States than those of the State of Tennessee appear to be; and as other States in which offices are already established have, by acts of the same injurious character, afforded more convenient opportunities to bring the constitutional question before the proper tribunal, it is neither expedient nor desirable to multiply occasions of litigation and expense; and moreover, as the inducements to establish an office within the State of Tennessee have been greatly impaired by an act of the said State providing for the establishment of ten new banks: Therefore—

Resolved, That the establishment of an office of the Bank of the United States within the State of Tennessee be postponed until the constitutional question on the right assumed by certain States to tax the offices of the Bank of the United States shall be judicially and finally decided, unless, in the interim, the penal act of Tennessee shall be repealed, in which case an office of the Bank of the United States shall be forthwith established at Nashville, in the said State.

Extract from the minutes.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, April* 20, 1818.

SIR: In obedience to directions from the Bank of the United States, I herewith transmit monthly statements of the funds of this office from the commencement of its operations, and shall continue to forward similar statements on the first Thursday of each month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Portsmouth, April* 23, 1818.

SIR: In compliance to instructions recently received from the Bank of the United States, I herewith inclose the monthly statements of this office, commencing the first day of December last.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EBEN. WENTWORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 25, 1818.

SIR: Your report of the 15th instant to the Senate, in relation to the funded debt paid by the subscribers to the capital of the bank, &c., having fallen into my hands, and observing by the note of the Register of the Treasury a difference of $43,767 13 less six per cent. stock charged by the bank, than the statement of the Register exhibits as redeemed from the bank, I immediately directed an investigation, in order to detect the error, which I now beg leave to correct, by substituting for the statement rendered in mine of the 9th instant that which I have now the honor to inclose, exhibiting the whole amount of six per cent. stock paid by the subscribers to the bank..... $11,787,854 57
From which deduct the amount now held by the bank..... 316,589 33

11,471,265 24

Which exactly accords with the amount of six per cent. transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transmitted to the Treasury, viz:

On the 4th August, 1817..... $9,471,265 24
On the 17th September, 1817..... 2,000,000 00

11,471,265 24

For the redeemable value of the several species of funded debt included in the statement rendered in my letter of the 4th August last..... 11,043,776 13

You were pleased to issue your warrant, No. 718, on the 9th August, on account of the above, for..... 11,000,000 00
And on the 4th November, No. 1217, for the balance..... 43,776 13

11,043,776 13

The amount of the warrant for the balance was overlooked by the clerk who was charged with preparing the statement, in the haste to accomplish it in time to enable you to report to the Senate. A strict examination has now been made in the books of the Loan Office, and those of the bank, and also of the certificates of stock on hand, all which agree with the statement now rendered, but the result still differs nine dollars from the printed statement of the Register annexed to your report, which cannot be accounted for here. The correction of the error, you will perceive, increased the amount of six per cent.

stock received for the second installment of the capital of the bank, but it does not affect the amount *actually* redeemed by the Government, nor the balance of the funded debt now held by the bank.

Since the last statement was rendered, the three per cent. stock received on account of the second installment of the capital, has been increased $144 45, by a certificate of that amount received from the Commissioners.

I beg leave to suggest the expediency of redeeming the whole amount of funded debt now held by the bank, agreeably to the inclosed statement, which will close that account in the books of the bank.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of the funded debt of the United States received on account of the respective installments to the capital of the Bank of the United States, and the disposition thereof.

	Six per cents.	Three per cents.	Seven per cents.	Old six per cents.	Deferred six per cents.
Received onaccount of the first installment	$6,173,878 46	$1,092,109 19	$65,221 52	$38,217 36	$23,006 54
Received on account of the second installment	5,171,725 77	1,136,869 59	232,925 62	335,707 06	135,649 05
Received on account of the third installment	442,250 34	165,107 45	35,167 46	340,622 29	42,427 81
	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40
Of the above there has been redeemed by the United States	9,471,265 24	2,253,221 45	322,984 60	374,196 35	158,764 31
Sold in London*	2,000,000 00				
Remaining in possession of the Bank of the United States, redeemable at the will of the Government of the United States	316,589 33	140,864 78	330 00	340,350 36	42,319 09
	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40

Note.—This statement is substituted for that which was rendered on the 9th instant, in which an error has been detected and explained in a letter of this date to the Secretary of the Treasury.

* See explanatory note at the foot of the statement rendered on the 9th instant.

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

Bank of the United States, *April* 25, 1818.

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Cincinnati, April* 25, 1818.

Sir: I inclose the weekly Treasury account, and a statement of the funds of this office; by the next mail I will forward, agreeably to instructions from the Bank of the United States, monthly statements of our accounts from the commencement of our operations, and similar monthly statements will be regularly forwarded in future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, April* 29, 1818.

Sir: In pursuance of instructions in your favor of the 18th, I have purchased for public use, and now inclose, bills on England to the amount of £6,300 6*s.* 2*d.* sterling, together with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will receive herein the firsts and seconds. The other bills of the sets will be forwarded by a preceding mail.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Baltimore, April* 30, 1818.

Sir: In compliance with your letter of the 28th, I have closed my purchases of funded debt, and herewith send you my account, accompanied by certificates and vouchers, amounting to your debit $16,169 63, for which be pleased to remit me when convenient.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.

The draft to which he refers was received at this bank in a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, dated 18th ultimo, numbered 9086, on James Caldwell, in favor of the Cashier of this bank, payable at sight, for $30,000, and was transmitted for collection to the Cashier of this office at Pittsburg, on the 24th following, as you will perceive, without delay.

The conditions on which that bank agreed to receive and pay the amount of the deposit are too explicit to admit of misconstruction; yet the President's intention to convert it into a special deposit of the most convenient description to his bank is obvious. The Cashier of our office, however, will be informed of the terms of the agreement, and will do what is proper on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 30, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant and "the extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes," thereto annexed, containing the conditions upon which that bank had accepted the agency for receiving the public moneys at that place, and the desire you are pleased to express that that bank should be employed as an agent of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, rather than directly from the Treasury, has been respectfully and duly considered; and I have the honor now to represent, on behalf of the Directors of this bank, that, in the discharge of trusts of this nature, they have always been disposed to accede to such conditions as the public interest and your own sense of justice between the parties should dictate, and that, as these agencies have been established, not for the benefit of the bank or from any legal obligation, but by desire of the Secretary of the Treasury for the advantage and convenience of the public, the only rule which the Directors have prescribed to themselves is, that the bank shall not be responsible for, or chargeable for, the deposits thus made, until they shall have been transferred to some one of its offices in lawful money, or such funds as the bank can with safety receive or convert without loss into lawful money, whenever it may be required for the public service.

This view of the subject, so just and reasonable, the Board has no doubt is in full accordance with your own sentiments; and as the public deposits arising from the sales of public lands are acquiring a serious magnitude and importance in the equivocal state of the currency in the western country, it appears desirable that the conditions of the agency on the part of this bank should be explicitly understood; and, with these explanations, I have the honor now to inform you that the Directors of this bank are satisfied with the terms you have been pleased to stipulate, and the Bank of Vincennes to accept, as the agent of the Treasury, for receiving the public moneys at that place, and agree to appoint the said bank as the agent of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, for the purpose and on the conditions contained in the extract aforesaid, and that instructions will be immediately transmitted for that purpose to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, May* 1, 1818.

SIR: Herein I have the honor of transmitting to you the monthly exhibit of the state of this office, which, in conformity to instructions from the Bank of the United States, embraces a condensed statement of the accounts of public officers, showing the aggregate amount of deposits made and checks drawn by each of them for the month of April, and their respective balances on the last day of that month.

I may not accurately have understood the instructions in this latter regard, it being the first exhibit of the kind which the office has been required to make. We understand the requisition comes from the Treasury Department. If, therefore, it has not been rightly comprehended, I should be much obliged by having any defect pointed out.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 1, 1818.

SIR: I am this morning favored with yours of the 25th ultimo, revoking the instructions contained in your letter of June 11, 1817, authorizing the purchaser of the evidences of the public debt, and directing the transmission of my account, all which will receive due and prompt attention.

The amount of purchases which I have made is $110,350 67, of which $88,900 is Louisiana six per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 1, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to observe that my suggestion in relation to the redemption of the funded debt held by the bank was excited by the last sentence of your letter of the 15th ultimo to the President of the Senate.

The Directors have no desire at present to sell that debt. Should the circumstances of the bank at any time render a sale expedient, notice thereof will, of course, be given to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 2, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you my account and vouchers for the funded debt of the United States, purchased by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and am,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

The transfer certificates of the stock are inclosed.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 2, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th ultimo, revoking the instruction to purchase the evidences of public debt, and requesting me to transmit an account of the stock purchased by me under the said instructions, and for which I have not been paid.

Herewith you will please to receive my account for the purchases, with the vouchers in support of the same, and also the certificates of the stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, May* 4, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 28th ultimo. In conformity to instructions contained in your letter of September 26, 1817, I transmitted at that time an account of all the funded debt purchased under your instructions of June 11, 1817.

Since that time no purchase has been made by me, no stock having been offered for sale.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 4, 1818.

SIR: The third and fourth bills of £6,300 6*s.* 2*d.* sterling, of which the firsts and seconds were transmitted in mine of the 29th ultimo, are now inclosed.

Yours of the 30th April is received, directing the purchase of £15,000 sterling bills on England, and guilder bills to the amount of £20,000, which shall receive immediate attention.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 5, 1818.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I now inclose you the first and second of a bill drawn by Ambn. Lanfeau on Thomas Wilson & Co., London, at sixty days' sight, in favor of Savage & Dugan, for £4,500 sterling, with my account and vouchers for the same.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the third and fourth of this set.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 6, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose sundry bills of exchange on England to the amount of £15,000 sterling, purchased under your order of the 30th ultimo, and also my account and vouchers.

You will herein receive the first and second bills. The thirds and fourths will be forwarded by a future mail.

I have not been able to get the guilders directed.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 6, 1818.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the first and second of a set of exchange on England, with my account and vouchers therefor. You will now please receive, inclosed, the third and fourth of the set.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 9, 1818.

SIR: On presenting the Treasurer's draft, No. 9079, for $4,290 on the Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, payment was refused. Payment was at the same time refused at that bank of $4,578 of its notes, being part of the special deposit at the office at Pittsburg.

Certificates of the refusal and a copy of the letter of Mr. Poe, the Cashier of the office at Pittsburg, on the subject, are inclosed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, April* 25, 1818.

DEAR SIR: The messenger I despatched to the Virginia Saline Bank with the Treasurer's draft, No. 9079, in your favor, for $4,290, and the notes of that bank, amounting to $4,578, belonging to the special deposit, has returned without having obtained payment of either the draft or the notes.

The inclosed certificates of the demand and refusal were given by a Justice of the Peace, in the absence of the Notary Public.

I return the draft. The notes remain in the office.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 20, 1818.

I do hereby certify that I have this day, at the request of John Taggart, presented to John Webster, Esq., Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, notes of that bank, amounting to $4,578, and demanded payment of the same; to which demand payment was refused.

D. MORRIS, *a Justice of the Peace for Harrison County, Virginia.*

VIRGINIA, *Harrison County, ss:*

I, John Wilson, jr., Clerk of the County Court of said county, do certify that the above named Daniel Morris, who appears to have taken the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of taking the same, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, to whose official acts, as such, full faith and credit is and of right [ought] to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Clarksburg, [L. S.] on the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the Commonwealth.

J. WILSON, JR., *Clerk of the Court.*

Tax, $2; certificate, $1.

CLARKSBURG, *April* 20, 1818.

I do hereby certify that I have this day, at the request of John Taggert, presented the Treasurer of the United States' draft, No. 9077, for $4,290, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of

the United States, on John Webster, Esq., Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, and demanded payment of the same, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, to which demand payment was refused.

D. MORRIS, *Justice of the Peace for Harrison County, Virginia.*

VIRGINIA, *Harrison County, ss.*

I, John Wilson, jr., Clerk of the County Court of said county, do hereby certify that the above named Daniel Morris, who appears to have taken the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of taking the same, a justice of the peace for the county and State aforesaid, to whose official acts, as such, full faith and credit is and of right ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Clarksburg, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in [L. S.] the forty-second year of the Commonwealth.

J. WILSON, JR., *Clerk of the Court.*

Tax, $2; certificate, $1.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 9, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to represent that, in conformity to your letter of the 5th instant, in relation to the notes of the *Bank of Somerset* and the notes of the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria*, the necessary instructions have been given to the offices of the Bank of the United States and the agent banks; and that, in pursuance of your other letter of the same date, the Cashier of the office at Pittsburg has been directed to receive from Peter Wilson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Steubenville, the deposit to which you refer, agreeable to the proviso contained in your letter.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 11, 1818.

SIR: Yours of the 6th is received. The third and fourth bills of £6,300 6*s.* 2*d.* sterling were forwarded in mine of the 4th, and I presume reached you on the 7th instant. By the mails of the 6th and 8th I transmitted you sundry bills, to the amount of £15,000 sterling, which I hope have come safe to hand.

I now inclose bills on Amsterdam for the precise amount of $20,000, (say 50,000 guilders,) purchased in pursuance of your order of the 30th ultimo, and also my account and vouchers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

First and second bills herein, 50,000 guilders, at forty cents.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 12, 1818.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I now inclose you the firsts and seconds of the five following sets of exchange, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
J. & C. Bolton, on Findlay, Bannatyne & Company, for	2,730	0	0
Bragg & Townes, on H. & W. Douglass & Company, for	2,000	0	0
Bragg & Townes, on H. & W. Douglass & Company, for	1,000	0	0
Eyre & Massey, on S. & J. Sherlock, for	3,000	0	0
Wm. Barber, on Wm. Barber & Company, for	270	0	0
Sterling	9,000	0	0

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May* 12, 1818.

SIR: By the mail of yesterday I inclosed the first and second bills on Amsterdam for 50,000 guilders. The third and fourth you will herein receive.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 13, 1818.

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of my letter to the Cashier of the Elkton Bank, in relation to the notes of that bank received as special deposit on account of the revenue, and now in possession of this institution; also a copy of the Cashier's answer thereto.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 29, 1818.

SIR: The bank is in possession of the notes of your institution to the amount of about $17,000, received on account of the revenue due the United States. The object of this is to request of you information as to the time and manner it will suit you to pay the amount. An early answer to this is requested.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

CASHIER *of the Elkton Bank, Elkton, Maryland.*

ELKTON BANK OF MARYLAND, *May* 9, 1818.

SIR: I am requested by the Board of Directors of this institution to inform you that it is not in their power at this time to redeem the amount stated in your favor of the 29th ultimo.

I am further directed to state to you that an interest will be paid on the amount, from the time of its being deposited with us, and that every exertion will be used to pay the amount as early as possible.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP HARDING, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 13, 1818.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of five sets of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same. You will now please to receive, inclosed, the thirds and fourths of the bills.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 17, 1818.

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo candor appeared to require that the Directors of the office at Fayetteville should be heard in explanation of charges preferred against them by an interested party whose unreasonable pretensions evince a predisposition to complain; an inquiry was therefore instituted, and yesterday's mail brought copies of their correspondence, which shall be submitted to you in a few days, together with the result of the special deliberations which the Directors intend to bestow on the topics embraced in your letters of the 21st ultimo or 13th instant.

This exposition is particularly demanded by the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in respect to the redemption of the Louisiana debt, and the very serious considerations arising out of the agencies for the Treasury, and the collection of the revenue in the existing state of the credit and capacity of a vast majority of the chartered banks.

The excesses of the weak and the disingenuous expedients of the strong render the former the exclusive debtors of this institution, and the latter its occasional creditors; although, upon the general balance, this bank has been at all times greatly the creditor. These operations occasion an incessant drain from our vaults (which are constantly replenished by costly importations of coin and bullion) to pay the obligations of defaulters who claim the rank of chartered specie banks; while, to this institution, they hesitate not to avow their inability to not only discharge a part of their debts either originally assumed for the Government, or incurred by the deposit or receipt of their notes in payments to the revenue, but to prevent the accumulation of the heavy balances constantly to their debit; these features are recognized as well in our cities as in the towns in the interior.

This state of things is too injurious and oppressive to this institution to be long endured; the line must ultimately be drawn between banks which have specie or credit equivalent, and those which are destitute of both.

In regard to the special deposit, I am happy to observe that the exertions of our agents have been attended with a great degree of success, which will probably surpass your expectations, as they have mine. Our information on this subject is incomplete, but the details of this business have been required of the Cashiers of the several offices some time since.

The partial information we possess is, however, considerable; and, as it will be interesting, a statement is now preparing which will exhibit what has been reported, and our view of the future.

There are many cases in which the agency of this bank will be no longer useful.

In the case of the tender of payment made by the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the office at Pittsburg, it appears, by a letter received from the President of that office, that he would not consent to separate the notes of which the parcel consisted, but offered the whole or none; this the President declined.

It is, however, probable that an arrangement would have taken place had the Cashier of the office been present.

I herewith return the letters of the Presidents of the State banks of North Carolina and the Bank of Virginia, and that of the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 18, 1818.

SIR: By the mail of this day a letter was received from the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg on his return to that place, from which he had been absent for a short time on the business of the bank; and as he fully explains the nature of the transaction with the agent of Mr. Dickenson, the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, in relation to the payment tendered by him to the office, I have the honor to inclose an extract of his letter, which will also show the liberal instructions by which the agents for collecting the special deposit are governed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, dated Pittsburg, May 9, 1818.

"It appears there was a disposition to receive the notes offered by Mr. Dickenson's young man, and it was proposed to him that he should redeem with it the same amount in notes of the Steubenville Bank which were in the office belonging to the special deposit; but this he declined, and, in his turn, insisted that all the notes he had should be received as a cash deposit, or all rejected, as his instructions were to bring back the whole if the whole would not be received. The list, it appears, contained notes that could not be taken as cash, and he went away.

"Notwithstanding the refusal here to receive all the notes he offered may have exhibited an unaccommodating disposition on the part of the office, the instructions to the agents employed by me to collect the special deposit will show that the greatest liberality and spirit of accommodation is continually manifested towards the banks with whom we have even the smallest intercourse, or whose notes have fallen into our hands.

"The agents were, and are, authorized to receive from the debtor banks notes of banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Pittsburg, and the branches of banks in all these places, as well as certificates of deposit in any of the branches of the Bank of the United States."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 27, 1818.

SIR: I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, viz:

	£	s.	d.
G. Johnson on J. Gilliat & Son, in favor of W. R. Johnson, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
W. Barber on W. Barber & Co., in favor of E. Carroll & Co., at sixty days' sight	866	12	5
W. Barber on W. Barber & Co., in favor of E. Carroll & Co., at sixty days' sight	1,136	12	5
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
Eyre & Massey on Rathbone, Hodgson & Co., in favor of C. Price, at sixty days' sight	900	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight	1,000	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight	2,500	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight	1,500	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., in favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight	81	19	10
Carried forward	13,985	4	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	13,985	4	8
The firsts of the following bills:			
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0
Sterling.....	15,735	4	8

By to-morrow's mail I will forward the remainder of these bills.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 28, 1818.

Sir: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of thirteen bills, and the firsts of five bills of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same. You will now please receive the thirds and fourths of the thirteen bills. The seconds, thirds, and fourths of the five bills have not yet come to hand. By to-morrow's mail they are expected, when they shall be forwarded to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 29, 1818.

Sir: I have now the honor to inclose you the seconds, thirds, and fourths of five bills, the firsts of which were forwarded to you in my letter of the 27th instant.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*

Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 29, 1818.

Sir: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 13th instant, I now inclose you the firsts of the following bills on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d.
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight....	250	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., in favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight.....	230	7	10
Sterling.....	2,230	7	10

As soon as the remainder of these bills come to hand I will forward them to you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 29, 1818.

Sir: In replying to your letters of the 21st ultimo and 13th instant, and transmitting the inclosed copies of the correspondence between the President of the State Bank of North Carolina and the President of the office of this bank at Fayetteville, it is not our intention to dwell on the merits of this particular controversy, or other similar complaints which have been made to your Department, but to take a more comprehensive view of the nature, duties, and conduct of the agent banks, the rights and duties of this institution in relation to the Government of the United States and the employment of such banks, and briefly of the state of the currency and its effects upon this institution. In regard, however,

to the complaint of the State Bank of North Carolina, we perceive nothing to censure or correct in the conduct of the officer at Fayetteville, unless it may be the want of an explicit acceptance of all such notes of this institution as the State Bank may have actually received on account of the revenue.

The act of incorporation provides "that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Bank of the United States to establish Offices of Discount and Deposit wheresoever they shall think fit within the United States or the Territories thereof;" "or, instead of establishing such offices, it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said corporation from time to time to employ any other bank or banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any place or places that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purposes of discount, to be managed and transacted by such offices, under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper."

The employment of such banks is therefore not obligatory upon the corporation, but the Directors *may*, from time to time, employ any bank or banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of deposit only, under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper.

The said act also provides "that the bills or notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress;" "that the corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States or Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange;" "that the deposits of the public money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank and branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order and direction;" and "that the corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver of any of its notes, bills, or obligations, nor of any moneys received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its Offices of Discount and Deposit; and if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any moneys received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid, on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of any such note, bill, or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall, respectively, be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations, or moneys, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid."

Such is the summary of the privileges and duties of the corporation in its relations with the Government of the United States.

Every feature of the charter distinctly and emphatically recognizes the lawful currency of the United States and the notes of this bank as the only currency in which payments to the United States can be made. The Bank of the United States, with scrupulous fidelity, and at vast expense and inconvenience, has paid, and will continue to pay, all demands upon it in gold and silver coin.

Hitherto a great proportion of these demands have originated in the deposits of large sums in the notes of banks whose issues greatly exceed their means, and, being drawn out in the notes of this bank, create individual demands for specie, or pass to the credit of other banks, who, by this expedient, refer all demands upon them for specie to this bank and its offices, or demand it at pleasure, whilst the banks, our debtors, plead inability, require unreasonable indulgence, or treat our reiterated claims and expostulations with settled indifference. When our reasonable demands have been complied with, it has generally been made the subject of complaint and clamor, and yet all profess to pay their obligations in specie on demand. Spanish dollars have commanded, and still command, a premium of five per cent.; but there are banks and moneyed individuals who sell them at three per cent., payable in other coin; thus, when dollars cannot be obtained from the Bank of the United States, other coin is extracted from it, chiefly by the deposits of notes of other banks, for this purpose. Few and trivial, therefore, are the deposits of specie; the facts which have been stated prove that the Bank of the United States has no domestic resource by which to replenish its vaults with specie.

According to law, the funded debt subscribed to the bank could only be sold and transferred for gold and silver coin or bullion; yet upwards of thirteen millions of dollars have been redeemed by the Government out of the public deposits, consisting exclusively of bank paper, for the greater part of which specie would have been in vain demanded.

The vaults of the bank have been, and must necessarily continue to be, replenished from foreign sources; but it is the duty of the Directors to limit these costly importations to the demands which may arise out of the proper business of the institution, and not to sustain the imbecility or gratify the cupidity of others. Under all these privations and difficulties, the Bank of the United States has sustained, with good faith, the great burden of specie payments throughout the United States; and we have no hesitation in expressing our entire conviction that, but for the unexampled forbearance, sacrifices, and efforts of this bank, specie payments, even in the qualified extent to which they are now maintained, would have long since ceased, and it is our duty to represent to you the very precarious means by which they are at present sustained. The original destitution of capital and credit of those banks which were created during the suspension of specie payments; the excessive issues of almost all the banks during that period, particularly in the interior, and the habits then acquired; the sordid practice of employing bank capital to collect the circulating coin for sale, and the excessive exportation of both gold and silver coin, together with the creation of a host of new banks, present very formidable obstacles to the establishment of a sound currency, to effect which the fostering hand of Government is indispensable. The Bank of the United States can only exist as a specie bank, in the most ample acceptation of the term. It must, therefore, receive as well as pay specie, or its connexion with institutions which fail to sustain that character must cease. The discrimination is imperiously demanded by duty to the public, no less than the interest and safety of the institution. If banks professing to pay specie, even some of those in the heart of our great commercial towns, are not only unable to reduce existing balances of great magnitude, but incapable of preventing their daily accumulation, the only alternative is, the rejection of their paper until they shall fulfil their obligations.

With these facts in view, we should be extremely culpable to involve the credit and responsibility of this institution with the obligations of banks in remote parts of the country, of whose capacity, credit, and good disposition we have no certain knowledge. The public interest may impose upon the Government the necessity of facilitating the collection of the revenue by receiving the paper of such banks, (and it is for the Government to determine how far this indulgence may tend to protract the evil;) but until it shall be converted into lawful money, or funds of equal value, the Bank of the United States cannot assume it as cash.

The corporation is, upon due notice and sufficient time being allowed, bound to transfer the public moneys from place to place without charge of commission or loss of exchange.

But these funds must, in the obvious sense of the act of incorporation and nature of things, be in lawful money, or such as the Directors shall deem equivalent. Bank notes, however, are not money; and, although they may be convertible into lawful money at the promised places of payment, we presume it will not be contended that the bank is bound to receive as public funds the notes of a hundred different banks scattered over the United States, and, in the first place, employ agents at the risk and expense of the corporation to demand payment of the several banks, and then transfer the money so received to the places of public expenditure. The service, expense, and risk of transferring the public funds from place to place free of charge or loss to the public, and the distribution of the same in payment of the public creditors, is conceived to be a full equivalent for the benefits supposed to be derived from the public deposits; and this was believed to be the case when the currency was perfectly sound and the transactions confined to the seaboard, which furnished safe, cheap, and convenient facilities for transportation. Even in this state of things, if we are not misinformed, the pincipal State banks refused to accept the agency when offered them by the Treasury after the dissolution of the old Bank of the United States. The value of deposits, however, depends upon their quality. Specie, or bank notes which may be promptly converted into specie, are valuable; but deposits of the notes of the banks which promise payment in specie on demand without the ability to perform are injurious, because they create demands on the depository for which the indemnity is uncertain and remote; and experience has proved that the deposits of individuals, as well as the payments to the United States, consist chiefly of bank notes of the least credit.

In regard to the agent banks, we conceive they ought to be responsible to the Government for the lawful value of all the bills and notes they receive as cash on account of the revenue, inasmuch as they may reject such as do not deserve that character. They ought to account to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in lawful money, or in undoubted paper actually payable in specie on demand in the district where the deposits are made, or in such other funds as the Directors of the Bank of the United States shall from time to time deem it safe to receive and credit as cash. If it were otherwise, the deposits in their hands either become special, or they may substitute any other to suit their convenience, and thus, without any responsibility on their part, determine what the Bank of the United States ought to receive. It will be perfectly agreeable to the Directors of this bank that the agent banks should derive the benefit of the public moneys deposited with them as long as the Secretary of the Treasury may please to extend the indulgence, provided the Bank of the United States shall not be responsible for or chargeable with any part thereof, until it shall be paid over to the bank or nearest office in sound money as aforesaid.

As to the claims of the State Bank of North Carolina to liquidate the amount by the notes of or drafts on banks wherever the Bank of the United States has an office, it is manifestly unjust and altogether inadmissible, as this would make the Bank of the United States the guarantee of nearly all the banks in the United States, and impose upon it in all cases the very worst of a very bad currency.

In contemplating the large balances still due the Bank of the United States on account of the public deposits originally transferred from the State Banks; the remote prospect of extinguishing or materially reducing those balances and others which daily accumulate by the public deposits; the probable expenditure of the whole of the public moneys in the redemption of the Louisiana debt on the 21st of October next, and the unceasing demand for specie, we have given to the entire subject the most serious consideration, and, with the best disposition to facilitate the views of the Treasury, are fully persuaded that our authority and duty to the institution under our management will not permit us to assume a responsibility beyond that which is contained in the following propositions for conducting the business of the agent banks, which we respectfully submit for your consideration and decision, to wit: That the agent banks shall, respectively, transfer the deposits of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or the office thereof nearest to any such bank, at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall please to direct; that the Bank of the United States, or office aforesaid, shall receive all that can with safety to the institution be credited as cash, and either reject the residue, if any, or receive it as a special deposit; that the notes of the corporation of every description shall be received as cash, although this admission will operate to the prejudice of the institution by including all the notes of the corporation which the agent banks may either receive on public account or in the ordinary course of their operations; and thus afford them a temptation to arrest the circulation of those notes which are payable only at distant branches, where alone payment of such notes in the latter case could be demanded; that the corporation shall not be accountable for any moneys so deposited until the same shall be paid over in manner aforesaid to the Bank of the United States, or office thereof nearest to any such agent bank, and that all instructions to the agent banks shall issue from the Secretary of the Treasury

Upon this explicit understanding of the principles upon which the agent banks are established, the Directors of the Bank of the United States will heartily co-operate in facilitating the collection of the revenue, by receiving all that can with safety be admitted as cash; and will, if requested, employ its best efforts to convert any funds which may be received as special deposit into sound money with the least possible delay. We therefore respectfully await your decision, in order that the instructions to the offices of the bank may be modified accordingly. The propositions may be varied in their details; but we beg leave to observe that the existing agencies can only be continued, as far as this bank is concerned, upon the principles we have the honor now to submit. The course we have proposed will, if we are not mistaken, excite more attention and punctuality on the part of the agent banks. The orders of the Treasury will be received with more respect, and will supersede those unpleasant collisions which a direct intercourse between this bank and the agent banks is so well calculated to produce, however destitute of reason and justice.

In respect to the arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury with different State banks during the existence of the former Bank of the United States, which you are pleased to suggest as an example, we beg leave to observe that the old bank had no agency in that arrangement; but if it had

participated, there is, as we conceive, no analogy between the state of the existing currency and that of the period to which you refer.

The State Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Virginia, willing to reap the advantages to be derived from the use of the public funds exempt from specie demands, and from the certain risk and loss attending their transfer from place to place to meet the public expenditures, have exhibited such unreasonable expectations and imperfect views of the rights, duties and services of this bank, that, considering the high credit of these institutions, and the known intelligence of their respectable Directors, we could not expect to succeed in any arrangement with them, compatible with the interests of this institution and the respect due to those who administer its affairs; and if not with such banks, how are we to look for more enlarged views in remote institutions of inferior credit and resources and less ably aministered? Instances have occurred in which agent banks, enjoying the indulgence of large deposits, have employed a part of these in drawing specie from the offices of this bank. Such was recently the fact in the case of the Missouri Bank. Others indebted to this bank practice the same unjust course. Such is at this moment the fact in respect to the Bank of Kentucky. While our offices in that State forbear to demand payment of a considerable amount of the notes of that Bank and its branches, its avowed agent has just demanded of this bank a considerable amount in specie.

It is an irksome, but, as we conceive, an indispensable duty to communicate these details, which, however, form but a small portion of the vexations and difficulties with which we have constantly to contend; whilst in the midst of detraction, we are, according to the best of our abilities, with all the effect which the difficulties of the crisis will admit, faithfully and impartially directing the complicated operations of this vast machine to the attainment of the objects for which it was created.

On the receipt of the complaint against the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, which you were pleased to transmit for investigation, notice thereof was given, and on Tuesday last the Cashier and one of the Directors of that branch called at this bank, and positively affirmed that in no instance have they refused to pay specie for their notes when demanded. They promised to address an official letter to this bank on the subject, which shall be transmitted to you.

We have the honor to inclose, herewith, a statement of the special deposit, with explanatory notes, embracing all the information we at present possess, by which you will perceive that the amount has been greatly reduced, the balance being at this time only $502,377 33. Having anticipated your wishes by instructing the respective Cashiers to furnish, without delay, the detailed information you are pleased to require, we shall forthwith transmit whatever may be received on that subject.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants

By order of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *Fayetteville, May* 8, 1818.

Dear Sir: I have to confess receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, and hasten to reply to its contents. I am not a little surprised to learn that the President of the State Bank of North Carolina, in assigning his reasons to the Secretary of the Treasury for a suspension of the receipts of the Governmental deposits by that institution and its branches, should have endeavored to cast the odium on this office; but I hope the perusal of this and the accompanying copies of letters will place the subject in question in a different point of view. Before I proceed further, permit me to say that, at the first meeting of the Directors after my arrival at this place, I communicated to them the wish of the Board at Philadelphia that we should cultivate a friendly intercourse with the State institutions in all our transactions with them, and this sentiment was met with a correspondent disposition on their part. With this determination, our operations were commenced, and have been continued.

I will now endeavor to recount, in as concise a manner as possible, the whole of our transactions with the State Bank from the commencement of our operations.

At a meeting of the Directors, on the 3d January, it was suggested that the parent bank at Raleigh would probably assume the payment of your drafts, in its branches at Salisbury and Edenton, for $80,000. In consequence of this, Colonel Daniel, (the Director from Raleigh, who was present,) was deputed to negotiate the transaction, and on the 31st of the same month we received from them $50,000 in specie, on account of the drafts above mentioned, and $17,000 of their own paper, leaving a balance in our favor of $47,000. Soon after this the Washington office sent us a check on them for $30,000, which was transmitted to their Cashier, and applied to our credit. Immediately succeding this remittance, they forwarded us a check on the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, which we declined receiving, as we were not in want of funds at that place. This is the only item ever refused, the amount $20,000. The first and only communication received from them on the subject of the liquidation of the balance in our favor is the letter of the President, under date the 11th March, (marked A,) which was promptly answered by our late President, on the 14th and 19th of the same month, copies of which are herewith, Nos. 1 and 2, to which I beg leave to refer. Here ceases the correspondence, for from that period to the present we have not received a line from them on the subject referred to in these letters.

Since the receipt of the $50,000 we have not asked for any portion of the balance in our favor, though it amounts to nearly $75,000. Yet the President of that institution has endeavored to impress a belief on the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury that the line of conduct pursued by this office towards the State Bank was so oppressive as to demand an immediate suspension of the receipt of the public revenue, and absolutely asserts that the resolution passed by them to that effect was grounded on the reply to his communication of the 11th March. On reading the correspondence you will doubtless observe that, in this very letter of the 11th of March, Mr. Polk informs us of the adoption of the resolution, and then for the first time proceeds to inquire what species of funds we are willing to receive, as the bank over which he presides wish to provide for the payment of the balance against them. With respect to the assertion that this office has drawn from the State Bank and its branches from $100,000 to $200,000 in specie, I have to remark that the only sums received have been $50,000 from Raleigh and $65,600 from Wilmington; nor have we in any instance asked for more. Throughout our intercourse

with the Wilmington branch the greatest harmony has prevailed, and we have received from them such funds as they tendered; and as an evidence to the State Bank of our disposition to pursue a liberal course, we received on deposit some weeks since upwards of $25,000 from the Salisbury branch, in various items, in anticipation of any draft from you on them against the public deposits to the credit of the Bank of the United States, which we were informed by Mr. Locke, the Cashier, amounted to $40,000. With the other branches of the State institution we have had no transactions of consequence.

From the foregoing statements and inclosed copies of letters (which comprise the whole of the correspondence on the matter at issue,) you will be able to judge how far this office merits the charge imputed to it by the President of the State Bank, and I trust will prove to your satisfaction that we have sedulously endeavored to cultivate a good understanding with the State Bank and its branches as far as was deemed compatible with the interests of this office.

I shall be much gratified to hear from you as soon as your convenience will permit; and am,

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

STATE BANK, *March* 11, 1818.

SIR: The State Bank and some of its branches have been a place of deposit of the revenue of the General Government for about three years; during which time the notes of most of the chartered banks in the United States were received in deposit, not from a choice, but from the particular situation of the country, demanding as general extension of credit to the notes of chartered banks in circulation in the State as would enable the citizens to pay their taxes. The receipts were from time to time placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the debt lately, by the Treasury Department, transferred to the Bank of the United States, and is likely to become in a great degree a *specie* debt. The course which the business has taken is one of which the State Bank perhaps ought not to complain, inasmuch as it had an agency in the contract; but it has become so oppressive and injurious to the banks who have had the deposits made with them that this bank has, by resolution on yesterday, *suspended* the further receipts of the public moneys of the General Government as well at the principal bank as at the branches. This act, I am persuaded, cannot be viewed by the Government as an act of hostility, or to make their deposits oppressive, but will be viewed in that light which, I am sure, your knowledge of the affairs of the State Bank will say is correct.

The debt which this bank owes to the branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville is considerable, and must still be increasing, (for we receive none of your notes,) and we are anxious to provide for the payment, and I take this opportunity of inquiring whether you will receive, in *payment* and deposit, checks on banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Charleston, on the Bank of the United States or its branches, or the *notes of the two latter*, and whether you will take drafts or bills of exchange for collection? also, what State bank notes are receivable in bank, either in payment or deposit?

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK.

FAYETTEVILLE, *March* 14, 1818.

COLONEL POLK: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th instant, and before I can reply fully and satisfactorily to it, I am to ask a few days delay, until I consult the Board of Directors as to some of the points embraced in your communication. In the meantime I can only say that I did hope there was no cause for complaint or alarm on the part of the State Bank in regard to the transactions between it and this office. Had your leisure and short stay here afforded an opportunity of half an hour's conversation on the subject, I feel persuaded I could have given you assurance that this Board are quite disposed to act with liberality and moderation towards your institution, and the other banks of the State, on all occasions when balances should be found in our favor. It is very true it became necessary, at the commencement of our operations, to call on you for part of our demand in specie, because of our remote and inland situation from other quarters where that article was to be had, and it was believed, as we asked for *less than half* of our demands in *specie*, you would perceive we had no disposition to press or oppress you on that score. As to other payments, *we have not demanded them;* but I feel persuaded that this Board will be ready to accommodate you, by taking such funds as will be mutually agreeable; but it cannot be expected that we can take checks or drafts on places where they will be of no use to us, and, in conformity to your offer, I think myself authorized to say we will take a check on Charleston for ten thousand dollars, and on New York or Boston for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. I am not at liberty to say we will take the notes of the mother bank or its branches to an unlimited amount, in payment from debtor banks in the State, as such an agreement might place a very great proportion of our funds in distant parts of the Union, and leave us eventually in a cramped and precarious situation. On such occasions we must be governed by circumstances of the moment, as 'tis obvious none of the branches can undertake to redeem the notes of the mother bank or its branches in other States only to a limited amount. We have, from the commencement of our operations, taken the State Bank notes and its branches at this office, in payments and deposits, and the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear; and shortly after we received the notes of the Bank of Newbern on the same terms. Some time ago we found it prudent to restrict the payments and deposits of the above denomination of paper to a *discretionary and limited extent*, from a conviction that course was pursuing in *Virginia* and other quarters that might be injurious to the State Bank and this establishment, if not corrected, of collecting abroad large sums of our paper, and then making a deposit of it, and demanding ours in exchange. We are willing to accommodate dealers and the public in exchanges of this kind to a moderate amount for individual purposes, but not in large sums for bank or speculative ends in other States. I have made this letter longer than I intended, but as its object is explanatory, in part, to some of your inquiries, I trust you will excuse it.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. GROVE.

FAYETTEVILLE, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: In my letter of the 14th instant I gave you reason to expect a further answer to yours of the 11th as soon as I had an opportunity of consulting the Directors of the bank, which I have accordingly done, and they seem to think little or nothing need be added to my first reply, it having embraced most of the objects of your letter. In regard to your inquiries as to our collecting drafts and bills of exchange, I have to say that we do so on persons residing in this place. I also beg leave to remark, in answer to your observations respecting the collection of the revenue of the United States for some years past by the State Bank, that I readily perceive it was a manifest convenience to the Government and the people in paying their taxes, and that some of the inconveniences you complain of latterly grew out of that agreement in making such payment a specie debt; but you will admit your institution derived considerable advantage also, by having the public deposits so long at your command. Your recent resolution to suspend the further receipts of the United States moneys at your bank, I presume, cannot be considered as a hostile measure, but it is an affair, you know, over which we, at this office, have no control; for my own part, I think all arrangements of the above nature should be founded on liberal and reciprocal terms.

In respect to your remark that few of our notes reach your place or bank, I can only observe that it is not our fault, for we disburse them freely; but I must be permitted to add that I regret the cause which I am persuaded grows out of the very limited commercial intercouse which subsists between our two towns. This cause, I hope, will be removed in time, as I think the people of both places will find their mutual interest and inclination drawing them together. I am unable to say what has occurred in some of the other States to produce dissatisfaction against the United States Bank establishment; it may be local jealousies, or conflicting bank interest, or it may arise from some real cause of unnecessary pressure of the National Bank, as stated in some of the prints; but I must appeal to your candor if anything of that kind is imputable to this member of the corporation in our transactions with your bank. I feel assured there is not any good ground for the charge. I think, therefore, it was unfair and premature in Mr. Gales (a Director of your bank) to publish a strong implication that we were *pressing for specie, &c.*, before you had inquired or ascertained what we would take in payment of balances, &c. I am aware of the liberty and licentiousness of the press, and have often wished it was more under the influence of prudence than it is; there is little doubt there is space enough and demand enough for all the bank capital located in this State, and it is neither prudent nor patriotic to excite jealousies or public odium against such institutions when they are conducted on fair and plain bank principles. I shall beg leave to conclude my observations by repeating a sentiment which I have expressed and felt, "that I hope the United States Bank in North Carolina may only be a rival and competitor to the State establishment in doing all the good they can, by relieving and aiding the wants of the honest and enterprising parts of the community."

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. GROVE.

Colonel POLK.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 28, 1818.

The Secretary of the Treasury will observe that, by the account current forwarded to him, dated the 11th instant, the balances of the special deposits amounted to $1,276,000, since which it has been reduced, as he will observe by the state of the bank of the 18th instant, to $502,377 33. This reduction has been principally effected by arrangements with the banks whose notes had been received on special deposit, by giving them time for payment; the last mentioned amount is composed of the following sums, viz:

On special deposit in the Bank of the United States	$79,137 00
On special deposit in the Office, Portsmouth	54 00
On special deposit in the Office, Baltimore	27,737 00
On special deposit in the Office, Washington	17,730 18
On special deposit in the Office, Louisville	77,387 00
On special deposit in the Office, Chillicothe	41,517 50
On special deposit in the Office, Lexington	36,928 00
On special deposit in the Office, Pittsburg	212,095 67
On special deposit in the Centre Bank, Pennsylvania	7,580 98
On special deposit in the Bank of Augusta	900 00
On special deposit in the Nashville Bank	1,310 00
	502,377 33

On the 10th instant the Cashiers of the several offices and banks who hold the special deposits were directed to forward to this bank, as soon as practicable, a detailed list of the banks whose notes compose the special deposits, and the amount of each, respectively. They were also directed to make such arrangements with the banks, whose notes were thus held, for obtaining payment as might be in their power consistent with the interests of the bank and the Treasury; and in cases where payment or security could not be obtained, to report to this bank, with the evidence of the demand having been made, and an opinion of the situation of the bank so refusing.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 1, 1818.

SIR: By the mail of the 29th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts of five sets of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will now please receive, inclosed, the remainder of those bills.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, June* 8, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th, relative to an error in naming the Collector who is to get credit for $700 in my statement of the 25th of May, is at hand, and I have this day written to Lemuel Purnell, Esq., relative thereto, and also to L. P. Spence, Esq., Snow Hill. The entry made by one receiving teller describes the deposit as made by "Lemuel Purnell, Collector of Customs, Snow Hill." I hope, through one of these gentlemen, to be enabled to correct this error; if I should not be, the receipts given will disclose to whom credit should be given for this deposit, and I hope one of them may soon be forwarded to you by the Collector.

I remain your obedient and obliged servant,

J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 9, 1818.

SIR: Herewith you will receive the first and second of a set of exchange, drawn by Henry A. and John G. Coster on Har. I. Coster & Co., of Amsterdam, in favor of John Inniss, for twelve thousand five hundred guilders, at forty cents, is $5,000; which I forward in compliance with your letter of the 13th ultimo. You will observe that there are but three bills to the set; I have taken measures to procure a fourth.

You will also receive herewith my account of the purchase, with the voucher in support of the same.

By your letter of the 5th instant you state the amount of the bill wanted on Amsterdam to be $5,500; but in yours of the 13th ultimo it is stated at only $5,000. Should the former sum be the correct one, I will procure the additional $500 if required.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, June* 10, 1818.

SIR: I have received your instructions of the 28th ultimo, which were in part anticipated, for I had previously placed the special deposit made by Major Clarkson to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, &c., but I had not extended it into the column as cash.

I inclose the Treasury account for the week ending the 6th instant, which was accidentally omitted to be forwarded by the last mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 12, 1818.

SIR: On the 9th instant I forwarded you the first and second set of exchange, drawn by Henry A. and John G. Coster on Har. I. Coster & Co., Amsterdam, in favor of John Inniss, for 12,500 guilders, with my account and vouchers in support of the same. I have now the honor to forward you the third of the set, and a copy of the third to serve as a fourth.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Lexington, June* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of the returns of the state of this office, inclosed in mine of the 3d and 11th ultimo, and adding that there had been an omission to forward to your Department duplicates of the returns rendered to the Bank of the United States of the account between it and this office. In respect to those last mentioned, I have the honor to state to you that they have always been *duly* forwarded to your Department, directed to *Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States,* to whom I have been instructed to address them, and from whom, if agreeable to you, the former ones can be procured. In future they shall be transmitted to your address, to which, if you desire it, copies shall again be forwarded, and for the mistake in which I hope no blame can be imputed to this office.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

At Office, Louisville:

Notes of the	Banks in Tennessee	$11,582 00	
	Bank of Canton	5 00	
	Centre Bank of Pennsylvania	10 00	
	Mount Pleasant	3 00	
	German Bank of Wooster	15 00	
	Steubenville	32 00	
	Canal and Manufacturing	5 00	
	Commercial, of Lake Erie	33 00	
	Bank of Muskingum, Zanesville	810 00	
	Western Reserve	37 00	
	West Union	34 00	
	Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville	30 00	
	Dayton Manufacturing Company	21 00	
	Columbia Bank of New Lisbon	65 00	
	Lancaster, Ohio	290 00	
	Bank of Marietta	815 00	
	Lebanon Miami Banking Company	86 00	
	Franklin Bank of Columbus	245 00	
	Ohio Company	5 00	
	Urbana Banking Company	5 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Chillicothe	11 00	
	St. Louis	17 00	
	Bank of Missouri	10 00	
	Illinois	5 00	
	Kentucky Insurance Company	663 00	
	North Carolina	251 00	
	Bank of Beaver	5 00	
	Juniatta Bank	20 00	
	Bank of Georgia	20 00	
	Bank of South Carolina	5 00	
	Bank of Niagara	5 00	
	Bank of Virginia	2,990 00	
			$18,310 00

At Office, Batimore:

Sundries			15,589 00

At Office, Pittsburg:

Notes of the	Bank of Beaver	$14,563 00	
	Bank of Washington	5,685 12	
	Uniontown	1,784 00	
	Bank of Brownsville	3,530 00	
	Greensburg	876 08	
	Meadville	4,117 00	
	Bedford	119 00	
	Western Reserve	10,245 00	
	Wooster	33,089 00	
	Columbian, of New Lisbon	432 00	
	Mount Pleasant	164 00	
	Ohio Company, Wheeling	2,479 00	
	Charlestown Manufacturing Company	767 00	
	Farmers' Bank of Canton	22,798 00	
	Commercial, of Lake Erie	10,299 00	
	Belmont, of St. Clairsville	231 00	
	West Union	610 00	
	Steubenville	30,207 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville	3,445 00	
	Farmers', of New Salem	1,825 00	
	Smithfield	72 00	
	Marietta	4,065 00	
	Parkersburg	188 00	
	Monongahela and Farmers' Company, Virginia	479 00	
	Virginia Saline	5,773 00	
	Counterfeits	690 00	
			158,532 20

At Office, Chillicothe:

Notes of the	Lebanon Banking Comyany	$3,295 00	
	Dayton Manufacturing Company	673 00	
	Muskingum Bank	931 00	
	Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	276 00	
	German Bank of Wooster	53 00	
	Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	349 00	
	Bank of Cincinnati	251 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	388 00	
			6,216 00
	Carried forward		198,467 20

At Office, Cincinnati:

	Brought forward		$198,467 20
Notes of the	Bank of Brownsville, Pennsylvania	$10 00	
	Greensburg	5 00	
	Northumberland, Union, and Columbia	5 00	
	Huntingdon	5 00	
	Uniontown	15 00	
	Lewistown	5 00	
	Centre	25 00	
	Washington	131 00	
	Meadville	5 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics', Pittsburg	3 00	
	Bedford	13 00	
	Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	157 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics', St. Clairsville	71 00	
	Lancaster, Ohio	94 00	
	Nashville	10 00	
	State Bank of North Carolina	20 00	
	West Union	74 00	
	Ohio Company, Wheeling	25 00	
	Wooster, Ohio	31 00	
	Commercial, of Lake Erie	186 00	
	Western Reserve	84 00	
	New Lisbon	5 00	
	Steubenville	54 00	
	Marietta	118 00	
	Mount Pleasant	46 00	
	Zanesville, Muskingum	148 00	
			1,345 00

At Office, Washington:

Sundries		17,730 18

At Office, Lexington:

Sundries		43,847 00

At Nashville Bank:

Sundries		1,310 00

At Bank of Augusta:

Sundries		900 00

At Centre Bank of Pennsylvania:

Sundries		7,580 98

At Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle:

Notes of the	Wilmington and Brandywine Bank	$520 00	
	Elkton Bank, Maryland	330 00	
	Susquehanna Banking Company	20 00	
			870 00

At Bank of the United States:

Notes of the	Marietta Bank	$796 00	
	Silver Lake	181 00	
	Farmers and Mechanics', of Delaware	2,226 00	
	Farmers' Bank of Delaware and branches	463 00	
	Wilmington and Brandywine	16,945 00	
	Elkton	17,182 00	
	Kentucky and Ohio	30 00	
	Farmers' Bank of Somerset and W	10 00	
	Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania	60 00	
	Beaver	100 00	
	Sundry Maryland banks	197 00	
	Westminster	353 00	
	Hagerstown	1,062 00	
	Cumberland, of Allegany	1,714 00	
	Conococheaque	250 00	
	Martinsburg	91 00	
	Loudoun, (Waterford)	218 00	
	Warrenton	150 00	
	Leesburg	100 00	
	Winchester	191 00	
	Harper's Ferry	81 00	
	South Branch of the Potomac	995 00	
	Jefferson County	145 00	
	Farmers' Bank of Maryland	1,382 00	
	Sundries	720 00	
	Counterfeits	127 00	
			45,769 00
	Carried forward		317,819 36

Brought forward.....	$317,819 36
To the above add the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Muskingum Bank, No. 9108, payable out of the special deposit forwarded to Chillicothe for collection, June 15.....	115,673 00
Certificate of deposit in the office at Lexington, received from the Treasurer of the United States, per letter of June 20.....	868 00
	434,360 36

Duplicate copy of the list of special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States, per return of June 22, 1818.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 27, 1818.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 23, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive and submit to the Directors your letter of the 3d instant, in reply to their communication of the 29th ultimo.

Having reviewed the correspondence between the Department and the bank, and maturely deliberated upon the subject, they have instructed me to submit to you, on their behalf, the following observations:

In regard to the responsibility which you appear to consider as attaching to the bank "for the moneys heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by the Bank of the United States for that purpose," and for which you are pleased to observe "the correspondence between this institution and the Department shows that the bank considered itself responsible," the Directors are not aware of any such admission on the part of the bank, as it certainly was not their intention, nor did they suppose that an assumption so extraordinary could have been expected of the bank, whose duty is simply and distinctly confined to the reception and transmission of the public funds in the legal currency of the United States.

The bank, it is true, has relaxed the restriction thus imposed by duty, and has assumed from time to time many millions due by State banks to the Treasury, a very large amount of which remains unpaid, with remote prospects of liquidation, and no trivial apprehension of loss. This is the responsibility which the bank has assumed, and for the result of which I have, on behalf of the Directors, so repeatedly expressed to the Department their solicitude and anxiety. They certainly would not have consented to select a single bank in the interior for the purpose of deposit had they imagined that the Bank of the United States would be held responsible and liable to be drawn upon for the public money deposited in the agent banks, "*for the use of the Treasury*," before the money so deposited should be paid over to the bank, or some of its offices, in funds which could be transmitted, without loss, to meet the public expenditures.

The Bank of the United States incurs great risk, responsibility, and inconvenience, in receiving the public deposits, either from the Collectors or agent banks, under every precaution to guard against loss, whilst the revenue is collected in bills of a multitude of banks of ostensible credit, but whose capacity and fidelity it is impossible satisfactorily to ascertain until payment is demanded.

You will doubtless recollect, sir, that the agency of this bank, other than its own proper sphere, originated in the earnest desire expressed by the Department to make it the immediate or mediate depository of the entire public revenue; that the bank was extremely averse to the selection of remote State banks, with a currency so precarious, and did not accede to your proposition for that purpose until repeatedly urged with "extreme solicitude," and with a view exclusively to the public interest; that the locations were made from the list furnished by the Department, and the selections from the banks which had been employed by the Treasury as banks of deposit, and in some instances the designations were suggested by the Department; that the selection is as much the act of the Secretary of the Treasury as of the bank, for without his approbation it would be nugatory; and if the responsibility attaches to the nomination, and not to the approval, the object of the latter is not perceived.

When the Directors consented to nominate the agent banks, it was distinctly understood that their agency would only be required to collect the direct and internal taxes, and would cease with the extinction of that branch of revenue. They were employed, not by the spontaneous act of the bank, as the charter contemplates, but at the special request of the Department, for the exclusive benefit of the public, in an earnest desire on the part of the Directors to facilitate the financial operations of the Government. It is to this disposition, constantly and sincerely manifested, that a great portion of the prejudice and calumny which has been displayed against the bank is to be attributed. In fulfilling its legal obligations, and confining its operations within the sphere of a sound currency, the bank would have avoided much of the hostility, gross misrepresentation, and real injury, which it has incurred by its efforts to be useful.

In support of your construction you have been pleased to observe that "the money deposited in the agent banks is, by the existing arrangement, subject to any disposition which the bank may think proper to make of it." Is it not, sir, equally subject to any disposition which the Treasury may think proper to make of it? But, although in theory the bank has this control, yet the extravagant pretensions and appeals which have been made to the Department, and referred to the bank with such suggestions of forbearance, afford abundant evidence that it is not so in fact.

The Directors, therefore, cannot agree with your inference that "the bank has incurred a complete responsibility for the money heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by it for that purpose;" but be that as it may, the Directors will endeavor to draw the funds heretofore deposited in those banks into the bank and its branches with as little delay as possible, (unless you shall otherwise direct;) and hereby expressly relinquishing all control over the State banks employed as banks of deposit and the public money which may be deposited in them hereafter, they beg leave to refer to the proposition contained in their communication of the 29th ultimo as the terms on which the public money will be received on deposit in this bank and its branches, either from the banks of deposit or the Collectors and Receivers of the revenue.

In all payments to the Government the bills of the corporation will be received at the bank, or any of its branches, without reference to the place of their issue or payment.

The effect of this regulation, however, may be very different in the payments made by a State bank, as the Agent of the Treasury, from those which may be made by a Collector; the latter, if he is honest, will deposit the money actually received; the former may mix with the payment the bills of distant branches, which this regulation will induce every such bank to receive in its ordinary operations, a privilege to which individuals or banks have no claim. This distinction you have not been pleased to notice.

In the reception of the notes of other banks in payments due to the United States, this bank reserves the unquestionable right of determining at the time of deposit whether they are "payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States." If they are payable in the vicinity of the place of deposit, that fact may be known or readily ascertained; but if they are payable at a distant place, the officers of the bank and its branches will determine whether they can be received and credited as cash with safety and without loss to the bank. The bank may receive from an individual, in payment of a debt due to the corporation, the notes of a bank which it may not receive in a payment due to the United States. The bank may find it expedient to hazard an eventual loss in the receipt of such notes on its own account, which the Government cannot expect it to incur on the public account. The Government operates by millions, individuals by hundreds. In short, sir, the Receivers and Collectors can have no rights that are not founded upon the deposit of the legal currency of the United States. It is their business to collect and deposit that or its certain equivalent; if any doubt shall exist, it can be readily solved by their demanding payment.

The bank is bound to receive and transfer but not collect the public money. A State bank note is nothing more than a bill at sight, payable to the bearer at the place of location; it is not money. Many banks have recently failed; many more will certainly fail; and although the notes of a bank may have been hitherto received, this bank cannot engage to receive as cash the notes of any bank; but it will receive all that can with safety and without loss be credited as cash. There are many chartered specie banks (so called) which are now, and have been ever since the original transfer of the public money, largely indebted to the Bank of the United States. Many of them are unable or unwilling to liquidate their present debts, or even to prevent their increase; this state of things cannot be long endured: the bills of such will be rejected, unless they fulfil their engagements without further delay. The Directors entertain the belief that the currency of the interior is deteriorating, and that the utmost circumspection is indispensable to preserve the institution from hazard, and to enable them to meet the very difficult crisis which the Government has prepared in the expenditure of the whole of the money estimated to be in the Treasury in October next, whilst a large portion thereof, scattered in the different places of deposit, together with heavy balances due to the bank for the debts of State banks transferred by the Government to this bank, will prove wholly inefficient.

That the operations of this bank, other than for the Government, can have no share in producing the state of things here deprecated, may be inferred from an examination of the state of the bank and its branches. The aggregate amount of bills discounted by the corporation upon every species of security is but forty-one millions of dollars, which, in proportion to the capital of the institution and the deposits, it will readily be admitted is unusually moderate.

The fact is, that the bills of the bank are sought after with avidity by banks, brokers, and India traders, in order to draw the specie, which they find it impracticable to procure elsewhere but in a partial degree and with great difficulty.

Many millions in specie have been imported by the bank at an enormous expense, and are drained from its vaults with a rapidity truly astonishing by the artifices of other institutions, which the bank can neither imitate nor effectually control. Millions more are ordered, but the sources of supply are becoming extremely precarious and uncertain. There is a universal demand for the precious metals, and while they are worth from five to seven per cent. more in the very countries from which we import them, they will return with equal celerity. Indeed, it is a resource which cannot be relied upon. It is placing the credit of a great institution in the power of commercial speculation and of the elements.

Under these discouraging circumstances the Directors confidently rely upon the aid of the Treasury to lighten the pressure as much as possible. The drafts of the Treasury on Boston operate as a positive demand for specie, particularly when the Government funds in the office at that place are exhausted. The regulations in regard to the deposit of the unexpended public money in the hands of the agents of the several Departments of the Government appear to have been entirely neglected. If these deposits were faithfully made and kept in the bank and its branches it would have a salutary effect. They are now made to operate directly to the prejudice of this institution.

You are pleased to observe that "the bank is bound to employ, in the States where no office is established, a State bank for the purpose of transacting the duties of Commissioners of Loans, and of agents for the payment of pensions; and that for such sums as shall be placed in the power of such State bank for those purposes the bank is responsible, without any special assumption of that responsibility."

Upon this construction, the Directors respectfully remark that they perceive no such obligation in the charter. It is simply a stipulation that the corporation shall do and perform the several and respective duties of the Commissioners of Loans for the several States, or of any one or more of them, whenever required by law. The Directors are aware that this has been the subject of subsequent legislation, and their high respect for that authority has induced their silent acquiescence in the requirements of the act. In respect to the designation of the officers of the corporation for the discharge of those duties, they cannot admit the legality of any construction that would deprive the corporation of the right of appointing special agents for the performance of those duties, however incompatible with that of their other duties. The charter recognizes no other purpose for which State banks may be employed by the Bank of the United States than that of deposit. They have been employed for that purpose only. The Bank of the United States has had no agency in their employment for any other, and the Directors believe that it cannot be held responsible for the act of any such bank.

The corporation, however, is bound to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, &c., in the States where no branch is established, and the Directors have no hesitation in waiving their right to appoint any other agent, and confirming the appointment of the banks which are now acting in that capacity for the special purpose of discharging the duties of Commissioners of Loans and agents for the payment of pensions.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the progressive statement of the special deposit, with copies of sundry letters and documents on that subject, which will serve to illustrate the temper and morality of some of the banks, to which the agents of the bank applied, in behalf of the Treasury, for payment of their bills.

I also transmit the post note of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, dated Cleveland, May 21, 1818, No. 1, for $10,900, payable twenty days after date, to the order of Jonathan Smith, Esq., referred to in the inclosed documents as surreptitiously exchanged for the notes which the agents presented for payment at that bank.

These documents will show that the Bank of the United States can no longer be usefully or satisfactorily employed in this sort of intercourse; and I am therefore instructed to request that you will be pleased to appoint an agent to whom the special deposits in the hands of the bank and its offices may be delivered.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PITTSBURG, *June* 3, 1818.

At the request of George Poe, jr., Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit for the United States Bank in this city, the following statement is respectfully submitted:

I certify that, in company with Mr. John Taggert, an officer of the said Office of Discount and Deposit, I called at the Farmers' Bank of Canton, on the 30th ultimo, and presented to the Cashier thereof notes of the said bank to the amount of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, (the property of the United States,) and demanded payment for the same. Part of the notes thus presented, namely, to the amount of six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars, were paid, but for the balance, amounting to eighteen thousand dollars, payment was positively refused, as will be seen by the certificate of the Cashier, herein inclosed. I am, however, induced to believe, from all the information I have been able to collect, that this bank will eventually be able to redeem its notes, and that no loss will accrue to the present holders of them. The Cashier offered to assign judgments more than sufficient to secure the payment.

We then proceeded to the German Bank of Wooster, where we presented notes of that bank to the amount of thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, and demanded payment, which was positively refused, without any reason assigned.

We then proceeded to Cleveland, where we presented to the Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie notes of that bank to the amount of ten thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, and demanded payment, which demand was at first complied with and a specie payment offered, part of which, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, was actually counted, put up in boxes, numbered, and marked with the letters U. S.; but when, after we had surmounted numberless difficulties and vexations, we had succeeded in procuring wagons for transportation of the specie which the Cashier of the bank refused to receive as a special deposit, or to keep in the bank, except at our sole risk, we called for the purpose of finally receiving it, the delivery was peremptorily refused.

We then demanded the notes which we had presented, the return of which was also positively refused. A certificate of the deposit of those notes was then requested by us, and refused by the Cashier; and we were then offered a post note, at twenty days date, payable to the order of Jonathan Smith, Esq., to the amount of the notes presented, and as a substitution for the payment which was already in part made, and we were informed that we must take that or *nothing*. It is, however, our firm opinion that this bank is able but unwilling to pay, and that the payment will be evaded as long as possible, and that in every possible manner.

It is necessary to add, that of the notes presented for payment at the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars belonged to individuals, of which twenty was paid, and the balance they insisted upon including in the post note. It is also necessary to state that *we took* the post note above mentioned, considering ourselves bound so to do, as it was the only evidence of debt which we could obtain.

E. J. ROBERTS.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, June* 3, 1818.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure duly to receive your letter of the 14th ultimo, and should have replied earlier to it but the agents employed by me to collect the "special deposit" were absent from this place, performing the duty assigned them, and did not come back until last night; it was necessary to wait their return to be able to offer you the information you require.

At the Virginia Saline Bank they were told that the bank had obtained judgments against individuals for more than enough to satisfy all claims against it, but that the Clerk of the county was among those against whom judgment had been obtained; he refused to issue execution, and, until matters were better regulated, no money could be recovered. At Clarkesburg, the town where the bank is, the notes were refused by the tavern-keeper in payment of his bill.

At New Salem they were told that suits were brought by the bank against a number of persons from whom they had no doubt they should recover, and if the United States would wait the issue they thought they would be no sufferers in the end.

At Smithfield, they said they did not keep a bank now, they only kept an office to take in their debts. The President said the Cashier was absent, and he had nothing but "eastern funds," which he could not think of giving for Smithfield notes. The tavern bill could not be paid with them.

By the inclosed report of Mr. Roberts, (one of the agents,) you will perceive that the Bank of Canton has paid about a fourth part of the demand against it; its ultimate power to pay, Mr. Roberts does not disbelieve; but I see no reason to believe its situation is improving.

That the German Bank of Wooster has refused payment of the whole sum demanded without assigning any reason; but the Cashier told Mr. Taggert (the other agent) that their ability or inability to pay,

even at a remote period, was a subject on which he did not like to give an opinion; he did not see, however, any reason to believe that they could pay; and,

That the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, at first offered the money in silver, and while the agents were looking out for, and had with great difficulty procured, a wagon to take it away, there was a meeting of the Board of Directors, who resolved not only to refuse the delivery of the silver, but also of the notes which had been carried to the bank by our agents, and gave the agents the choice of taking the post note I herewith transmit you, in your favor, for $10,900, or nothing.

The Western Reserve Bank has paid $40,000 out of $50,000, and I thought it better to say to Mr. Fitch, the Cashier, that a short period would be given him to pay the balance, rather than by pressing, where there appeared a sincere desire to maintain the credit of their bank, run the risk of a refusal in toto.

I inclose you a copy of my instructions to the agents, to show you that every facility was offered to the debtor banks. It may, perhaps, be proper to add, that I gave them notice on the 26th of January of my having received instructions to collect the "special deposit," so that they have had time to prepare.

With great respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

PITTSBURG, *June* 3, 1818.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I will detail to you, as nearly as I can recollect, the conversation that took place between Mr. Killey, as President of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, and myself, after he had refused to deliver either the specie or the notes which we had brought with us, or to give us a certificate of the deposit. I requested a reason for such an extraordinary procedure; he then gave as a reason that he knew perfectly well that the notes belonged to the Bank of the United States, and that he considered the Treasury and the Bank of the United States as the same thing; that the Bank of the United States had converted their offices into broker's shops, and that he considered it a duty that he owed to society to resist their encroachments; that he would publish to the world the reasons for his refusal to pay, and call on the other banks to act in the same manner, and to form a coalition against the Bank of the United States, and whether they joined in it or not, that that bank would at all events resist all in their power. The foregoing is the substance of the conversation held between the President of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie and myself, in presence of the Cashier and several of the Directors, as also of Mr. Taggert.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. ROBERTS.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, May* 7, 1818.

SIR: Herewith you will receive notes and a draft, amounting, as per annexed list, to $99,011, with which you will proceed to the banks named in the list, and collect the sums due by them, respectively.

You are at liberty to receive in payment notes of the Bank of the United States, its branches, of banks in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Richmond and its branches, Pittsburg, (except the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,) and of the banks in the District of Columbia, (except the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria;) if specie should be offered, you will adopt such mode of conveyance for it to this place as may be safe and expeditious.

Commending to your constant care, and that of your companion, Mr. Roberts, the valuable property entrusted to you, I remain yours, &c.,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JOHN TAGGERT.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *May* 21, 1818.

DEAR FRIEND: I have before me thy favor of the 16th, and may inform you that it was very unexpected that you had any of the notes of this bank, and, under the existing difficulties of making present pay, I feel at a loss in giving a promise to comply with the redemption of that amount by October next.

I may observe that the loans which this bank obtained some time ago from some of the banks in your city, by paying them an interest on the unredeemed balance, has been reduced to a small sum from the repeated request, alleging that they were called upon by other banks for very considerable sums.

We are reducing our loans to individuals, which will, after some time, assist us to discharge all the city bank claims against us, and we shall do all we can to reduce your claim within the reach of our means.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq.

FARMERS' BANK OF CANTON, *May* 30, 1818.

I certify that Mr. John Taggert called at this office, and, on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, requested payment of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars of the notes of this institution, six thousand eight hundred and seventy of which was paid to Mr. Taggert, leaving a balance of eighteen thousand dollars unpaid, which we agree to pay as soon as funds can be collected.

JAMES DRENNAN, *Cashier.*

I do hereby certify that, on the 8th May, 1818, Mr. John Taggert presented at the office of the Farmers' Bank of Smithfield seventy-two dollars of the notes issued by that institution, and did then and there demand payment for the same, in the name and on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, which payment was refused.

Given under my hand, at the city of Pittsburg, this 11th day of May, 1818.

E. J. ROBERTS.

I do hereby certify that, on the 1st May, 1818, Mr. John Taggert presented at the office of the "Farmers' Bank of New Salem" sixteen hundred and forty-four dollars of the notes issued by that institution, and did then and there demand payment of the same, in the name and on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, which payment was refused.

Given under my hand, at the city of Pittsburg, this 11th day of May, 1818.

E. J. ROBERTS.

GERMAN BANK OF WOOSTER, *May* 28, 1818.

I hereby certify that Mr. John Taggert presented $32,886 of notes of this institution, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, and was refused payment for the same.

B. BENTLEY, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *Laurel, June* 6, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 18th ultimo has been duly received, informing me of the amount of $2,226 of the paper of this bank in your possession. I have to inform you that we shall be ready to meet your demand by the time you have mentioned.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KING, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, June* 29, 1818.

SIR: I learn this morning that the credit given to the Treasurer at this office, on the 19th May last, of $700, was a deposit made by Lemuel P. Spence, Esq., Collector of Customs, Snow Hill, who holds correct receipts therefor given at that time.

The omission of the word "Spence," in the teller's entry on his book, has caused you the trouble of this inquiry, which I regret.

Your obedient and obliged servant,

J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 7, 1818.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 3d instant, I herewith transmit copies of the dividend statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and a general statement of the affairs of the bank, including all its branches, as far as the same had been ascertained on the 6th instant.

A similar statement, brought up to the first Monday in each month, will be regularly transmitted to the Department hereafter.

The amount of funded debt exhibited in the inclosed statement includes the two millions in London, the sale of which has not yet been completed, and on that account the entry thereof is continued, although nearly the whole of the said stock has been transferred to the order of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

The public papers will have informed you that the Board of Directors, on the 6th instant, declared a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents on each share of the capital stock.

The expenses attending the importation of specie under the contract with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of some other parcels, are not yet ascertained; but it is believed that the balance exhibited in the dividend statement will be more than sufficient to cover the unascertained amount. The cost and charges of the specie imported on account of the bank are payable in London; therefore, the actual cost is augmented by the difference of exchange on an equal amount of sterling bills, and will absorb the profit which the bank would otherwise have made on that amount; the evil is aggravated by the necessity of issuing our notes in payment for the sterling bills long before the receipt of the specie.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, July* 8, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant is received, and your instructions will be attended to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH MERCER, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 4, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the inclosed "General Statement of the Bank of the United States (to the 30th ultimo) and its offices at the dates specified therein," and remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 6, 1818.

SIR: In the Treasurer's account transmitted to you, dated the 3d instant, the balance was stated, I believe, at $6,764,569 78, instead of $6,764,669 78.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES PEALE, JR., *Acting Treasury Book Keeper.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 14, 1818.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 8th instant, the Board of Directors will, without delay, request the Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, to perform the duties of agent for paying military pensions.

A copy of the account of the special deposit, as forwarded to the Department some time since, will, according to your desire, be transmitted, together with such further information in relation to that fund as the agents of the bank have since furnished.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September* 10, 1818.

SIR: Inclosed is my bill for cash paid for advertising notice of agency to purchase stock of the United States, by authority of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 23, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st instant, in reference to the deposit in the office at Pittsburg on the 2d September.

The name of the Collector should have been J. Morrison, as appears by the return of the office of Pittsburg to this bank. The error appears to have originated in transcribing the account from the ledger.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 6, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a general statement of this bank and its offices to the end of the month of August, and a similar statement to the end of the month of September last; the marginal dates annexed to the state of the bank and its offices, respectively, refer to the days on which the accounts of each were made up. The statement required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th April and your letter of the 11th June will be prepared as soon as the statements from the several offices to the 30th September shall have been received, so as to render the statement required by the second member of the resolution up to that day in the manner you have requested.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 15, 1818.

SIR: The magnitude of the debt due by many of the State banks, (for whose paper this bank has accounted with the Treasury,) their extreme delinquency, and the unexampled demand for and incessant drains of specie from the vaults of this bank, render the preparation of all its resources, domestic and foreign, necessary to meet the heavy drafts of the Treasury after the 20th instant. For this purpose, and this only, the Board of Directors wish to sell the remainder of the funded debt belonging to the bank, agreeably to the inclosed descriptive list, which I had the honor to offer to you in my letter of the 25th of April last, and of which you requested the postponement of the sale until the 30th of September.

As the proceeds of this stock would materially aid the preparation for the 21st instant, it is hoped that no objection exists to the sale thereof in the market for the purpose I have stated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 15, 1818.

List of funded debt in possession of the Bank of the United States.

Six per cents, viz:		
7½ million loan	$82,920 57	
25 million loan	84,806 05	
16 million loan	9,127 78	
6's of 1815	54,429 11	
11 million loan	12,943 66	
Exchanged 6's	6,711 56	
Louisiana 6's	65,000 00	
Treasury note stock	650 60	
		$316,589 33
Deduct moiety of Louisiana stock, to be redeemed on the 21st of October		32,500 00
Amount of 6 per cents, which will remain after the 21st instant		284,089 33
Three per cents, $140,864 78, at 65		91,562 10
Seven per cents, $330, at 106.51		351 48
Deferred six per cents, $42,319 09, at 40,280, 190,934		17,046 21
Total value of the funded debt which will remain in possession of the Bank of the United States on the 21st instant		393,049 12

W. JONES, *President.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 21, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the remonstrance of a committee of the banks at Cincinnati, in answer to a demand of payment of the debts due by the said banks to the Bank of the United States, and a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this bank, on the 16th instant, in consequence of the refusal of the said banks to pay their debts in specie, or in any other effective manner; and I am instructed to say that the Board will be impelled by duty to pursue the same course in all cases of a like nature.

The originals were forwarded by the mail of Monday last; and the statement received this day from the office at that place shows that the debts of the said banks had increased since the date of the remonstrance $53,000, and are as follows:

Miami Exporting Company	$292,187 40
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	221,495 51
Cincinnati Bank	208,333 21
	721,006 12

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CINCINNATI, *August* 20, 1818.

The order of the Board which has just been communicated by the Cashier of the office at this place to the State banks here, requiring so rapid a reduction of their debt to the branch as twenty per cent. per month, has excited much astonishment and no small degree of alarm as it respects the course which the National Bank intends to pursue towards these institutions. If this is the settled and determined policy of the National Bank, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the western country, and of the

manner in which this debt has been contracted, it can be viewed only as the commencement of that scene of ruin and distress to the community which the enemies of the institution have so often predicted. But we are induced to believe that this measure has not been dictated by a spirit of hostility to the State banks, and that a correct exposition of the causes that originated this debt, and of the utter impracticability of complying with the requisition without subjecting this part of the country to a widespread ruin, will cause the Directors to pause and reflect upon the measure which they have adopted as fraught with consequences unforeseen and indescribable.

Under these impressions the banks of this town appointed the undersigned a committee to prepare a remonstrance to be addressed to your Board against the enforcement of the requisition. We feel fully sensible of the important duty that is assigned us, and we enter upon it with sentiments of the most respectful consideration for those who manage the extensive concerns of this institution, and, through it, have it in their power in a good measure to rule the destinies of the nation; but at the same time approach the subject with the liveliest feelings of interest for the prosperity of this part of the country, which is so vitally threatened by this measure, and we beg leave to be indulged in a few and unrestrained expressions of our views, while we attempt to deprecate the impending ruin which in its train may engender collisions, equally injurious to both parties. The banks of Cincinnati are able and willing to meet with promptness all demands that can be made upon them in the ordinary course of business, but they are not prepared to redeem, at a few months' notice, all the paper they have issued for years past; nor are they prepared to inflict unexampled distress upon the community to discharge a debt created, as this has been, by the transfer of Government deposits made in every species of paper, and by an almost instantaneous collection, under extraordinary circumstances of more than two-thirds of the notes they had in circulation. The operations of the branch, although conducted with no hostile views, has had a constant tendency to oppress and embarrass them, by a rapid accumulation of their paper from every quarter where it circulates, without replacing it with issues of its own, which might enable us to be on a footing of some kind of equality with it in our resources. This paper flows into the branch through the medium of the Land Office and through the other branches where it is collected in the same channels. The vast sum paid into those offices for the purchase of lands are immediately transferred to branches and debited to the banks, at an interest of six per cent., to be liquidated monthly. By these means our paper accumulates in the branch and returns upon us in a few months after it is issued; and as we find none of the paper of the United States Bank in circulation here, we are compelled to create extraordinary resources to redeem it; our own interests have hitherto been a sufficient memento on this subject. We have paid to the branch at different times, within the eighteen months that it has been in operation, a sum that to your Board must appear almost incredible—it amounts to $1,431,000; and you will not be surprised when we say it has compelled us to curtail our business, and has withdrawn our paper almost entirely from circulation. This policy, which has been forced upon us, operates injuriously to the community, and has given life and vigor to many institutions of doubtful character whose bills are taken of necessity to supply the vacuum.

The banks of Cincinnati during the war were induced by the embarrassments under which the Treasury Department then labored to make larger advances than under other circumstances they would have thought justifiable; but, influenced by a desire to afford to the prosecution of the war all the aid in their power, the only limit placed to their issues for the Government service was to avoid endangering the safety of the institutions. The paper thus issued had an extensive circulation, and the banks, after the Treasury became enabled to pay the bills drawn for the advances, found themselves in possession of large funds which were then inactive. These funds were loaned to various manufacturing and commercial establishments, to public, literary and charitable institutions, and for the improvement of the town and country generally, believing that a sufficient amount could be collected at any time to meet the return of the notes. Various causes, however, have combined to disappoint these expectations: the leading one is, undoubtedly, the establishment of the United States branches, which, by suddenly withdrawing our paper from circulation, without supplying it with their own, have deprived both us and our customers of the ability of a prompt compliance with our engagements. The paper of the banks of Cincinnati, when the branch commenced its operations, formed almost the only circulating medium of a very large district of country. The rapid collection of this paper through the Land Offices and Collectors of the Revenue, and the accumulation of it in the branch bank, created a claim against the banks so suddenly that no ordinary means were sufficient to meet it, and the Directors were unwilling to proceed to measures the tendency of which would be to produce a state of things ruinous to individuals and injurious to the banks themselves; and from the course which had been pursued by the Bank of the United States no disposition had been perceived which seemed to require such measures. As a very considerable part of the debt now due from the State banks has not arisen in the ordinary course of business, and as it will appear by a reference to the accounts that a much larger sum has been paid than under ordinary circumstances would have been required, it is believed that in future the banks will not only be able to meet all the claims of the branch bank, but to reduce gradually the present debt.

The State banks are required to pay either in specie, United States notes, or eastern funds. Neither of these can be had. The nature of the payments, therefore, would form an insuperable obstacle to a compliance on our part. The banks have not more specie than is absolutely necessary for their ordinary business. This will not appear surprising when we inform you that they have furnished nearly the whole of the specie capital of the branch here, and also that they have contributed largely to the specie capital of the host of new banks lately established in Kentucky. United States paper is out of the question; it cannot be procured on any terms. All the issues from this office having found their way to the eastward, and the balance of trade with the eastern seaports being greatly against the State of Ohio, it is extremely difficult to procure eastern funds: to the amount required, it is impossible. The banks of Cincinnati have not notes in circulation to the amount due to the United States Bank, and it is out of the power of their debtors to procure any other means of payment.

We consider the liquidation of an interest account at the expiration of every thirty days as a grievance unprecedented. An interest account, it is believed, is not usual between banks; in the western country it certainly is not; and taken in connexion with the extraordinary manner of incurring this debt, it is in this instance considered as oppressive, without any reference to the monthly liquidation of it, which renders it doubly so, and savors so strongly of usury that, if we felt disposed to continue the interest account at all, we never would consent to pay an interest which in arithmetical progression has no limits, and, if continued, must eventually consume all our resources.

Under these circumstances, it is proposed that the banks should continue to reduce the debt as fast as they can conveniently; that payment be received at any point where a branch bank is situated. Our

banks could make considerable payment in Kentucky; and although this mode would probably transfer a considerable part of the debt so paid from the State banks here to the State banks of Kentucky, yet those banks have the means of procuring eastern funds which these have not, by means of large deposits having been made there of eastern capital for the purchase of produce.

In behalf of the State banks of Cincinnati.

O. SPENCER.
J. G. BARNETT.
S. W. DAVIES.
L. PUGH.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 16, 1818.

SIR: The Board of Directors having, with signal forbearance but constant anxiety, witnessed the unreasonable procrastination of the banks of Cincinnati in the liquidation of the heavy balances due by them to this bank, on account of their bills received in payments due to the United States and credited as cash, while these funds have been required by the Government to pay the public creditors in the eastern cities, for which this bank has had to procure specie from foreign sources at a great expense, did direct the Cashier to instruct you to require the liquidation of the debts due by the said banks, in the manner prescribed by the resolution transmitted to you in his letter of the 22d of July last. This reasonable demand has been answered by a committee of the said banks in a style so unreasonable and declamatory that if the Directors could recognize the propriety of discussing with its debtors, collectively, the distinct claims of the Bank of the United States upon them individually, the spirit and temper of their communication would preclude a resort to that course; for it has more the air of an appeal to popular prejudice and delinquent sympathy than the frank and manly exposition of a candid debtor. It has, however, the merit of decision; it leaves nothing to doubt, and frankly points to the only course which this bank can pursue to shield itself from further imposition and responsibility from the same source. It positively declares the inability of the banks to pay their debts in effective money at any stated period. It treats with levity and indifference the idea of liquidating them by payments either in specie or bills on places where the bank can find an equivalent for its responsibilities on their account. Yet in no other way is it possible to effect a payment of their debts, about which, however, their dispositions inspire less confidence than their ability, for their remonstrance is destitute of any proposition as a substitute, or any assurance upon which to hang a languid hope. It is not for the Bank of the United States to investigate the merit of their claim to protracted and indefinite indulgence on the score of patriotism. An appeal of that nature would have been made with more propriety to the Government of the United States, from whom alone, if at all, they have any pretext to ask indulgence. The debts due by them have become a part of the capital of the Bank of the United States, which *they* have lent out to, and are deriving an interest from, their individual debtors. The payment of whatever interest the Bank of the United States may receive from them is reimbursed to them by *their* debtors. They may terminate the interest account of which they complain by paying the principal, which will be much more acceptable to the Bank of the United States than a forced loan at interest. He must be a sturdy debtor, indeed, who boldly withholds both principal and interest, and defends it as a matter of right. It is said that the charge of interest among the banks is unusual. That it ought to be so no man can doubt, and will ever be so when banks pay the principal on demand in specie, as they are bound and pledged to do. It was upon this public assurance by the banks at Cincinnati that they became the debtors of the Bank of the United States, and upon no other condition or understanding could they have acquired that character. In their zeal to make "the worse appear the better cause," they have discovered something like usury in the periodical charge of interest on the balances, as though they constituted a voluntary annual loan. The monthly liquidation of balances with interest has been the universal practice with banks whose situation required and merited indulgence.

He must be a subtle casuist, indeed, who can fix the charge of usury upon the custom of banks who cannot pay their notes on demand, to adjust balances monthly with *interest*, and, at the same time, legalize the practice of all banks of deducting the *discount* upon every renewal of the same loan, however short the period. But, sir, there is good reason to believe that, while the committee are proclaiming the inability of their constituents to comply with the indulgent requisition with which you were charged, at least one of those banks has placed funds in this city to its credit, upon which to operate to advantage, and that these funds have been made the instrument of drawing specie from this bank. Having briefly commented upon the extraordinary course which the banks of Cincinnati have permitted their agents to pursue, the Board of Directors invite your particular attention to the inclosed resolutions, which you are to consider as a special commission to you as the officer of this Board whose duty it is at all times to demand and obtain the prompt liquidation of all balances due from local banks to your office, in effective money, and to take care that nothing is received and credited as cash but specie, or that which can without loss be converted into specie.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President*

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday, October 16, 1818, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the corporations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the Miami Exporting Company, all of the town of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, have rejected the proposition of this bank for the liquidation of the large balances due by the said banks, which balances have

accumulated by the receipt of their papers in payments due to the United States, credited to the Treasurer as cash, and actually required for the payment of the public creditors in places where nothing short of the actual provision of specie will enable the Bank of the United States to meet its engagements on public account: and whereas, after the protracted indulgence which the Bank of the United States has extended from time to time to the said banks, a proposition to receive payment of the said balances in five equal monthly installments, in specie, or drafts on the eastern cities or New Orleans, must be considered by any disinterested party as liberal and accommodating; but, as the said banks have, by their committee, not only rejected the said reasonable proposition, but have declared the inability of the said banks to fulfil their obligations in any specified time or efficient manner, and, in their communication, have exhibited nothing but declamatory animadversion, calculated to excite the prejudice, and obscure the justice of the claim and liberality of the conduct of the Bank of the United States; and as the said banks have avowed their inability to meet their obligations in specie, they are no longer entitled to credit as specie banks: Therefore—

Resolved, That the Cashier of the office of this bank at Cincinnati is hereby specially instructed forthwith to refuse to receive as cash, either on deposit or in payment, the notes of the said banks, and that he be authorized and directed to demand, in due and legal form, the payment, in lawful money, of the balances which may be then due by the said banks, respectively, to this institution, and to communicate, without delay, any explicit and reasonable proposition for the amicable liquidation of the said debts, or such other answer as he may receive from any of the banks aforesaid.

Resolved, That in future the said Cashier shall only receive in payment, or on deposit as cash, the lawful currency of the United States, or the notes of the said office, unless in payments due to the United States, for which he will receive any of the bills of this bank or its offices.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 3, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the general state of the bank and its offices, from the latest statements received from the latter, agreeably to the dates in the margin of the general statement, and to the 29th ultimo at the bank.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 10, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following abstract from the detailed statement of the specie and bullion imported by the Bank of the United States from various quarters:

The aggregate amount of the cost, charges, and expenses of the specie and bullion imported by the Bank of the United States, is	$7,755,853 25
The actual amount of specie and bullion imported at the current value in the United States, is	7,231,522 25
Amount of charges and expenses, 7¼ per cent	524,331 00

The foregoing amount of charges includes as well the loss of exchange by the application of the funds of the bank in Europe to this object, instead of selling its bills at the course of exchange and the loss of interest on the advances made by the bank for this purpose, as the premium on exchange, interest, and other charges and expenses actually paid by the bank, by which the real cost of importation is ascertained.

The banks in this city and the Bank of the Northern Liberties participated in the first contract made by the bank in London on the amount of $811,272 11, and of course paid the charges and expenses on that amount.

The aggregate amount of specie exhibited in this statement includes three shipments daily expected to arrive at New York, amounting to $510,769.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate on the 15th April, a copy of which you were pleased to communicate in your letter of the 11th June last.

The statements are numbered in the order of the members of the resolution, and the details and accompanying remarks, it is conceived, will render them perfectly intelligible.

In respect to the payments made on account of the cash part of the second and third installments of the capital of the bank, it is impossible to designate the amount actually paid in coin.

When the second installment became due, the Bank of the United States was in operation and had issued a large amount of its notes; bills were also discounted and passed to the credit of individuals, and specie received on deposit; therefore the notes of and checks on the bank were equivalent to specie, and would have drawn out the specie to pay the cash part of the installment, if the literal formality of paying in specie had been required. The general course pursued by the subscribers was to deposit the coin and notes in the bank and draw a check for the precise amount of the cash part of the installment.

The banks in the principal cities resumed specie payments on the 20th February, 1817, and the third installment became due on the 1st July following; their notes were, of course, received in all payments due to the bank and to the revenue, and also on deposit, for which specie was liable to be drawn; of course the notes of and checks on the Bank of the United States and the notes of banks actually paying specie were indiscriminately received with gold and silver in payment of the cash part of this installment.

In the statement exhibiting the debts due to the bank and its offices, the amount of bills discounted bears an undue proportion to the relative trade and importance of the respective places, but the efforts of the Board of Directors to produce a more equal apportionment have been counteracted by circumstances which they could not control, the origin of which may be referred to the state of the currency and of domestic exchange at the period immediately preceding the establishment of the bank, the consequences of which are yet visible in the moneyed operations of those places.

The funds of the cities east of Philadelphia derived from the sale of their imported commodities had been suffered to accumulate during the late war, and until the establishment of the bank, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore to an immense amount, in anticipation of that event, and the prospects entertained of the consequent improvement in the currency. The public revenue had also accumulated in the middle and western sections of the United States to the amount of many millions, particularly in the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and District of Columbia, and the banks of those places were greatly indebted to those to the eastward of them, respectively.

Shortly after this period, as you will recollect, sir, the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th of February, under a special agreement with the Bank of the United States, which, in order to bring about this desirable and indispensable event, engaged its credit and resources in protecting the debtor banks and in liquidating these immense balances by actual remittances to the eastward in specie and bills at par, as the only possible means of maintaining what had been so happily begun. In the meantime the public deposits in the banks of those places which had been transferred to the Bank of the United States, and the revenue subsequently collected in the same, were chiefly expended in the cities east of the Susquehanna.

These circumstances have constantly maintained so great a demand for exchange on the eastern cities that the Directors have been unable to extend the discounts at the offices at New York and Boston, as they have earnestly desired to do, without getting in debt to the banks of those places, and incurring the immediate liability to a demand of payment in specie, of the large importations of which by the Bank of the United States, at a great expense, not one dollar has been expended south or west of Philadelphia.

It is a fact, corroborated by the experience of all banks, that their operations must necessarily be regulated by those of the banks in their immediate vicinity; otherwise, those which are the most prudent or parsimonious will become the creditors of those who are the most liberal or extravagant, the consequence of which is an immediate specie responsibility. The Bank of the United States and its offices do not form an exception to this rule, and facts have demonstrated that a bank of very limited resources, governed by an avaricious policy, and applying its means, not to the purpose of public accommodation, but to the traffic in specie by collecting the bills of other banks, drawing out the specie for sale, and repeating the operation daily, may subject the largest capital to incessant contribution. It is conceived that what has been said will satisfactorily prove that the Bank of the United States could not remit and liquidate the debts of the southern, western, and middle sections to the eastern cities, and at the same time loan a large additional capital to the latter; and that, if the latter have not participated in the loans of the bank in proportion to their great wealth and commerce, they have at least derived as substantial benefits from the operations of the bank as any other section of the Union.

In regard to the discounts on bills secured by the pledge of public and corporate stocks, it is respectfully observed that these loans originated in the sudden redemption of thirteen millions of the funded debt, part of the capital of the bank, with the public funds which had been transferred to the bank in the manner represented.

This event took place in a few months after the bank had commenced its operations, when few of its offices were in operation, and while the circumstances of the institution precluded the possibility of an equitable distribution of its capital.

It therefore became a desirable object to employ this capital for the benefit of the institution without delay; and the only question which the case appeared to involve was, whether the loans ought to be made on the collateral security of public and corporate stocks, or on the more precarious security of mere personal responsibility, where that species of accommodation did not appear to admit of so great an extension. The Board determined upon the former course, and proceeded to discount bills on the pledge of stock, without regard to persons or place, and indiscriminately, to the extent to which it was offered, and, of course, the greatest loans have been where the greatest amount of stock was held. The whole amount of the loans on pledged stock of every description has not at any time reached by two millions the amount of funded debt redeemed by the Government, although the original amount of the funded debt, part of the capital of the bank, was intended to have been twenty-eight millions of dollars.

To have loaned these funds in New York and Boston would have required their previous conversion into specie or the funds of those cities, which, from the course of exchange, and the extraordinary demand for specie, was impracticable; and to have demanded the immediate payment in specie due by the banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore, District of Columbia, and the western country, would have been to require impossibilities. The funds were therefore loaned where they were current, and in their operation produced the gradual diminution of the debts due by the banks in those places to the Bank of the United States which they had not the ability to discharge in specie on demand.

The reason why no part of the coin in possession of the bank is exhibited in the statement No. 2 of the existing capital of the bank is assigned in the note annexed to that statement; but the whole amount of specie in the bank and its offices at that time was $2,815,208 96, as exhibited in the general statement rendered to the Department.

The crisis in which the Directors of the Bank of the United States have acted has been one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. The policy and effect of their administration cannot be appreciated by an abstract view of any single measure; it must be taken in connexion with every other which it involves. They have earnestly endeavored to promote the interest of the public and of the institution, but they disclaim the presumption that would exempt them from error.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 13, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a list of banks debtors to, or creditors by, the Bank of the United States, in a general balance with the bank and its offices at the dates specified in the list of debts due the Bank of the United States, as exhibited in the statement No. 3, transmitted in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last. This communication has no connexion with the statements required by the Senate, but is exhibited for your information.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 20, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your information, extracts of letters of the 7th and 8th instant, from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Cincinnati, in consequence of the refusal of the three State banks in that town to liquidate the debts due to the Bank of the United States in that reasonable manner required of them, or to make any specific proposition for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Extracts of letters from the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated November 7 *and* 8, 1818.

"In relation to the banks in this city all is yet in confusion, and nothing can be obtained from them of a definitive nature. The moment it was understood that the office refused to receive their notes, individuals of every character and description commenced a run upon them for specie. The banks not having any settled plan, nor come to any determination, *paid* the first day and *stopped the next.* Specie payments were refused by all three of them on Friday last.

"The country banks will no doubt follow suit, and a general suspension throughout the State will probably ensue.

"This situation of things brings the extent of the evil into view. I still believe that the debt to the office is safe, but the period of its collection must necessarily be remote. There are a thousand notions as to what this disorder will result in. It is presumed by many that the banks in this city must *wind up.* To continue long in their present course is, I think, impracticable. Some talk of *consolidating* the three—making one *solid* establishment out of them. But that cannot be done."

"The banks have given me no answer to my demand of the amount due."

"There was a meeting of the citizens, last evening, held, agreeably to notice, at the City Hotel. The object of the promoters of this meeting was evidently to obtain a resolution assenting to and supporting the suspension of specie payments. But it ended in appointing a committee to inquire *into the causes of the suspension.* Much hope was, no doubt, entertained that public indignation would be pointed and directed against the Bank of the United States, but, as yet, this has not been effected."

"A letter from the Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company was left at the office last evening, saying that that institution could not comply with the demand made by the Bank of the United States. The other banks have said no more than that they would consider of it," &c.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, November* 24, 1818.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to state that there were credits in the returns from this office, viz:

On the 19th ultimo	$720 32
On the 24th ultimo	3 75
	724 07

Which had been made through a mistake of the Marshal of the district of Virginia, but by his particular direction, and could not have been prevented by any knowledge possessed at the time by the officer receiving the deposit. It has since been discovered that the money was collected by the Marshal on account of executions issued by the Federal Court, and ought to have been very differently appropriated, as it would have been if he had understood the business. Thus was caused the charge in the return, and had I noticed it at the time it would have been, as it obviously ought, accompanied by some explanation.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 27, 1818.

SIR: In pursuance of the direction contained in your letter of the 18th instant, I now inclose you the firsts and seconds of the three following sets of exchange on Amsterdam, which answers the amount for $20,000, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	Guilders.
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days	25,000
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days	20,000
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days	6,000
	51,000

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 30, 1818.

SIR: I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills on England, with my account and vouchers for the same, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 18th instant, viz:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Bennet on John Noble, in favor of W. & H. Haxall, at sixty days.....	1,500	0	0
Duncan, Henderson & Co. on R. Henderson, in favor of W. Cameron, at sixty days	1,500	0	0
Bragg & Townes on J. & J. Dunlop, in favor of S. Townes	1,350	0	0
Daniel Forster on Thomas Colquohoun & Co., in favor of Wm. Bowden & Co., at sixty days,	1,000	0	0
John Truly on J. & J. Dunlop, in favor of W. B. Harwood, at sixty days	1,000	0	0
Walker, Atkinson & Co. on John Noble, in favor of Johnston & Walker, at sixty days....	1,000	0	0
William Robertson on M. Trokes & Co., in favor of Johnston & Walker, at sixty days....	750	0	0
William Bowden & Co. on Ewart Taylor & Co., in favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days,	500	0	0
William Bowden & Co. on Ewart Taylor & Co., in favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days,	500	0	0
John A. Brown & Co. on W. & J. Brown & Co., in favor of Alexander Brown & Sons	13	18	6
	9,113	18	6

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to return the statement No. 2 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the "amount of stock to the credit of the Bank of the United States for dividends to the 30th of June, 1818." This statement refers to the date just mentioned, but appears also to be brought up on the 21st of October, as the moiety only of the Louisiana debt held by the bank at the former date is included in the amount.

The notes, however, which I have added to the foot of the statement reconciles the statement No. 1, rendered by order of the Senate, with the statement No. 2 of the Register, with which it agrees within one cent.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to retransmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last, which were communicated with my explanatory letter of the 11th ultimo, and returned, under cover, with your letter of the 27th ultimo, having substituted, agreeably to your construction of the first number of that resolution, a statement more in detail, exhibiting the amount of the several species of the funded debt subscribed to the bank, and including as well the payments made subsequently to the times prescribed by the charter as the payments made at those periods which the words of the resolution appeared alone to require, thus embracing the whole amount of the capital stock actually paid in gold and silver coin, or bank notes and checks equivalent thereto, and in funded debt; from which the amount of funded debt redeemed by the Government from the bank being deducted, shows the balance of funded debt remaining as a part of the capital stock of the bank at this time.

The result accords with the statement No. 1 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount of the several species of funded debt redeemed from the bank, with the books of the bank and of the Loan Office carefully examined.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 2, 1818.

SIR: On the 30th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding to you the firsts and seconds of ten sets of exchange on England, amounting to $40,000, with my account and vouchers for the same, and I have now the honor of inclosing you herewith the thirds and fourths of those bills.

You will also receive herewith the thirds of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 51,000 guilders; the firsts and seconds of which, with my account and vouchers for the same, were forwarded to you on the 27th ultimo. I had requested the fourths of these bills, which, when they come to hand, shall be immediately inclosed to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 12, 1818.

SIR: On the 27th November I had the honor to forward you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 51,000 guilders, with my account and vouchers for the same, and on the 2d December I forwarded you the third.

You will soon please receive herewith duplicates of the thirds of those bills to serve as fourths.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 16, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a detailed statement of the amount of specie imported for the Bank of the United States, with its cost and expenses, distinguishing the time and country from which each importation was made, and also between gold and silver.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December* 23, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

If the Government regulations of which you speak have been properly understood by this office, we have, it is believed, always given the exhibit therein required in our monthly state of the bank forwarded to the Treasury. Should this, however, not be the case, I will thank you to particularize any deficiencies, and they shall be obviated.

To the concluding part of your letter, respecting the failure of public officers or agents to deposit public moneys as required, I have to observe that there was but one instance within my knowledge of this not having been properly complied with, which instance I had taken notice of to the Bank of the United States last summer, under the belief that that was the channel through which information was to be given to the Government. This instance, however, your letter has had the effect of doing away, as it enabled me to call the attention of the person to the subject, he being now in Savannah. This person was Archibald Clark, Esq., Collector of the port of St. Mary's, who had persisted in blending public and private moneys on deposit in our bank in his own private name, whereby his name along with such part of his funds as were public were unnecessarily merged in the item of "individual depositors" in our monthly statements to you. In future you will find his name inserted separately in this statement as Collector of St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
Louisville, December 31, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date the 8th instant, communicating instructions relative to such public officers, &c., as are required to keep the moneys collected by them or received by them to be disbursed in this office, which shall be promptly attended to, in conformity to your request, on the part of this institution.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lexington, Kentucky, December*, 31, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant.

The regulation by which all public officers and agents holding public moneys are required to deposit the same in the Bank of the United States and its offices had already been communicated to this office by the parent bank, and no instance of a disregard of the regulation by a public officer or agent has come to the knowledge of this office. There has at no time been any money standing to the credit of a public officer or agent which has not been noted in the monthly statement of the affairs of this office for the information of your Department; nor, as far as it can be ascertained, does it appear that any moneys are standing to the credit of public officers or agents in another institution. Whenever such a case occurs, information, according to the instructions which I have had the honor to receive from you, shall be immediately given.

The partial stoppage of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, or, in other words, the refusal of those banks to redeem, on demand, their paper presented from this office, has, conformably to standing instructions from the parent bank, occasioned the necessity of refusing to receive their paper in two instances from collections as *cash* deposits, and the offer of a *special* account was declined by them.

Upon the first information of the stoppage, John H. Morton, Collector, offered as a *cash* deposit $7,000 or thereabouts, then in his hands, of the paper of those banks. Soon afterwards George W. Botts, Collector, made a similar offer of a smaller sum; and as, in both cases, their notes, under existing circumstances, could, consistently with instructions, be received only on special deposit, they were rejected, it is hoped, with the sanction of the Treasury. Understanding since, however, that it was desirable at your Department that in the particular case of John H. Morton, Collecter, the funds in his hands should be deposited, he was yesterday notified that the deposit would be received, and that I should undertake to make it equivalent, or at all events place it to cash account. The deposit has not yet been made.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 9, 1819.

SIR: To enable this bank to meet the heavy demands upon it, on account of the redemption of a part of the public debt, it was found necessary to draw upon those banks who had become its debtors for public moneys collected by them and credited to the Treasurer of the United States by this bank; those drafts have, but in a very few instances, been paid; among others, there were three drawn on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Huntsville, in favor of the Cashier of the office at Savannah, amounting to $124,036 11, the balance due on the 30th June last, when it ceased to be an agent of the Bank of the United States, which drafts were forwarded from Savannah by a special messenger at considerable expense, where payments have been refused; the reason given for the refusal was, that, by directions from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 11th of July, the whole of the balance due by that bank to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States. I have taken the liberty of stating the circumstances to you, and respectfully to request your instructions in relation thereto.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, January* 14, 1819.

SIR: I have received your printed circular dated the *28th ultimo. The monthly statements therein alluded to, which have been forwarded to your Department from this office, have always exhibited the balances due to the public officers or departments who deposited with us; and I am not aware, at this moment, that there are any agents of the United States (except the Navy Agent and the Marshal of the district) who do not keep their accounts in this bank, either in their *official* name, or that of the Department. Of the first description, are the Collector and District Attorney, and of the latter, the Circuit and District Courts and General Post Office. The above mentioned officers (Navy Agent and Marshal) have accounts in our books in their *individual private* names, but not in their *official*. If a list of all the public officers who may be instructed by the Department to keep an official account in this branch could, without inconvenience, be transmitted to me, it would be in my power to keep you informed of any deviations that might occur.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,

PET. BACOT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, January* 18, 1819.

SIR: I have received your circular letter of the †8th instant, in relation to the deposits of public officers and agents in the Bank of the United States and its offices, &c.

I am not sensible of any evasion of this regulation in this vicinity, except in the case of Thomas

*Error in date. This circular is dated 8th of December.
†Error in date—should be 8th of December.

Rhodes, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Rhode Island; and his collections have been very inconsiderable; and, moreover, he informs me that he calculates to close his accounts entirely by the end of the present month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you herewith an extract of the proceedings of the Directors of this bank, on the 25th instant, by which it will appear that James C. Fisher, Esq., was duly elected President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of William Jones, Esq., resigned.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday, the 25th of January, 1819, James C. Fisher, Esq., was duly elected President thereof, in the place of William Jones, Esq., resigned.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have taken the liberty to inclose, for your information, copy of a letter I had the honor to address to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, by which you will find that I have accepted the appointment as President under the full assurance from the Directors that they will make choice of another as soon as practicable after the Presidential appointments take place; and as the bank may suffer in its operations, I should wish you to communicate this information to the President of the United States, in order that he may make his appointments as early as possible.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken, as you may rest assured that the sooner the nominations are made the more beneficial will it be to the bank, as neither my health nor inclination will permit me to remain but for a short time.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES C. FISHER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 25, 1819.

GENTLEMEN: I am sensible of the honor done me by your choice as President of the Bank of the United States, and cheerfully consent to take upon me, for a time, the duties of the office, under the peculiar circumstances in which the institution is placed. I consider it to be desirable that the Board of Directors should be complete by the Presidential appointments, and that an opportunity should be afforded for the presence of all the Directors whenever a choice of President shall be made; and I therefore accept the appointment with this explicit declaration that I shall resign it as soon as these circumstances shall enable the Board to make another choice.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FISHER.

DIRECTORS *of the Bank of the United States.*

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 28, 1819.

The Franklin Bank of Alexandria beg leave to represent to the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, that the said bank, at the present date, is oppressed by the conduct and combination of other banks of this town, and humbly requests a deposit made of fifteen thousand dollars in notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Treasury drafts, the use of which, for a reasonable date for a few months, will enable this bank to proceed without difficulty to wind up their affairs by moderate curtailments.

John Thomas Ricketts, a Director in this bank, is and has been authorized to act in every particular in the premises which may be thought proper and necessary by the Treasury Department.

W. T. SWANN, *President.*
W. RHODES, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, January* 28, 1819.

SIR: On reference to your circular of the 8th ultimo, which I had the honor duly to receive, and not being entirely satisfied with the manner of exhibiting the public funds in this office in our weekly statements monthly transmitted to the Treasury Department, as herewith inclosed, I beg leave to trouble you by observing that the only persons at this place, within my knowledge, who collect and disburse public funds are the Collector of Customs, the Postmaster, and the Marshal, the balances of whose accounts are always separately and distinctly stated; but it may be proper to remark that the Postmaster makes his payments only at the end of each quarter; yet, perhaps, it may be wished that he shall deposit the funds as they accrue, or once a month, that they may fall into the monthly return.

It is true that we were advised long since by the Bank of the United States upon this subject, to which we have ever been attentive, but were led to apprehend that something more explicit and decisive would come from another quarter.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 2, 1819.

SIR: I take the liberty of handing to you, inclosed, a copy of a letter received from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of this bank at Boston, relating to the affairs of that office.

You are well acquainted with the exertions that have been made by this institution to keep up a supply of specie; of this a large amount was expected from Europe between this and the first of April next, which, it was hoped, would be sufficient to answer, in their full extent, the demands that might be made upon the bank, but, from recent information received from its agents in England and France, I am apprehensive we will be disappointed. They state that the great exportation from France, not only to the United States, but to Russia and other places on the continent, will prevent further shipments to this bank for some time.

It becomes. therefore, under the present circumstances of the bank, an inquiry of much interest how specie payments are to be maintained? The only means which appear to be in the power of the Directors at present are, to curtail its discounts and sell a portion of its funded debt.

The first has been in operation for some time past to as great an extent as has been thought advisable for the safety of the bank and its customers.

It is therefore important that the Directors should know whether, in case they should think it necessary for the safety of the institution, permission would be given them to sell at least that part of the funded debt, the property of the bank, received from the subscribers, which remains unredeemed, amounting, at par, to $391,823 64?

I have therefore taken the liberty of making the inquiry, and shall be much obliged by a communication on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, January* 29, 1819.

DEAR SIR: You will observe by my last statement that our specie is reduced to $37,000. I had hoped that we should have had a short respite from specie demands, but the unseasonable mildness of the weather invites active commercial operations, and the crowns and five franc pieces continue to be exported. As the Treasurer continues to draw on the office, and we have yet to pay $80,000 of dividends, what we are enabled to call in affording us little aid, our Directors begin to express some solicitude that additional means should be furnished the office by the parent Board.

The Marshal of this district, James Prince, Esq., has uniformly kept his account with the State Bank, and, I am informed, has public moneys in his hands. Aaron Hill, Esq., has done the same, and draws on that bank for his quarterly payments to the General Post Office.

I am this moment informed that one of the Directors of the New England Bank leaves here with this mail for New York and your city for the purpose of obtaining specie.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

S. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier*.

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, February* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of December, the contents of which have been duly noted, and will be strictly conformed to should any deposits of the nature referred to by you be made at this office. Thus far we have not received any.

John M'Rae, Esq., Postmaster at this place, still continues to make his deposits in one of the State institutions. In a conversation with him a few days since on this subject he informed me that he had not been instructed to transfer the receipts of his department to this office.

I beg leave to transmit herewith a statement of the affairs of this office for the month of January,

accompanied by an abstract of Governmental deposits; and am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Duplicate.]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February*, 4, 1819.

SIR: Agreeably to your directions of the 29th ultimo, I have purchased bills of exchange on England, payable in London, to the amount of £10,000 sterling, and herein transmit *firsts* and *seconds*, with my account and vouchers. The third and fourth bills will be forwarded by a future mail.

I have not yet been able to obtain bills on Amsterdam, which your order embraced, but have a prospect of getting them in a few days.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FEBRUARY 5.

I inclose the *thirds* and *fourths* of the above mentioned bills.

Yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, February* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the particulars of Treasury notes received by this office up to the 31st ultimo, in payment of custom-house bonds. As the total amount of each bond was, at the time of payment, carried to the credit of the Collector, by his order, without reference to the kind of money paid in, I have to request the favor of your instructions in what manner the Bank of the United States' account for the Treasurer is to be charged with the monthly amounts received, and how the same are from time to time to be disposed of on account of the Treasury Department?

I am, with due consideration, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, February* 4, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a state of the affairs of this office as they stood on the 1st instant.

It would seem, from your circular letter of the 8th of December, which I but lately received, that the returns such as the above, which we have been in the practice, hitherto, of rendering to you, are in some shape defective. Will you do me the honor, sir, to direct some of your officers to supply me with such a *pro forma* as is desired at the Treasury Department for my future government?

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February* 12, 1819.

SIR: As instructed in yours of the 6th instant, I have transferred, (as attorney for Robert Brent,) $15,000 six per cents to the Treasurer, and inclose a transfer certificate for the same. I also inclose a certificate for the residue of Robert Brent's stock, viz: $69,000.

I have purchased for public use bills on Amsterdam for 100,000 guilders, agreeably to your order of the 29th ultimo, which I shall forward to you in a few days.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February* 18, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a bill of exchange on Amsterdam for 100,000 guilders, purchased in pursuance of your order of the 29th ultimo, together with my account and vouchers; and am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February* 23, 1819.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th, inquiring of me the price of approved bills on London or Liverpool, payable in London, I have to inform you that sales were made yesterday and to-day at one-half per cent. discount, and more would have been taken by the purchasers at the same price. I could not find any large amounts for sale, nor have I heard of any persons wanting a large sum. Both the demand and supply, at present, appear small. If you wish purchases made gradually, at current prices, or at any day fixed price, it will give me pleasure to receive your orders; and if this market is not quite as favorable as others, I will cheerfully relinquish any charge for the agency if you wish to purchase here. If your funds will justify the present redemption of about $20,000 domestic Louisiana debt, upon which the value has been lent at this office, I wish you would authorize me to do it.

I have the honor to be your most obedient, obliged servant,

J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you herewith an extract of the proceedings of the Directors of this bank on this day, by which it will appear that Langdon Cheves, Esq., was duly elected President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of James C. Fisher, Esq., resigned.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Saturday, March 6, 1819, Langdon Cheves, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in the room of Samuel C. Fisher, Esq., resigned.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the *first* and *second* bills, of sundry sets, on England, to the amount of £10,000 sterling, purchased under your order of the 4th instant, and also therewith my account and vouchers.

I duly note your recommendation of "particular attention to the solidity of the drawers and endorsers of the bills," and shall not fail on all occasions to be guided thereby.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 18, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. The sum of $52,000, therein referred to as having been deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Bank of Missouri on the 31st December, 1817, was not credited by us in the Treasurer's account, because the receipts for it to the Collector were given, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury in the notes of such banks as were received by the Receivers of Public Moneys, neither of which has been forwarded to this bank; that sum is now, however, placed to the credit of the Treasurer as a special deposit.

In mistake we credited the Treasurer with cash for two sums designated on that statement, which afterwards were found to have been specially deposited in the Bank of Missouri, viz: $12,477 58, deposited by B. Stephenson, Receiver of Public Money for the district of Edwardsville, Illinois Territory, and $136, deposited by John Hays, a Collector of Revenue within the same Territory. In order to correct this mistake, it is proposed to deduct from the cash balance due to the Treasurer the sum of $12,613 58, and to add it to his balance of special deposit; which course you will oblige me by sanctioning.

To explain these transactions, I inclose copies of the following documents, viz:

Statement of John Dales, Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated January 10, 1818.

My letter to John Dales, Cashier, dated the 14th November last; and

His letter to me of the 8th of December last.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 4, 1818.

SIR: In order to close the account with your bank, "the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," I have drawn and now inclose herein, for the credit of this bank, my draft

on you for $104,403 33, being the balance as appears on your statement, deducting the sum of $52,000, which you state in your return of January 10, 1818, as having your duplicate receipts, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the notes of such banks as were receivable by the Receiver of Public Moneys.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.*

BANK OF MISSOURI, *December* 8, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 4th ultimo was duly received, covering your check for $104,403 33, which I return inclosed; by referring to our report of the 10th of January, 1818, you will observe that Stephenson's deposit of $12,477 58, and $136 from John Hays, should have been deducted, as well as the $52,000, from bond. You will have the goodness to forward your check for $91,789 75, which sum shall be transferred agreeably to your instructions.

I am, with respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

The Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, in account with the Bank of Missouri.

DR.					CR.
1818.			1817.		
Jan. 10	To balance, as per contra.....	$65,577 58	Dec. 31	By this sum received of S. Bond, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys, of the district of Kaskaskia, Illinois Territory, for which duplicate receipts were given, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the notes of such banks as were received by the Receiver of Public Moneys.....	$52,000 00
			1818.		
			Jan. 8	This sum received of B. Stephenson, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys, of the district of Edwardsville, Illinois Territory, duplicate receipts given, payable as above stated.....	12,477 58
			9	This amount received of John Hays, Collector of the Revenue, of the Illinois Territory, as per duplicate receipts given.....	964 00
				This sum received of John Hays, Collector of the Revenue, of the Illinois Territory, as a special deposit, duplicate receipts given	136 00
		65,577 58			65,577 58
	E. E.		10	By balance	65,577 58

GILBURN W. BOGGS, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, April* 2, 1819.

SIR: I could not obtain the 20th of domesticated Louisiana debt at par on receipt of your letter of the 2d of March, but I can now get it thereat; and as I wish to have it redeemed to pay off the loan granted to the proprietors thereof at this office, I will buy it, unless it is desirable to you I should not do so at present, which, I presume, cannot be the case, although the delay renders it proper that I should make this communication before I purchased under the authority of that letter.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, April* 3, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th ultimo is to hand; a portion of the Treasury notes will be forwarded by next mail in the manner pointed out by you.

Herewith you have the monthly statement of this office, with a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, April* 5, 1819.

SIR: I have to announce to you that James Hunter, Esq., has entered upon his duties as Cashier of this office, in room of Eleazer Early, Esq., resigned, and refer you to his signature at foot for your government.

Very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Signature of J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 6, 1819.

SIR: The very critical situation of the bank, which is becoming more so every hour, the great interests, both public and private, which are involved in its fate, and the intimate connexion it has with your Department, I hope will be a sufficient apology for the frequency of my communications. The Directors who are not resident in Philadelphia have been summoned to attend the Board on the 9th instant, and I am desirous of informing you fully of the situation of the bank, in order to obtain your views, should you think fit to give them on the subject, and that you may not be surprised by any steps the bank may be obliged to take with a view to its safety. I think, as I have before said, the only adequate relief is to be found in not requiring the bank to receive its paper except where payable, and allowing it time to transfer, by actual transactions, the funds which accumulate at various points, to those where the Government may be obliged to disburse them.

On the obligation to receive the branch notes the bank has asked the opinions of Mr. Binney and Mr. Pinckney. The opinion of the former has been obtained, and I owe it to candor to state to you that it is adverse to the opinion I expressed in my last letter to you. He thinks the Government is bound to receive them wherever payable, and that the bank as its agent is alike bound; but that it is not bound to give the Government credit, otherwise than according to the tenor of the note. The opinion of Mr. Pinckney has not yet been received. If that of Mr. Binney be correct, the embarrassments of the bank and the Government both will be much increased. If the Government be bound to receive, and the bank be unable to pay, except according to the tenor of its notes, you will better judge than I can state what will be the probable effect on the national finance. Exhausted, scattered, and inactive as the funds of the bank may be, it has still more ability than any combination of banks, as they are now situated, can establish.

I confess I always considered this construction as a popular error, growing out of a voluntary practice of the old bank, and I must yet have stronger reasons than any I have met with to change my opinion. The magic seems to be in the term "all payments." But then the payments are to be made, I would say, as all payments are made, according to the contract, in money of the place where it is payable. The bank is literally bound to receive its notes in *all payments* to itself, exactly as the Government is bound; but it is nevertheless not bound to receive them in any payment at points where they are not payable.

All remote and conjectural arguments of policy and intention, and there are none which bear with strength or certainty on the point, I think, yield to the controlling nature and effect of the contract of the debtor to pay, which embraces as essential parts of it the place and the money of the payment, and the tenor of the notes, which make them no payment where they are not payable. The obligation of the bank to transfer the public funds does not affect the question, because it is entirely independent of it. I think the strongest argument which I have heard in support of the opinion that the Government is bound to receive them where they are not payable is, that, as the notes are receivable in *all payments*, they will, of course, be receivable in States and Territories where the bank has no offices, and therefore must be received where they are not payable. This argument is certainly plausible, but I doubt whether it is more than plausible. The force of the argument is founded on the supposition that there exists a legal necessity for receiving them in all the States and Territories, which is little less than an assumption of the point in controversy. There is no necessity, though there may be expediency in receiving them in States and Territories where the bank has no branches; payments may be made as if there were no Bank of the United States. The necessity, then, does not exist, and the expediency will be met under all proper circumstances by the voluntary acceptance of the Government. Besides, the argument proves too much. If the notes are receivable in *all payments*, without reference to the contract of the debtor, or their tenor, then they are receivable in every part of the habitable globe where the United States may have a debtor; and I think it cannot be denied that, if the bankers of the Government in London, or Paris, or Amsterdam, should become debtors, and should choose to make the point, they might pay their balances in branch notes.

If this construction be right, I cannot wish that it should not prevail, whatever may be the consequences. I venerate the certainty and obligatory character of the laws, but it must nevertheless be a subject of lamentation, that a construction should be necessary which will inevitably go far to prostrate this noble institution, and, with it, deeply and injuriously affect all the interests of the State, whether public or private. I feel satisfied that a different construction affords the only hope on which to rest with any confidence the credit and safety of the bank. There is no point of the whole institution where it cannot, if it can make the change proposed immediately, by a little sacrifice, be sustained, if each be only required to meet its own obligations; but when the means of all may be called to any, without any practically useful warning, it cannot support any point long where the pressure may be severe. It has certainly no more that ability to meet at the natural points the obligations of the bank, and any diversion from these points turns adequate ability at once to feebleness. For full and conclusive proof that there is no excess of ability which can be held disposable for contingencies, I refer to the weekly statements furnished to your Department. To the same I refer as reasonable proof that it has ability to meet its engagements at points to which they are naturally referrible.

I beg leave to state one or two particulars, to show how distressing and unmanageable the Government receipts and payments are in the present mode. The receipts of duties at Philadelphia, within the last week, have been about $208,000. Of this sum, upwards of $70,000 have been received in foreign notes. The drafts of the Government, and the checks of the Collector for debentures, instantly draw all the receipts of the Government out of the banks, and this operation is, on the whole, therefore, equal to a draft of $70,000 on the vaults of the bank. The proportions of foreign paper received at New York and Boston, it is morally certain, are greater; but allow them to be the same, and even those at Philadelphia have heretofore been greater. In March, April, and May, the duties receivable were $6,667,000 and upwards. The same proportions would therefore give a draft on the vaults of the bank, and the branches at New York and Boston, for $2,200,000 and upwards. Let any deductions whatever be made for inaccuracy of estimates, and the result is seen to be inevitable that the bank must fall if the present system be persevered in. That all the Government receipts are drawn for almost immediately will be proved by a reference to the accounts of the bank with the Government and its drafts. On the 5th instant (yesterday) the *cash* deposits of which the bank is informed (and its information is probably as late as that of the Government) were only $1,056,897 23, and the drafts of which the bank has notice amount to $1,240,300, leaving a balance against the Government of $183,400; besides, there are no drafts for the last quarter's interest on the funded debt payable at New York and Boston, which, nevertheless, will be paid according to custom, and will increase the balance. There may be, and probably are, collections of which we are not informed which may cover these drafts; but this aggravates our distress, for we are called upon to pay at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, our weak points, what may have accumulated at remote branches, before we even know of the receipts.

Now, to show some of its actual effects on our vaults. The balance against us yesterday with the city banks was $214,000; we suffered drafts for specie during the day of $50,000 by banks and brokers, and the day closed with only $95,000 specie in our vaults, and we had the day before received $50,000 from Baltimore. But notwithstanding this deplorable state, if we were permitted to apply our means to their proper objects there would be no ground for despair. We have upwards of $200,000 in the Mint, and $200,000 on the way from Pittsburg, and we could and would, by a sacrifice which would terminate the evil, provide more means if necessary. But of what use would exertion be against the operation of the irresistible causes whose existence and effects I have pointed out?

I pray you, then, sir, to consider, if you should not be forbidden by your own deliberate opinion, or the concurring opinion of the counsel on the point of right, whether you cannot yield your approbation to the rejection of foreign notes in the payment of *duties*, (it need be extended no further,) and give us such notice of your drafts as will enable us, by actual operations, to draw the revenue from the points where it is received to those where it is to be disbursed. The expense we are willing to meet; or, if foreign notes must be received, then, whether you cannot conform the operations of the Treasury to our actual ability, (the whole of it shall be faithfully exerted) founded on actual transactions, for the transfer of the funds from the points on which they are properly chargeable. To require more will certainly not serve the Government, though it may break down the bank.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of the United States, *April* 13, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a resolve of the Board of the 12th instant. In the present straitened situation of the affairs of the bank, and the embarrassed state of commerce, it is utterly impossible for the bank to do more than meet its legal obligations to the Government. These, in their mildest shape, bear upon it with the most distressing weight. The Board has perceived in you a disposition to cherish and support the institution, and it therefore ventures to presume on your approbation of a measure which, on the maturest deliberation, it has unanimously deemed essential, not to its pecuniary advantage, but to its safety. I am authorized by the Board to make any general arrangements which may be agreeable to you in the mode of transferring the funds of the Government, and the most prompt attention will be given to any particular directions which you may from time to time be pleased to give.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. Crawford.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday, April 12 1819, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully informed that the bank cannot engage (without such notice as shall be sufficient to make an actual transfer of funds from the places where they may be collected or where the notes are payable, when they consist of notes of other offices than those where they are collected) to meet the Treasury drafts, except at the points where the funds are collected or the notes payable; but that the President be requested to assure him of the willingness and zeal of the bank to forward this object by general operations, in anticipation of notice, according to any estimates he may furnish.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States,
New Orleans, April 23, 1819.

Sir: Inclosed you have a statement of Treasury bills, forwarded in a packet by this day's mail, amounting to, in principal and interest, $40,492 44, say forty thousand four hundred and ninety-two

dollars and forty-four cents, which amount is charged to the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. Inclosed is a power of attorney of J. B. Lafonta to Peter Riviry, who is endorsed on some of the bills.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 26, 1819.

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive yours of the 22d instant, in which you inform me that "the Navy Department had drawn a warrant, in favor of the Navy Agent at New York, for $56,800," and that the warrant would be retained until the necessary funds to discharge it could be transferred to the office at that place, with a request that I would inform you when the transfer could be effected. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I had directed the accounts of the offices with the Treasury to be made out to the period of the drafts for the last quarter in such manner as to exhibit distinctly the points where moneys remain to the credit of the Treasury. This has not yet been completed, and, being unwilling that a moment's unnecessary delay should take place, I have the honor to say that the draft of which you have given me notice will meet due honor without reference to the transfer of funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
Chillicothe, April 29, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d ultimo was presented to me the 26th instant by Rufus Hatch, authorized agent of B. F. Larned, Esq., Paymaster, and, agreeably to its purport, I received from him on special deposit $7,930 in notes of the "Muskingum Bank," and gave him in exchange the same amount in those of different western branches; to which, however, he previously objected till next morning, alleging his instructions to take the notes of this branch only, or those of the parent bank, or of the branch at New York, and observing that he must otherwise return the Muskingum notes to Mr. Larned. Some of the notes so given in exchange were paid into the office the same morning.

After receiving them, Mr. Hatch produced a draft of the office at Washington for $5,000, endorsed by the same Paymaster, for which he first desired the notes of this branch, and very soon thereafter required and received payment of them in specie.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

AB. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May*, 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, and, in compliance with the request contained therein, I herewith forward you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, with my accounts and vouchers for the same, viz:

	Guilders.
J. J. Hoogewerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donnepaal & Browne, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, payable in Amsterdam, for.....	28,000
J. J. Hoogewerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donnepaal & Browne, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, payable in Amsterdam, for.....	12,000
	40,000

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, and, in pursuance of the directions contained therein, I now hand you herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and voucher for the same, viz:

Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on John Hortsman, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, for £2,250 sterling at par, is $10,000.

The third and fourth of this set of exchange shall be forwarded by to-morrow's mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you require weekly statements to be transmitted to your Department in a particular form, and the certificates of deposits by Collectors also to be in a particular form, which you deem necessary in consequence of the resolve of the Board of the 12th instant, concerning drafts by your Department.

I had anticipated the necessity of these or an equivalent statement. I believe the statement which I propose will be attended with much less trouble to you and to the bank, and will at least answer equally well the purposes you have in view. The resolve of the Board made it necessary to have statements of the notes, other than those of the office of collection, and to particularize the amount of bills of each office. This I had directed, and the weekly statements of each office will exhibit these facts. Another resolve of the 12th instant directed that all offices south of Philadelphia should remit two-thirds of the amount of revenue collected by them, respectively, in bills of exchange on Europe, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The object of this resolve was, by a permanent operation, to anticipate the views of the Government by drawing its funds to the points where they are wanted; of course the Government cannot draw on the offices of collection for the sums thus remitted. I have also directed these remittances to be exhibited on the weekly statements. An unsettled point is presented by this part of the subject. At what time shall the Government draw for these remittances, and on what places? I would say, in the case of domestic bills, when they are receivable, and on the offices where they are payable. In the case of foreign bills, as soon as they are remitted, on Philadelphia. If you should deem this correct, then

1. The Government would be entitled to draw on each office for the amount of its cash deposits, and in addition for the amount of its bills received at other offices, unless

2. A part had been remitted, in which case the Government would draw for the amount of inland bills when receivable, on the offices where receivable, and for foreign bills, as soon as remitted, on Philadelphia.

The weekly statements of the offices will furnish the facts, and the weekly statement, such as that I have the honor to inclose, will show distinctly to your Department where the funds lie, and where the Government will be authorized to draw.

All deposits will be entered, as heretofore, as cash deposits, and no change whatever will be made in the mode of keeping the accounts. This statement will not require more trouble, either to your Department or the bank, than one certificate of a deposit by a Collector, which shall make the necessary discrimination between cash and special deposits. The Treasury will have a right to draw for the amount of the deposit of each office—more the amount of the column exhibiting its bills received at other offices, and less the amount of remittances from such office and the over drafts.

This will be very clear and very simple. Remittances will be regularly put to the credit of the Government, in this statement, as cash, according to the principles before stated. Under the belief that you would probably approve of this mode, I have delayed giving the instructions which your letter of the 27th ultimo suggests until I should receive your answer. If you should prefer the mode of special deposits, it shall be accomplished, though I think it will be very troublesome, and probably embarrassing.

As large amounts had accumulated to the debit and credit of the bank for the use of the Treasury, which were calculated to mislead, as they indicated funds to the use of the Treasury where they did not exist, and *vice versa*, I have caused transfers to be made which have removed these balances and brought the entries and statements to accord more with the state of the fact. I inclose a statement of the transfers, which you will perceive gives the Government credit at the northern offices for the funds which had accumulated at the south and west, and which has destroyed the balances apparently overdrawn at the former. I hope this course, which was necessary to make the accounts easily intelligible, will meet your approbation. The Board has agreed to meet your wishes by confining the operation of the resolve of the 12th ultimo, to which your letter alludes, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; it has added the latter because it does not know what may be the effect of the returning course of exchange, which usually takes effect in the summer. Indeed, the current south has not been felt at all this year, and, therefore, the accustomed course of the season is more to be apprehended, and, I fear, will make it extremely difficult to get remittances from the south.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, advising the bank of drafts on Philadelphia for about $75,000, on Boston for $25,000, Baltimore for $12,000, required by the Navy Department, and requiring the bank to inform you when these drafts can be paid.

You will perceive, by the statement which I have proposed as the best means of exhibiting information on this subject, that the Government has funds at Boston to a greater amount, at Baltimore for nearly the amount, and no doubt, before this time, there will have been collections there to a greater amount; the drafts, therefore, may be immediately issued on these places.

On Philadelphia the drafts exceed the cash receipts which have gone to the credit of the Treasury; but the collections already made, which have not yet been deposited to the use of the Treasury, but which will no doubt be in a day or two put to its credit by the Collector, will, I believe, cover the over drafts as well as the proposed draft; therefore the draft will immediately be honored. The facility with which we thus see the true state of the relations of the Treasury and the bank will, I hope, recommend the statement which I have had the honor to propose.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th* ultimo, inclosing a statement of the drafts which will be required by the War Department during the present quarter at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; also an additional statement of the sums which will be required at these points by the Navy Department, which are very satisfactory, and will be very useful to the bank, and for which I have the honor to tender the thanks of the Board and my own particular acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, requesting to know when a draft for $30,000, which the Navy Department requires, can be paid.

The statement which I have had the honor to transmit this day will show that the Government has no funds at Norfolk; but as the amount is small and the office able to meet it, and the bank very desirous of granting every facility in its power in the disbursements of the Government, the proposed draft will meet due honor on presentment, without reference to the transfer of funds. It is probable funds to cover it will soon accumulate there.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, requiring information when a draft for $10,000, which is required by the Navy Department, will be paid.

The statement which I have had the honor to transmit will show that the Government is entitled to a draw on Boston, on the funds there collected. The draft proposed will therefore be honored on presentment.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 4, 1819.

SIR: By yesterday's mail I forwarded you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will now please receive inclosed the thirds and fourths of those bills.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 4, 1819.

SIR: By yesterday's mail I forwarded you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will now please receive inclosed the third and fourth of that bill.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 5, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, in which you state that the Navy Department has instructed its disbursing agents, who have been directed to keep their public accounts

*Error in date—should be 27th.

with the Bank of the United States and its offices at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to apply to the bank and its offices for checks with blank receipts printed upon them, &c. I take the liberty to inclose you a form which we propose, and which will probably answer the purpose intended. If the Department will suggest any alteration, it shall be made. Is the bank to understand that when a Treasury draft in favor of a Navy Agent shall be presented it shall go to his credit only, and as agent, and not be withdrawn but upon a check which has a receipt endorsed thereon? This, you will probably recollect, was a part of the suggestion I had the honor to submit to you; and something of this kind I suppose is necessary to restrain the evil which is aimed at. If this should prove any difficulty in relation to the agent's commissions and small sums, let him be required to endorse the checks to meet these objects with a statement of the objects for which they are drawn; or let the bank be required to place the draft to the credit only of the agent in whose favor it is drawn, and not to receive any deposit from the agent as such, but a Government draft. If the Government then requires the proposed check with a receipt endorsed thereon, as his necessary voucher, the agent will always be obliged to deposit his draft, which is now frequently thrown into the market, and cannot withdraw the money deposited to his credit but for Government account. I believe either of these modes will be a better security to the Government than all the bonds it can take.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 8, 1819.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 6th, I have the honor to state that the sums mentioned in your letter of the 19th was in guilders and not in dollars. I will immediately take measures to procure the balance.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 12, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a statement similar to that inclosed in my letter of the 3d instant, to which I crave leave to refer, and to ask the favor of an answer as soon as may be convenient to you to afford one.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 14, 1819.

Sir: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 6th instant, I herewith inclose you the first and second of the following sets of exchange, with my accounts and vouchers for the same, viz:

Hodges & Landsdale on Daniel Crommelin & Sons, favor of Wilson, Mulliken & Company, at sixty days' sight, for guilders	20,000 00	
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on Vankevisser Donepaal & Browne, favor of Frederick Waesche, at sixty days' sight, for guilders	9,268 06	
Guilders	29,268 06	
Guilders 29,268:6, at 41 cents, is		$12,000 00
C. W. Karthaus & Company on Karthaus, Hasenclever & Company, favor of Schultz, Konig & Company, at sixty days' sight, for guilders	14,629 13	
Frederick C. Graf on Ruys & Zimmerman, favor of Justus Hoppe, at sixty days' sight, for guilders	7,500 00	
Frederick C. Graf on Oetting & Vogeler, favor of Justus Hoppe, at sixty days' sight, for guilders	7,500 00	
	29,629 13	
Guilders 29,629:13, at 40 cents, is		12,000 00

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 14, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I herewith inclose you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

Frederick C. Graf's bill on Alexander Glennie & Son, of London, favor of Justus Hoppe, at 60 days' sight, for £440 2*s.* sterling, at 2¼ per cent. advance, is..... $2,000 00

The third and fourth of this set shall be forwarded to you by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 15, 1819.

SIR: I wrote to you yesterday, inclosing the first and second of a set of exchange on London, for £440 2*s.* sterling, with my account and vouchers for the same. I herewith forward you the third and fourth of that set.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 15, 1819.

SIR: I forwarded to you, by yesterday's mail, the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, amounting to 29,268:06 guilders, and the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, amounting to 29,629:13 guilders, with my accounts and vouchers for the same.

I now herewith inclose you the thirds and fourths of those bills.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 15th, covering the thirds of the £10,000 exchange on London, and in which you express your apprehensions of the loss of the originals and seconds of said bills. The said originals and seconds were forwarded by me to the Secretary of the Navy, on the 14th instant, for whom the purchase was made. The thirds were forwarded you in mistake, and I will thank you to hand the same to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 21, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, I have the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills of exchange, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
R. Richardson & Co. on Richardson & Bolton, favor of R. & J. Habersham, sixty days....	6,750	0	0
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on J. Hortsman, favor of D'Arcy & Didier, sixty days.....	2,050	0	0
James Baker on John Baker, favor of John Laird, sixty days.....	50	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.....	39	16	2
Sterling.....	8,889	16	2

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 22, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Rt. Graham & Co. on M. Trokes & Co., favor of Gray & Pankey, at sixty days' sight.....	2,000	0	0
Rt. Graham & Co. on James F. Leitch & Co., favor of Gray & Pankey, at sixty days' sight..	1,000	0	0
W. Bowden & Co. on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days' sight..	1,000	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States.....	19	8	5
Sterling.....	4,019	8	5

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 24, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you inclosed herein the firsts and seconds of the following described bills of exchange, payable in London, towards making up the remaining $40,000 required in your letter of the 19th of April, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Jno. Robinson on Crowder, Clough & Co., favor of William Aiken, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
William Longsdon on George Morewood, favor of Lorent & Wulff, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
William Longsdon on Pares & Heygate, favor of Lorent & Wulff, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
R. & T. Gwathmey on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of William Dandridge, at sixty days' sight..	462	9	0
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on John Horstman, favor of D'Arcy & Didier, at sixty days' sight.....	450	0	0
Sterling.....	2,912	9	0

As soon as I can procure additional bills to complete the amount, they shall be forwarded to you with my account and vouchers.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 24, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th instant. The statement shall be altered in the manner you desire. In one particular (the third) it will be almost impossible to give a tabular statement if the bills should be numerous, as each would, perhaps, require a column; but it is presumed this may not be necessary. The general result will be given in the tabular statement, and the offices will be directed to transmit, weekly, to the Treasury an abstract of remittances in domestic bills, which will furnish the particulars from time to time as the transactions occur, and this will serve as a check on the general statement. All the other directions as to the accounts and the deposits by Collectors shall be conformed to. The bank will endeavor to meet your views as to the remittances of bills at short dates. This, however, is connected with one of the great difficulties we encounter at this time. Bills on the north can scarcely be had at all, and are only to be had at a premium. Though our resolution to cause two-thirds of the accruing revenue to be received in bills was passed as far back as the 10th ultimo, and immediately transmitted with instructions to carry it into immediate effect; and though the offices at Savannah and Charleston have also been earnestly requested to attend to the object, and to purchase bills with the proceeds if they should not be tendered in payment, in order to effect a remittance; and although they are authorized to receive and to purchase at the usual rates, though above par, we have no accounts of the receipt or purchase of a single bill, but the order shall now be reiterated and insisted upon.

The whole of the offices shall be embraced in the statements of the paper received, which is not payable at the office of collection, as you desire. The information to form them was required of all the offices in the first instance, and it will be only necessary to apply it as it is received.

The sum on deposit with the Bank of Missouri is a special deposit, $12,613 58; part of the gross sum was passed to the credit of the Treasury as a cash receipt by a clerical mistake. On the 18th of March last the Cashier of the bank, by letter, stated to you this error, and proposed to correct the entry, but forbore to do so until he should get your reply, which he informs me he has not received. To prove that the money was received as a special deposit, I inclose you a copy of the report of the Bank of Missouri, and if you desire it the original shall be transmitted. The whole sum, therefore, in deposit with the Bank of Missouri is a special deposit. The speediest means shall be taken to effect a remittance from the Bank of Vincennes. The balance due by the office at Chillicothe, being small, shall immediately be passed to the credit of the Treasury, at Philadelphia.

The office at Washington must, undoubtedly, be furnished with notes to meet the payments of the Government at that place, and there is no indisposition on the part of the bank to do this to meet Government objects. The resolution which controlled that office was a general one, and it was only intended

to try the operation of it in relation to that office. We had no reason to believe that the notes issued by that office were made the subject of that traffic which ended in establishing balances against us with the local banks, and this was an effort to restrain it. Notes shall be furnished, but we must, I think, restrain the office from receiving deposits of the paper of other banks to protect ourselves from attempts that we fear may be made to create demands upon it for our paper. To give you some view of the evil of which we are so much afraid, I take the liberty to trouble you with a statement of the bills returned to the offices which issued them, and which had been paid into other offices from the first of September last, amounting to $2,940,186. Within the last six or eight weeks we have returned none, and have therefore on hand $2,260,000, making upwards of $5,200,000, which is exclusive of sums which have not yet been transmitted to the bank from the offices at which they have been received, which are estimated at $500,000, making an aggregate of about $5,700,000, nearly all of which has been received at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, since September last.

The information in relation to the returns which were embraced when the respective balances were struck on the 24th of April shall be furnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President United States Bank.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of the United States, *May* 27, 1819.

Sir: Your letter of the 25th instant has just been received. I have the honor to state that the draft on Norfolk will be paid on the 15th of June, which I hope is early enough. Our object is to draw in balances due to the offices from other institutions to meet it.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 27, 1819.

Sir: In addition to the bills forwarded to you, inclosed in my letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to hand you herewith Broadfoot & McNeil's bill, of Thomas Wilson & Co., favor of Grant & McGuffie, at 60 days' sight, for £2,000 sterling, towards completing the ultimate sum of $40,000, required in your letter of the 19th of April last. As soon as I can procure additional sterling to complete the amount, they shall be forwarded to you, with my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *May* 27, 1819.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 22d instant. There is an apparent inconsistency in the statement, but it is only apparent; Mr. Jones is satisfied of this. It may be difficult, however, without a good many words, to prove this on paper Column A exhibits the ledger *balance* of the aggregate of public money received at Philadelphia, including branch paper, and deducting drafts which have been presented and paid. Column I is not intended to represent a portion of that balance, but that portion of the *aggregate* receipts, of which column A is a remnant only, which was received in branch paper. Having stated these facts, the simplest way I can imagine of proving its correctness is the following:

The amount in bank, if the statement be correct, and the amount overdrawn, ought to be equal, together, to the amount for which the Treasury has drawn and the branch notes added together.

Now, if the statement No. 1 be adverted to, it will be found that the amount in bank is.....		$10,287 21
The amount overdrawn, exclusive of branch notes, is.....		78,872 16
Making.....		89,159 37
The drafts not presented include all of which the Treasury has drawn, for all others have been deducted +, which amount to.....	$17,159 37	
Amount of branch paper.....	72,000 00	
		89,159 37

The column A would have been omitted, to avoid the apparent incongruity, but it would have left you without the means of ascertaining the correctness of the statement from its face.

Mr. Jones is satisfied with the modification I have proposed of the mode in which domestic bills remitted shall be stated. Foreign bills will never, of course, come into the tabular statement, because they will be immediately put to the debit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, and the Treasury will immediately receive credit for them at Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 29, 1819.

SIR: In addition to the bills I had the honor to forward you with my letter of the 27th instant, you will please receive, inclosed, the *first* and *second* bills of David Lamb on M'Gavin & Lamb, in favor of James Lamb, at sixty days' sight, for £2,750 sterling, towards completing the ultimate sum of $40,000, required in your letter to me of April 19, 1819.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 29, 1819.

SIR: The weekly returns of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, exhibiting the receipts and payments at that office on account of the Treasurer of the United States, from January 23 to 30, and from April 17 to 24 last, have never been received at this bank, and are supposed to have miscarried. As some time must elapse before duplicates of these documents could be procured from New Orleans, I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether you have your regular duplicates of the same; and if so, to request a copy of them, in order that the Treasurer's general account at this bank may be debited or credited with the transaction of those periods.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June* 1, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I hand you a monthly return of the Treasurer of the United States account with this office, up to the 31st May, inclusive; also a report of the state of this branch, and a list of bank notes received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, June* 2, 1819.

SIR: Herewith you will receive statements of this office to 31st inclusive; statement of public officers' account; statement of the Bank of the United States account for the use of the Treasurer. The amount of the Bank of the United States notes and its offices, exhibited in the monthly statement, were all received on account of duties; in future, what is received during the week will be stated in the weekly returns with sterling bills, if any. It has not been the practice the United States Bank notes and its branches received at this office on account of duties; we pay them away in the common course of business.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 7, 1819.

SIR: Orders have been given to the Cashier of the office of Louisville to call upon the Bank of Vincennes for the amount deposited there on account of Government. I am, however, very much afraid it may not be received in a shape which will enable us to place it here. We have authorized the receipt of the paper of all the good banks from New Orleans to Maine, as well as specie. Mr. Jones, in conversation with me, suggested to me that you might be able to employ it. If it were possible it would be a considerable relief to us, for our western concerns bear very heavy upon us. I understand the Bank of Vincennes is one of your receiving banks. If our demand should not be met in an available shape, as is possible, from mere indifference to our claims, if from no other cause, it would be a particular favor to the bank to have your sanction of our demand, as it would no doubt have a considerable influence. If, however, you could employ it, it would be much more desirable. May I be permitted to ask whether any of the Ohio banks have been made receiving banks, and whether there is any understanding, such as you were pleased to mention to me when I was in Washington, that they should make arrangements with the Bank of the United States for the balances due to it? If there is any such, I will be very much obliged to you for information on the subject.

Mr. Jones told me that it would frequently be a convenience to your Department to overdraw on the deposits at Philadelphia to the amount of $50,000 or $100,000, to meet small drafts, which are occasionally

wanted. I have mentioned it to the Board, and I have the honor to state that such drafts will be cheerfully and immediately honored.

I would be very much obliged to you if you would cause me to be furnished, if you have no objections, with a statement of the duties receivable in the next quarter, and it would be the more useful if it were to state the sums receivable in each place monthly. If you will also favor me with estimates of the probable demands of the War and Navy Departments, such as you were so good as to afford me before, it would be a particular favor.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, requiring me to say when a draft on the office at Norfolk, for $61,000, in favor of the Navy Agent at Norfolk, would be paid. I have the honor to inform you that it will be paid on the 25th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LANGDON CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have thought it probable you might desire to know what course had been taken by the Bank and its branches in Kentucky in the late agitations in that State concerning the banks located in it. I therefore trouble you with copies of the resolutions of the joint committee of the banks, of the resolutions of the Board of the offices at Lexington, (from the office at Louisville we have not yet heard,) and of my correspondence with the offices of Lexington and Louisville.

I have received a letter from Mr. Pope, with whom you are much better acquainted than I am, who has probably addressed you directly on the subject of it. If I were certain of this fact I would not venture to trouble you; but lest he should not have done so, I have taken the liberty to inclose a copy of it, merely to present the subject to your view. I may add that I understand the efforts of the Bank of Kentucky are intended to counteract the objects of those who are disposed to suspend specie payments and establish replevin laws. I feel satisfied, however, that you are better acquainted with the proceedings and objects of the different actors than I am.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

LANGDON CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, on Saturday, May 22, 1819—

Resolved, That the arrangement entered into at Frankfort, on the 17th instant, by the committees of the Bank of Kentucky, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, Commercial Bank of Louisville, and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, so far only as relates to the first three resolutions, be ratified by this Board.

Resolved, That the President of this office be requested to inform the banks, parties thereto, of the ratification of the three resolutions; and further, that this office will receive in payment of debts the paper of the before mentioned banks, so long as they continue to pay specie payments; that the paper so received shall be paid out, whenever the opportunity offers, in the purchase of bills of exchange; that this office will give its aid in the relief of the public pressure by mitigating its calls, and by every other means in its power.

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

The committees of the Bank of Kentucky, of the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington and Louisville, of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, and the Commercial Bank of Louisville, convened at Frankfort on the 17th day of May, 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of the country, and of devising some plan for the relief of the people, after full and mature deliberation, adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the said committees, the circulating medium may be increased and considerable relief afforded to the people by a good understanding and co-operation among the said banks, without suspending specie payments.

2. *Resolved*, That the said banking institutions will render all the aid in their power to individuals, by loans or otherwise, to avert the public pressure now experienced.

3. *Resolved*, By the State institutions here represented, that they will continue to pay their notes in gold and silver.

JOHN POPE,
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,
Bank of Kentucky.
W. H BOOTH,
N. B. BEALL,
Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.
ALEXANDER PARKER,
JOHN TILFORD,
Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.
R. HIGGINS,
E. WARFIELD,
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington.
W. POPE, JR.,
A. L. CAMPBELL,
Commercial Bank, Louisville.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *May* 19, 1819.

The foregoing resolutions have been ratified by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.
WILLIAM S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 10, 1819.

SIR: In our correspondence with the Lexington office we have been furnished with a copy of the resolves agreed to by the committees of several of the banks of Kentucky, including your branch and the Lexington branch. The latter has confirmed that report only on condition that it should be approved of by the parent Board, and with modifications and explanations. You have inclosed a copy of their resolutions, and in the communications from that office it is stated that their concurrence in the second resolution extends no further than by mitigating their calls and paying out the bills of the local banks in the purchase of bills of exchange, according to the instructions of the parent Board upon that point. We hope that you have agreed to these resolves with like limitations, and subject to the confirmation of the parent Board. But, not having yet heard from your office, (arising, it is presumed, from your being more remote,) I am instructed to say that the parent Board, to meet the exigencies of the times, extends to your office the same powers on the subject which have been allowed to the office at Lexington, but also with the same limitations, which it is their unequivocal desire and request may be strictly observed. To express the views and instructions of the Board on the subject, I send you a copy of my letter to the President of the office at Lexington, which you will regard as if addressed to yourself, as relative to your office, except so far as the facts apply peculiarly to that office. The statements in relation to the circulation of that office will show how embarrassing and injurious the issues of paper by our western offices have been, and it will be only necessary further to say that your actual circulation does not exceed $180,000, though it is, according to your statements, upwards of $300,000. Deposits must not be received, nor bills collected for customers in such a way as to give a demand for your notes.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

STEPHEN ORMSBY, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, Kentucky.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 8, 1819.

SIR: I have received yours of the 21st and 24th ultimo, with their respective inclosures. The parent Board feels very sensibly the great embarrassments of the times, and, as far as they possibly can, are desirous of mitigating their effects. It has, certainly, whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons who may be disposed from interested motives to revile it, or by inconsiderate persons who do not take the pains to inquire into the fact, laid no pressure, at any time, upon the western people. The debt due by the latter, at this time, to the United States Bank is greater than it was in January last. The purchase of bills during the late season of trade, which unfortunately was not restrained, has, on the contrary, increased the amount of their debt; and the circulation which has been thrown out by the western offices, to a great amount, has been paid on account of dues to the Government, at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, to the great embarrassment of the institution.

The small amount of specie drawn from the western offices will by no means reimburse the amount of their circulation which the bank has been obliged to pay in the Atlantic cities, yet it is complained of as a grievous injury to the country, and as proceeding from a hostile spirit on the part of the institution. You will at once see how unjust and unfounded these charges have been. The bank, however, is not less desirous, as far as it can with safety, to co-operate in measures which may be calculated to lessen the pressure of the times.

The bank, believing that your Board will keep a steady eye on the safety of the bank in relation to its debtors, is disposed to repose, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, a discretionary power in your Board on the subjects of curtailments and protested paper. It will not do, however, altogether to give up the demand of some portion of the debts due to the office, if it were but for the purpose of giving you the power of increasing the security of the bank where the debtors may be weak. The installments of the debt of the Bank of Kentucky, payable in future, as well as any remaining unpaid, if there be any, may, for the present, be permitted to remain due. These are both, however, temporary arrangements which the parent Board will not rashly change, but which it will hold the right to revoke when it shall

deem it necessary. In the meantime you will please keep it duly informed of any material circumstances concerning these matters which it may be fit it should know. As you observe, very correctly, the relief to be afforded by the office can go no further by discount, &c., than a mitigation of the calls upon its debtors, which is put under the sound discretion of your Board.

Your ratification, therefore, of the three first resolves of the bank convention meet the approbation of this Board, as explained by your resolve and your letter. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that you are not on any account to increase your circulation; for whatever you issue is equivalent to a draft on the Atlantic offices for the same amount. Though your circulation is apparently (according to your statements) upwards of $300,000, and although it was reduced to this sum in April last, by cancelling upwards of $135,000 which had been previously paid into the bank and the branches in this part of the Union, it does not now amount to $120,000.

Your purchases of bills must also be confined to the remittances you may have to make on account of collections.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq., *President of the office of the Bank of the United States, Lexington.*

P. S. I beg leave again to urge the propriety of not increasing, on any account, your circulation. The effect of doing so is to make it necessary to draw specie from your quarter of the country, which is attended with risk, expense, and odium.

Any suits which it may be deemed proper to commence, a subject which, at present, as before said, is left to the discretion of your Board, ought to be brought in the Federal Court, if possible.

It is also distinctly to be understood that the aggregate amount of discounts of the office, whether in bills or notes, is not to be increased.

L. C.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 12, 1819.

SIR: We find the most insuperable difficulties in obtaining the means of remitting revenue from Charleston and Savannah. The price of exchange is not only very high, but safe bills are not to be had at all except in very small amounts, and only occasionally. Possibly public stocks might be obtained in these places at the current rates; and however onerous it might be, it might, nevertheless, be the interest of the bank to bear the loss of the difference between the market prices and the prices at which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to purchase. There is, indeed, no great hope of obtaining much stock either in Charleston or Savannah, but we are desirous of creating as many means as possible. Would you, therefore, authorize the bank to purchase, for the use of the Sinking Fund, to the amount of revenue to be remitted from Charleston or Savannah, or for any part thereof? I will be obliged to you for an answer on this point as soon as it may be convenient to you.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 14, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed herein I have the honor to hand you the firsts and seconds of the following bills, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 19th of April, viz:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
R. & T. Gwathmey on Ewart, Taylor & Co., in favor of Harris & Shields, at sixty days' sight,	1,100	0	0
The Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., in favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States	85	14	5
	1,185	14	5

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills, together with the thirds and fourths of the bills forwarded you in my letters of the 24th, 27th, and 29th ultimo, together with my account and vouchers for the whole.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have received the letter of the 19th instant, in which I am requested to inform you when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at the office at Norfolk, the sum of $42,827 for account of the Navy Department; to which I have the honor to reply, that the draft will be paid on the 10th of July next. I hope this may be early enough for the objects of the Government. The difficulties of transferring funds prevent an earlier day from being fixed.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 23, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a letter from Mr. Longuefosse, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a protest on a debenture check, which I return herewith.

The arrangement in relation to these checks I believed to have been perfectly well known and understood in Philadelphia, and I believe must have been known to Mr. Longuefosse, who was the importer, and had paid the identical notes on account of his bond which were offered to him in payment. His object was to evade the regulation, no doubt, or he would have offered his debenture check, according to what I understand to be the practice in such cases, in part payment of his bond.

Of the regulation on the subject I have heard no complaint from any respectable quarter; and I am informed that it has been always the practice at Boston to pay debenture checks in the paper in which the bonds were paid; and if the justice of it was so apparent as to satisfy the acute minds of that intelligent community, it is no small proof that it is perfectly well founded. What you suggest shall be done in future, to prevent any misunderstanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

P. S. Mr. Longuefosse paid $325 in branch notes, which were those offered to him in payment, and which are still retained separately from all others, and $130 of the notes of the local banks, of which payment would have been made in any way he should have desired.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 25, 1819.

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter which I had the honor to address you on the 3d instant, an answer to which is very desirable, in order that the entries now suspended may be brought into the Treasurer's account before the close of the present quarter.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have this day received copies of the documents referred to in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

In the statement of the 30th January, the office at New Orleans has charged the Treasurer's draft No. 3471, $3,337 80; but upon referring to the semi-weekly return of drafts issued by the Treasurer of the United States, and furnished by him to this bank, no such draft appears to have been issued. Draft No. 3471, by his account, was dated December 31, 1818, and made payable to Mr. Whann, at the Bank of the United States, for $10,900. I will thank you for any information which will elucidate this apparent incongruity.

Upon examination, the statement of the Treasury account in the office at New Orleans, from 20th to 27th February, appears wanting; a copy of which I will thank you to furnish me with.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, June* 26, 1819.

SIR: By a letter received from the Bank of the United States of the 29th ultimo, I find our weekly returns of 24th of April never got to hand. I therefore inclose to you a duplicate of the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer. On the same day I forwarded to you a packet containing Treasury bills, principal and interest, $40,492 44; on the 17th of April I forwarded $39,324 75; on the 12th, $37,248; none of which have been acknowledged. They were by mistake addressed to your office instead of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, in which I am requested to say when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their office at Norfolk, the sum of $30,000 on account of the Department of War, to which I have the honor to reply that it will be paid on the 15th July next. I have written to that office, however, that, notwithstanding the payment of this and like drafts is postponed, if the office be able before to meet them to do so, or to make advances on them according to its ability,

where it can rely on the agents, or where the drafts shall be deposited. This has already been done, with benefit to the office and convenience to the agents of Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 29, 1819.

SIR: I take the liberty to trouble you with a copy of a letter from the Cashier of the branch at Chillicothe, which you may think worth perusing. I think it quite probable that the Government agent has converted a draft he required in specie into the bad currency of the Miami Exporting Company, in order with that to satisfy the Government creditor. This bank or company is the debtor of the Bank of the United States for no less a sum than $285,662 23, of which we cannot get a cent.

I also trouble you with extracts of two letters from the Cashier of the office at Savannah, by way of information merely.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Chillicothe, June* 19, 1819.

DEAR SIR: Since our last statement (of 12th instant) our specie capital has been diminished $31,705, by a Treasury draft " to the order of John Johnson, Indian Agent," specially "*payable in specie,*" which was accordinly paid, under his endorsement, to D. Kilgour and Fras. Carr, his alleged agents, who are *both Directors* of the *Miami Exporting Company.* The transaction needs no comment, but it would be very satisfactory to know whether we are to expect any further drafts, and of what nature, from that Department.

The Bank of Chillicothe still decline payment of any part of their balance.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

Extracts of letters from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, to J. Houston, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, June 5, 1819.

"The Collector of this port has received no orders to change his system, or to make his deposits otherwise than before. The returns shall, however, be made as far as they can be accomplished; but you will at once perceive nothing can be done without his coming into the measure."

"The Navy Agent positively refuses to the form of checks as forwarded by you some time since, and has remonstrated with the Department, and for the present declines checking."

"JUNE 29, 1819.

"The Navy Agent, unable to comply with the forms, has required of this office to pay his checks without furnishing the receipts, as the check apparently requires from the person to whom the money has been paid. On a reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I find nothing to justify the refusal."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 29, 1819.

SIR: The inclosed memoranda were put into my hands a few days ago, with a view that they might be transmitted to you by Mr. Biddle, a very respectable broker of the house of Biddle, Wharton & Brothers. His object is to be employed. I have thought it to be my duty to transmit them to you. The remarks are probably substantially correct. In transmitting, I have no object connected with the business of the bank, nor any other than to possess you of information which you may desire.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

What is the price of sixes in the market, and the different kinds?

Louisiana debt is at par, but as it is so soon redeemable, it is considered as a bank note bearing interest, and preferred by those who wish to have their money instantly convertible. Last quarter, say from 1st of April to the 16th of June, it always was par and interest, or very nearly so; a small amount might be had some day of pressure, but no large quantity.

In the Philadelphia market 1813 sixes have sold at par, interest 1st July, and 100¼ is offered for 1814's; 1815's it is supposed would command 100½. At New York some 1813 sixes have been sold at 99.

What amount do you suppose could be had at par, or par and interest, or under that rate?

During pressure, perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars might be had under par; but if the Cashiers

were authorized to give par and interest, I do not believe they could altogether obtain $300,000, the demand being steady for this debt.

What amount of seven per cent. could be had, and its price?

The present price is 103¼, interest July. No amount could be had of this stock even in pressure, being rarely in the market. Forty or fifty thousand dollars might be had.

What is the price of three per cent. debt, and what amount could be had?

Its present price is 62 per cent. or a trifle under, say ¼ to ½ per cent. interest July. One hundred thousand dollars stock could now be had, and perhaps two hundred thousand dollars additional gradually purchased, advancing to its par price 65 per cent.

GENERAL REMARK.—The demand is so considerable for funded debt, that if three or four hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to buying, from time to time, all within par and interest, I do not conceive it could be invested prior to January next, taking the range of all species of funded debt, and I believe the price would generally be above par and the interest accrued. Under par, an agent not known to the public could best buy for the public. His purchases could be limited for the month, and he permitted a discretion under or within a fixed price. The place where his funds should lie could also be pointed out.

[Circular.]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July* 3, 1819.

SIR: Being obliged to leave the city for one or two weeks in consequence of the indisposition of my family, all communications from this office during my absence will be signed either by Benjamin Story, Esq., President pro tem., or by my son, J. D. Saul, for me, whose signatures you have at foot.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

BENJ. STORY, *President pro tem.*
JNO. D. SAUL, for JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 6, 1819.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose you herein the first and second of J. J. Hoogerwerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donepal & Browne, Rotterdam, at sixty days' sight, in favor of and endorsed by Jno. Donnell, for 50,000 guilders, with my account and vouchers for the same.

The third and fourth of this bill shall be forwarded as soon as they come to hand.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July* 6, 1819.

SIR: I am concerned to state that one of the bills of exchange on England, purchased by me for public use, in March last, will probably be returned unpaid, viz: John Abm. Willink & Co. on D. and A. Willink & Co., of Liverpool, endorsed by John M. Ehrick, for £2,000 sterling.

The drawers here and the drawees in Liverpool have both failed; but I am happy to say that the endorser is *perfectly good*, although he will be subjected to heavy losses in consequence of the above mentioned failures, he having endorsed their bills gratuitously to a large amount.

In this unexpected and unhappy event, Mr. Ehrick, desirous of limiting as much as possible his losses, which will inevitably be severe, has already, on receiving advice of the failure of the house in Liverpool, written to his friends in England to protect this bill. But he is uncertain whether his orders will reach England in time to prevent the return of the bill. He has therefore requested me to submit to you the following propositions, viz:

To pay immediately into the Treasury the cost of the bill with interest from the time of purchase, which money to be refunded him, provided the bill shall be paid in England on advice being received of the payment; or,

To give satisfactory security that if the bill shall come back under protest he will, immediately on its return, pay the same with interest from the date of purchase and charges of protest and postages.

He is encouraged to hope that one of these propositions may be accepted, and that the Government will waive their right of claiming *damages* from one who, unfortunately, by an act of friendship, will lose, in all probability, near £10,000 by these failures, which, although he is able to pay it, will make a great and inconvenient inroad into his property.

He also believes that the legal right to damages may, with great propriety, be relinquished in favor of an innocent endorser not chargeable with any mismanagement, causing the failure, or having any knowledge or suspicion that the bills would not be paid, and who thereby becomes so great a sufferer. He therefore trusts that the lenity of the Government will be extended to him in this time of unexampled mercantile distress.

May I request as early an answer as your convenience will admit for the satisfaction of Mr. Ehrick.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 8, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th instant,* in which you have been pleased to agree that the sum of $12,613 58 should be transferred from the cash account between the bank and the Treasurer to the account of special deposits, and that the Treasurer will be instructed to transfer it from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Missouri. I take the liberty to say that there are $52,000 more in like special deposit at the Bank of Missouri which it would be desirable to include in that transfer. Your views in relation to special deposits shall be carried into effect. As we have no instructions to transfer to any particular points, I understand that your views, until we shall receive special instructions, will be carried into effect by putting these deposits into good money at any of the offices of the bank as convenience shall point out.

The sum mentioned in your letter of December 12, 1818, was considered as cash early in January last, and will appear as such by reference to the accounts of the Treasury with the bank. I had some weeks ago directed inquiries relative to special deposits with the branch in Savannah, and information was received at the moment of the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, stating that the deposit mentioned in your letter of the 4th December, 1818, had been collected, and it is now put to the credit of the Treasury as cash with the bank.

In relation to the special deposit transferred to the Bank of Columbia: when the transfer was made, it was done by a draft in favor of the Bank of Columbia for the whole amount, and was placed to the credit of that bank as special. It was found that, upon orders being given to the several offices to forward the sums in their possession to the Bank of Columbia some part of it had been made available in good money. At the request of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, the amount was carried to the credit of that bank in reduction of its debt to this bank. A copy of the account is transmitted herewith, which will show the particulars of this transaction, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory. I also transmit a statement of the remaining special deposits. Inquiries have been directed as to these, and as soon as their real situation is known the necessary orders will be given to execute your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Columbia (special deposit) in account with the Bank of the United States.

1818.	Dr.		1819.	Dr.	
Dec. 10	To sundry remittances from Bank United States.	$44,804 22	Feb. 20	To remittance from office at Chillicothe	$4,858 00
18	To remittance from office at Baltimore	10,979 00	22	Do. Pittsburg	1,311 00
21	To Treasurer United States from Alleghany Bank.	4,054 68	27	Do. Chillicothe	8,523 00
23	To remittance from Branch Farmers' Bank, New Castle	870 00		Do. do.	4,207 00
31	To remittance from office at Pittsburg	6,000 00	March 2	To remittance from Centre Bank, Pa	6,616 00
1819.			6	To amount cashed at office at Pittsburg	45,467 42
Jan. 2	Do. do.	6,000 00		Do. Lexington	6,609 00
6	Do. do.	6,000 00		Do. Louisville	13,702 00
9	Do. do.	6,758 00		To remittance from office at Pittsburg	31,945 07
	Do. Chillicothe	4,852 00		Do. Chillicothe	3,144 00
	Do. do.	5,886 00		Do. do.	2,593 00
16	Do. Pittsburg	6,568 00	8	Do. do.	8,471 50
	Do. do.	4,504 00		Do. do.	12,673 00
	Do. Cincinnati	536 00		Do. do.	2,520 00
23	Do. do.	550 00		Do. do.	3,210 00
	Do. Pittsburg	5,000 00		To amount cashed at office at Chillicothe	26,731 50
	Do. do.	2,067 00	June 26	Do. Centre Bank, Pa $964 98	
	Do. do.	3,327 00		Do. Nashville Bank. 1,310 00	
29	Do. Louisville	750 00		To amount cashed at office at Washington 8,500 00	
30	Do. Chillicothe	15,000 00		10,774 98	
	Do. do.	7,641 00		Deduct amount overcharged February 12, in entering the sum cashed at Philadelphia 769 00	
	Do. do.	7,927 00			10,005 98
	Do. do.	6,843 00			469,783 37
	Do. Pittsburg	6,000 00			
Feb. 6	Do. do.	5,000 00		To balance	1,200 00
	Do. do.	5,000 00			
	Do. Chillicothe	4,855 00	1818.	Cr.	
	Do. do.	12,600 00	Dec. 7	By Treasurer of United States draft on Bank of United States	468,588 37
	Do. Cincinnati	1,459 00		By balance	1,200 00
12	To amount cash at Baltimore	4,134 00			469,788 37
	Do. Philadelphia	7,286 00			
	Do. Augusta	900 00			
	To amount cash recharged at Baltimore	777 00			
13	To remittance from office at Chillicothe	24,374 00			
15	Do. Pittsburg	4,723 00			
	Do. do.	2,422 00			
18	Do. Chillicothe	3,548 00			

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 26, 1819. E. E.

*Ultimo.

Items composing the special deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, July 5, 1819.

Cr. at Bank of the United States.

January 16, 1819.—Deposit by M. Ross in office at Cincinnati		$1,200 00
January 28, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville		30,000 00
February 13, 1819.—B. Daniel's deposit at office at Fayetteville		5,427 00
February 20, 1819.—S. Theobald's deposit at office at Lexington		206 00
February 27, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville		30,000 00
March 20, 1819.—S. Bond's deposit at St. Louis		52,000 00
March 27, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville		30,000 00
May 24, 1819.—B. F. Larned's deposit at Chillicothe		7,930 00
		156,763 00
To which is to be added the sum of		12,613 58
For deposits in the Bank of Missouri, originally credited on the books of the Bank of the United States as *cash*, but by directions of the Secretary are to be considered as special,		169,376 58

Bank of the United States, *July* 9, 1819.

Sir: A foreign attachment was lately laid on the property of an absent debtor in the hands of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States." The absent debtor was a holder of some of the stocks of the United States, and entitled to interest which had accrued thereon. The bank being advised that it, the bank, had no interest or control, legal or equitable, in the public stocks, and that therefore they were not affected by the attachment in this case, advised that a transfer, which was desired, should be made and the interest paid, the attachment notwithstanding. Being of the same opinion, I directed the transfer and the payment of the interest. But if the attachment had been laid in my hands as the Loan Officer for this district, the difficulty would have been increased. I understand there are no instructions from the Treasury Department on this point; and as even a momentary refusal to transfer or to pay the interest in the case of a foreign transaction might be calculated to alarm foreign holders or purchasers, I have thought it advisable to submit the question to you, and respectfully to suggest that specific instructions to the several Loan Officers on the point might be useful.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. The prevailing opinion is, that the public stocks cannot be attached, because, among other reasons, the United States cannot be made a party to a suit.

Bank of the United States, *July* 12, 1819.

Sir· I have just learned with regret that a Treasury draft for $10,550, in favor of Governor Cass, "payable in specie," on the office at Chillicothe, has been refused to be paid in specie. In a letter from the Cashier of that office to the Cashier of the bank he states that he has written to you, stating his reasons. The provision of the office was abundant, according to ordinary principles. On the 12th of June the office was only chargeable with the payment on all accounts of $72,000, and its real circulation was only $21,000, making the utmost possible demand upon it $93,000. While it had, to meet this sum, $40,540 in specie, and a demand on the Bank of Chillicothe, which it was supposed would be met in specie, if made, for $46,892, besides other balances and notes. The draft of the Treasury of $31,705 being paid in specie, this additional draft coming in the same shape, and the Bank of Chillicothe having unexpectedly refused to meet its balance, has led to this unpleasant result.

We have given the office at Chillicothe an order on that of Cincinnati for $20,000 in specie, which will cover it and any remaining demands upon it on account of the Treasury.

Since giving the order on the office at Cincinnati, the Cashier of the bank has received a letter from the Cashier of that office, from which the following is an extract:

"We have this day paid the Treasury draft mentioned in my private letter (a few days since) $17,000 in specie. Mr. Claypoole tells me the draft on him was for $31,705, instead of $57,000, as I had understood. There can be little doubt that the last mentioned sum was purchased of the agent by the Miami Exporting Company, and as little, that the amount we have this day paid to William Turner, agent, &c., will go into the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of this city. So much for public agents."

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank are our debtors to the amount of $215,259 50, and the Miami Exporting Company, as I mentioned in a former letter, to amount of $285,662 23.

I beg leave to add an extract of a letter from the Cashier of the office at Savannah to the Cashier of the bank for your information.

"The drafts drawn by the Treasury Department are generally by their public agents placed in our State banks or their branches, often with a view of aiding and giving them a claim upon this office, which gives them a decided advantage in collecting and holding these large sums against us. Would it not be advisable that instructions were issued by the Treasurer to public agents to prevent this course of things? This will account, in a great measure, for the rapid decrease of our balances against these

institutions—almost every check of the Treasurer, since my coming into office, has been presented by one or other of the State banks."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Baltimore, July* 14, 1819.

Sir: Agreeably to your orders, under date of the 10th instant, I have purchased of Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par—

From William Patterson	$500
From Bolton Jackson	11,000
	11,500

And now hand you certificate No 8, dated the 13th instant, and certificate No. 9, of this date, issued in favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, for $500 and for $11,000, which sums you will please place to my credit, and at your convenience reimburse me by drafts on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

When the purchases cease I shall have the pleasure of furnishing you an account thereof, together with the bills of parcels, and I should be glad to know if it is your desire thus early to be advised, and to be furnished with the certificates as they are received? The amount of funded debt on the books of this Loan Office is inconsiderable, excepting new six per cents, which are held above par. Am I correct in considering myself authorized to pay, in addition to the par value, whatever amount of interest may have accrued since last quarter day, where such payment is required in order to effect a purchase?

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *July* 14, 1819.

Sir: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th ultimo, inclosing a bill of exchange, drawn by Dirkin, Henderson & Company on Robert Henderson, of Liverpool, for £1,500, with the protest for non-payment and a note of the costs.

The bill is endorsed by Smith & Hutchinson, of this place. I have thought it most for the interest of the Government, after giving legal notice to the drawers and endorsers in Virginia, to retain the bill and demand the amount from the endorsers here, as the damages are twenty per cent. here, and but fifteen per cent. in Virginia.

I now inclose a statement as settled, and have to observe that, according to the practice here, we cannot recover from the parties the postage nor the commission of one-half per cent. charged by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

The amount received is $8,175 31, which will be held subject to your direction.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, July* 15, 1819.

Sir: I am favored with your letter of the 10th, advising my appointment as agent for purchasing $400,000 of the funded debt of the United States. I have given publicity to the object of this appointment by advertisements, and shall conform to your instructions.

I presume, in the present case, as in your instructions of the 11th June, 1817, for former purchases, where *interest* has accrued on *stock* purchased, it may be paid to the sellers up to the time of purchase, distinguishing the same in my accounts.

I notice the prices stated in the postcript of your letter at which the several kinds of stock may be purchased according to the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817, in which the deferred (unredeemed) is stated at 37.49; this, I presume, should be 35.49, to which latter I shall conform.

Your directions to be regularly advised of the progress I may make in purchases will be complied with.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, July* 17, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th, and, agreeably to your request therein, have notified J. A. Willink & Co., drawer, and John M. Ehrick, endorser of a bill for £2,000

sterling on D. & J. A. Willink & Co., Liverpool, that the same is protested for non-acceptance, and that they will be held responsible for damages. I have given a like notice to John M. Ehrick of protest for non-acceptance of a bill drawn by L. & R. Groning for £900, and endorsed by him.

Under your order to purchase funded debt of the United States for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I have bought: $11,950 Louisiana six per cent. at par, and interest from 1st July; $19,524 80 new six per cents at par, and interest from 1st July; $15,147 50 seven per cents at 104.57, and interest from 1st July; $16,785 16 deferred six per cents at 35.49, and interest from 1st July; $73,786 25 three per cents at 65, and interest from 1st July.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, July* 19, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a protest for non-acceptance of L. & R. Groning's bill of £900 sterling is duly received, and the requisite notice extended to the drawers and the endorser, *I. R. Valk*, who resides in this city. The other endorser, J. M. Ehrick, is an inhabitant of the city of New York, and I therefore return the protest, that a similar notice may be given to that person.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 19, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, and, in reply to the request contained therein, I have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank the sum of $8,175 31, being the proceeds of a protested bill of exchange for £1,500 sterling, drawn by Durkin, Henderson & Co., and purchased for the use of the Department of State. A certificate of deposit you will please receive inclosed herein.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant. I have the honor to reply that the draft will be paid here on presentment, and that I have so informed Mr. Irvine.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July* 23, 1819.

SIR: The omission of credit in the Treasury account of the 17th instant, alluded to in your letter of the 21st instant, was in consequence of the Collector of the Customs not having made his deposit of $50,000 until nearly 3 o'clock, on the 19th instant, and it is impracticable to include in the work of the day deposits made at so late an hour.

The Cashier of the office at Washington has forwarded to me $1,149 in notes of the Bank of Somerset, to be held as a special deposit of the Treasury, which notes appear to have been sent from this office in March last to the Bank of Columbia, and the account has been closed on these books. Will you be kind enough to inform me what is to be done with those notes?

I have the pleasure of inclosing you certificate No. 11, three per cent. stock of the United States, in favor of the Treasurer, for $604 56, purchased from George Riggs, at 65 per cent., is $392 26, to the debit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 24, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the United States, the certificates for which you will receive herewith.

$1,000 00	Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par	$1,000 00
2,000 00	Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par	2,000 00
59,862 92	Deferred six per cent. stock, at 35.49 per cent	21,245 34
39,612 80	Three per cent. stock, at 65 per cent	25,748 31
4,110 67	Three per cent. stock, at 65 per cent	2,671 92
18,900 00	Seven per cent. stock, at 104.40 per cent	19,731 60
		72,397 17

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, July* 24, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the amount of stock you required, say $100,000, and consisting of the Louisiana domestic three and six per cents, (deferred,) the certificates of which, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the United States, I herein inclose, and are as follows, viz:

	Amount of certificates.	Value.
No. 7. Louisiana domestic	$1,700 00	$1,700 00
No. 7. Three per cent. stock	2,029 72	1,319 32
No. 8. Deferred six per cent.	273,261 99	96,980 68
		100,000 00

In arranging the settlement of this purchase, I have raised a temporary account for the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who will be a debtor to this office $100,000, until I shall have received your draft, which will appear in our ordinary accounts of the bank, for the use of the Treasury.

By the fall of this stock, and with a further sum in the deferred debt, which has been transferred to our Cashier at Philadelphia, the Bank of the State has adjusted a large balance which it owed to this branch. To perfect, however, the transfer of that portion of the stock which has been assigned to the Bank of the United States, your assent to the act is rendered necessary by the terms of the certificate, which expresses the debt therein to be not transferable. In the meantime I shall forward the certificate to the Cashier of the bank at Philadelphia. I have to request you will be pleased, in transmitting me your draft, to inform me how to proceed to obtain the commission intimated in the conclusion of your letter.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PET. BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. I inclose a receipt for $250, amount of the commission above alluded to.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July* 24, 1819.

SIR: Since my last, of the 7th instant, I have purchased for account of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund—

$60,046 90	Seven per cents, at $104 57 and interest.
42,190 08	Louisiana, at $100 and interest.
104 68	New sixes, at $100 and interest.
94,661 15	Deferred sixes, at $35 49 and interest.
685 27	Three per cents, at $65 and interest.
197,688 08	

The *whole* amount of the stock purchased has cost $241,088 38.

The present market price is a little higher than the law permits to be given. I do not, therefore, expect to buy any for a few days.

I am favored with yours of the 20th instant.

I am, most respectfully yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July* 26, 1819.

SIR: Being anxious to comply with your directions of the 21st instant, I addressed a note to the Collector at an early hour this morning, as per copy annexed. His deposit to the credit of the Treasury

was nevertheless made at about 2 o'clock this day. I informed him that this method would prevent this office from meeting your views, but he replied that it could not be effected earlier, and that he would communicate directly with yourself upon the subject. Although the deposit has been just made, yet the receipt bore date the 24th instant.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *July* 26, 1819.

SIR: I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of neglect on the part of this office in not crediting the Treasury with your deposit of $50,000 made at a late hour on Monday, the 19th instant. I beg leave to observe that this office is obliged to furnish a statement of the Treasury account, ending on Saturday, by the mail of Monday, and it is impracticable to state your deposit in the return for the week, unless the deposit is made on Saturday, or at the opening of this office on Monday morning.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

JAS. H. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Collector.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July* 31, 1819.

SIR: Since my last advices of the 24th instant, I have purchased for the Sinking Fund—$500 7 per cents; $735 30, 3 per cents; $14,300 Louisianas, at same rates as former.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, August* 2, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed you have a duplicate of the weekly returns to the 24th ultimo; also July monthly statement of the affairs of the office; monthly return of moneys deposited, &c., by public officers, and statement of notes received on account of revenue for the week ending 31st, Treasurer's account.

By mistake the cancelled checks for the week ending July 24 were sent to your office, instead of that of the Bank of the United States; of course we advised the bank of the error.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. SAUL,
For JOS. SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Duplicate.]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July* 26, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed you have Bank of the United States' account, for the use of the Treasurer, for the week ending 24th instant, and duplicate of those up to the 17th; also checks No. 4521, 4491, 4275, 4384.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient,

J. D. SAUL,
For JOS. SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 4, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 28th, 28th, and 30th ultimo, inclosing statements of the sums to be provided for the payment of certain pensions due on the 4th of September next, which shall be duly attended to. One of your letters of the 28th ultimo, which proposes a change in the agent bank for the paying of the portion of these pensions which are payable in Tennessee, must necessarily be submitted to the Board, and ought to have been brought before it yesterday, but it was from inadvertence omitted. It will be done on Friday next, and the order of the Board immediately made known to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 5, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant. The sum received by Mr. Bacot (Cashier of the office of Charleston) from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, on account of the Bank of the United States, is $139,677 15 deferred stock, equal only to $49,151 07. This sum was received by him under an agreement on the part of the Bank of the United States to guarantee par to the banks of Charleston for any sum they should transfer for the payment of their balances to the Cashier of this bank of six per cent. stocks for sale on their account. They were also to be entitled to any surplus that might be obtained. Accordingly, this stock has been transferred to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, (subject to the assent of the Treasury Department *to the transfer*,) and the certificates were this day transmitted to Washington. More than par, however, cannot be obtained for this species of stock, and the bank will be desirous of closing the transaction by disposing of the amount to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and the sale may be made either here or in Charleston. The sum purchased by Mr. Bacot on account of the Commissioners was from the Bank of the State, and went in liquidation of so much of the debt due by that bank to the Bank of the United States. The remainder, I suppose, was not to be sold, because Mr. Bacot had no authority to purchase to a greater amount than $100,000. But for this circumstance, I presume no purchases would have been made in Charleston, where six per cent. stock was, by the last advices, at $104

The stock purchased, like that transferred, subject to the assent of the Treasury Department, belonged to the State, and was not transferable to individuals. It had been vested in the bank as a part of its capital.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York*, *August* 6, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. In compliance with your instructions therein, I have the honor herewith to transmit transfer certificates of all the funded stock of the United States purchased by me for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to this date, viz:

Seven per cents	$80,994 40
Louisianas	79,390 08
Deferred six per cents, in two certificates	112,790 31
Deferred six per cents (interest from the 1st of April, 1819)	306 83
Three per cents	74,746 57
Three per cents (interest from the 1st of April, 1919)	460 25
Six per cents of 1812	19,495 28
Six per cents exchanged	134 00
	368,317 72

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 11, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I herewith inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following described bills for one hundred and fifty thousand guilders, viz:

	Guilders.
Le Roy Bayard & Co. on Hope & Co., favor of Le Roy Bayard & Co., endorsed by John Telfair, at sixty days' sight	50,000
J. M. & R. Willing on Insinger & Co., favor of B. Dahlgren	2,000
Edward Carrington & Co. on D. Crommelin & Sons, favor of C. Butler	25,000
Do. do. do.	15,000
Do. do. do.	10,000
Do. do. do.	20,000
Do. do. do.	12,000
Do. do. do.	16,000
	150,000

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded as soon as they come to hand, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will please also receive inclosed herein the following described sterling bills, firsts and seconds, towards the nine thousand pounds required. The remainder shall be forwarded to you as soon as they can be procured.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Sterling bills inclosed, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Bennett on John Noble, in favor of Powell & Johnson, at 60 days' sight	800	0	0
Wm. Cumming on Wm. & Jas. Brown, in favor of L. E. Steinback	970	2	2
Hen. Cruger on S. P. Peach, in favor of Anderson & Shearer	370	0	0
Whitton Evans on Bainbridges & Brown, in favor of Russell & Smith	1,250	0	0
	3,390	2	2

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 14, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, concerning the bank selected to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, &c., for the State of Tennessee, was laid before the Board, and am I directed to say that the Board concurs in opinion with you. But (as you have observed) it will only be necessary to act in time for the semi-annual payment falling due on the 4th March next; the Board therefore inclines to delay taking steps, as the change might increase the unjust clamors against this bank which are already sufficiently numerous. That very bank, (the Bank of Tennessee,) in the manifesto with which it closed its specie transactions, charged the Bank of the United States with being the cause of it, when the latter has never, directly or indirectly, drawn a dollar from the State; so far from it, the instructions given by the office at Savannah, which was directed to receive and collect a Government draft on that bank, were, that specie was to be the last thing the agent should demand. He was directed to receive the notes of almost all the chartered banks of the Atlantic cities, and drafts by chartered banks on chartered banks, and only on failure to receive these was to take specie.

The object, however, of your letter shall not be lost sight of, but the proper measures shall be taken in due time.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 20, 1819.

SIR: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding to you sundry certificates of funded debt, purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. I now forward herewith the following mentioned certificates purchased on the same account, viz:

No. 72.	Deferred six per cent. stock	$70,000 00
No. 73.	Deferred six per cent. stock	69,677 15
No. 6.	Louisiana six per cent. stock	3,400 00

I also forward herewith my account of the purchase, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 21, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant; the certificates have been transferred agreeably to instructions. I have no idea that any purchases can be made in Charleston, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, unless the Bank of the State should hold more of the stock of the United States. If it does, it may be disposed to sell to the Commissioners, because it cannot sell but to them. If you should see fit, it would probably be best to give an authority to the Cashier of the office at Charleston at once, which would embrace all contingencies. I have, however, written to the office to know whether it is probable any further purchases can be made.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, August* 23, 1819.

SIR: The credit at this office, for use of the Treasurer, on the 24th April last, $4,299 18, per receipt No. 694, was erroneously placed as "received of Melatiah Jordan, late Collector of Frenchman's Bay." It should have been as received of Edward S. Jarvis, the present Collector. I have therefore altered the original entry and receipts so as to stand, "received of Edward S. Jarvis, Collector of Frenchman's Bay," which be pleased to conform.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 24, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and, in reply thereto, have to observe that the delay in forwarding the third and fourth bills of those inclosed in my letter of the 11th instant has originated in the difficulty of procuring four bills to the set.

You will now please receive, inclosed, the thirds and fourths of the twelve sets of exchange, forwarded in my letter of the 11th instant, excepting the *fourths* of two guilder bills—one for 20,000, and one for 12,000 guilders—which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

Inclosed herein you will please receive my account and vouchers for the one hundred and fifty thousand guilders.

In addition to the £3,390 2*s.* 2*d.* sterling, the *firsts* and *seconds* of bills for which amount have been forwarded to you in my letter of the 11th instant, (thirds and fourths of which are inclosed,) you will please receive the firsts and seconds of the following described bills, towards making up the £9,000 sterling, the balance to complete which amount shall be forwarded as early as possible:

H. A. & J. G. Coster on Ingles, Ellice & Co., favor of I. & P. Hone & Co., at 60 days' sight	£1,000
N. L. & G. Griswold, on Samuel Williams, favor of Lynde Catlin	1,000
Thomas Rutherford & Son on Philip Gowan, favor of John G. Smith	1,000
Thomas Bennet on John Noble, favor of W. & H. Haxall	600
Carnochan & Mitchell on William Christie, favor of Perry & Wright	500
Sterling	4,100

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of Discount and Deposit, *New York, August* 24, 1819.

Sir: On the 6th instant I had the honor to inclose to you transfer certificates of all the stock purchased by me, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to that date, which I presume have come safe to hand. Since that date I have purchased $11,075 Louisiana six per cent., $715 86 three per cent., $501 80 deferred six per cent.

The whole of my purchases amount to	$285,427 14
Received from the Treasurer of the United States	240,000 00
Balance	45,427 14

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *August* 25, 1819.

Sir: By yesterday's mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of five sets of exchange, amounting to £4,100 sterling, in addition to four sets for £3,390 2*s.* 2*d.* sterling, forwarded with my letter of the 11th instant.

You will now please receive inclosed, the *firsts* and *seconds* of the following bills, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
D. W. & C. Warwick on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of P. Gibson, at 60 days' sight	1,000	0	0
Samuel Postlethwaite on George Green, favor of G. Tichenor	450	0	0
The Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier	59	17	10
	1,509	17	10

The following described bills have but three to the set:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Rutherford & Son on Philip Gowan, favor of John G. Smith	1,000	0	0
D. &. W. C. Warwick on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of P. Gibson	1,000	0	0
Samuel Postlethwaite on George Green, favor of G. Tichenor	450	0	0

The great difficulty in procuring undoubted bills has induced me to deviate from former instructions, and to purchase the above last described bills, although there is but three to a set, in consequence of having the endorsement of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of this city; perhaps a notarial copy of the thirds of the several sets would answer.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward the remaining bills of the last nine sets of sterling exchange, with my account and vouchers.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Baltimore, August* 25, 1819.

Sir: I am favored with your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a note of Neilson, Nichols & Co., which shall be disposed of agreeably to your directions.

I beg leave to hand you the certificate, No. 12, for $377 77 deferred stock, purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at $35 49, amounting to $134 08, to your debit.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, calling for the following described certificate of stock, which was omitted to be forwarded with my letter of the 20th, but now inclosed herein, viz: No. 5, Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, $6,550.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 26, 1819.

SIR: By the mails of the 11th and 24th instant I had the honor of forwarding to you the firsts and seconds and thirds and fourths of sterling bills, amounting to £3,390 2*s.* 2*d.*, and firsts and seconds of bills for £4,100 sterling, and by yesterday's mail the firsts and seconds of bills for the additional sum of £1,509 17*s.* 10*d.* sterling, making altogether £9,000 sterling, to complete the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo. You will now please receive, inclosed herein, the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. The duplicates of the third guilder bills for 20,000 and 12,000 will be forwarded as soon as received.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, August* 28, 1819.

SIR: I am favored with your letter of the 24th instant, and now beg leave to hand you an account of the purchases which I have made of funded debt, in conformity with your instructions of the 10th ultimo, amounting to $13,218 51, to the debit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The necessary vouchers are inclosed, and the certificates of transfers have all already been forwarded, with the exception of No. 40, for $1,136 36 of six per cent. stock of 1813, which you will find herein.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 28, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and, agreeably to the request contained therein, I herewith inclose you the further amount of the United States stock, purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in one certificate, No. 7, Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, $3,000, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will also please receive, inclosed, an account for advertisements, with receipts for the same.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, August* 29, 1819.

SIR: I am honored by the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and regret that the answer to it is attended with so little trouble, as it has not been in my power to make a solitary purchase of stock of any species within the limits prescribed by law.

This is just now a poor stock market; yet notwithstanding the scarcity of money, much higher prices can readily be obtained for it than those allowed by law.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, August* 31, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, revoking my authority for the purchase of stocks, and to inclose an account of my purchases and receipts therefor, No. 1,629, amounting, with my commission, to $78,638 64. I likewise inclose the certificates for placing the same on the books of the Treasury, as follows, viz;

No. 21.	Three per cent. stock.....	$18,023 76
8.	Louisiana stock.....	28,580 00
20.	Seven per cent.....	24,900 78
20.	Deferred six per cent.....	33,053 36

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August* 31, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th instant, directing a suspension of purchases of stock for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, &c.

Agreeably to your directions therein, I transmit my account and vouchers for the purchases made by me.

I also transmit herewith transfer certificates, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for $28,107 21, viz:

$15,050 Louisiana six per cent.; $735 99 three per cent.; $515 22 deferred six per cent.; $11,806 seven per cent.

These, together with those inclosed you on the 6th instant, embrace the whole of the stock purchased by me under your orders.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 1, 1819.

SIR: I have received a letter from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, dated 15th July last, in which they inform me that Mr. John Noble, of London, has suspended his payments. I have thought it proper to make this communication to you, as two of the bills lately purchased by me for the use of Government—one for £800 and the other for £600 sterling—were drawn on that gentleman, and will probably be returned for non-payment. The endorsers I consider good for the amount, with costs and damages, in case of their being returned.

Messrs. Thomas M. and Richard Willing made me an offer this morning of between $40,000 and $50,000 of Louisiana stock at par, with the interest. I informed them that the orders for purchasing had been countermanded, but that I would communicate the offer to you. I therefore take the liberty of inquiring of you if you desire the purchase should be made, in case they make no other disposition of it in the meantime.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, September* 3, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo is duly received. I herein inclose, agreeably to your instructions, an account stating the amount of each species of stock lately purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the cost thereof and receipts from the sellers. The transfer certificates for placing the stock on the Treasury books were transmitted in mine of the 24th of July last, which you have advised have been duly received. A receipt for the commission, as agent, was forwarded at the same time.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose four transfer certificates, which were intended to have been transmitted in mine of the 31st ultimo, as therein mentioned, but omitted by mistake, viz:

$15,050 Louisiana six per cent.; $735 99 three per cent.; $515 22 deferred six per cent.; $11,806 seven per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 6, 1819.

SIR: Having obtained the loan of two millions in Europe, of which you have been advised, the ability of the bank will be increased after the 21st of October next; and, as it will then be paying interest on two millions of dollars, it will be necessary to increase its business not only to cover this charge, but also, if possible, to make the business of the institution more profitable than it has been for some time past, and at the same time to be as useful to the country as shall be consistent with the interests and safety of the institution. In order to do business according to some system, and without a more minuteness of superintendence in the parent Board, which, except temporarily, is impracticable, and restrictions on the offices which they bear with great uneasiness, it is extremely desirable that capitals should be assigned to the branches. To some of them it will not be practicable to assign them for some time, from their peculiar situation; but it is necessary some effort of this kind should be made in relation to the principal branches on the Atlantic margin before the commencement of the ensuing season of trade.

The great difficulties which lie in the way of this measure are, first, the receipt of our notes at all points on account of the revenue; and second, the disbursement of the revenue at the places where it is wanted for the uses of Government. On the first, I do not propose to trouble you with any remarks at present. Indeed, you are fully possessed of the subject, and it is therefore, probably, altogether unnecessary, though, if I can find time, I may submit to you hereafter a reiteration of those views which I had the honor to present to you in person, with some additions. On the second, I now venture to address you, with the view of submitting for your consideration a plan which I think will better meet the convenience of Government, and will be more manageable by the bank. What I now submit is entirely without the authority of the Board, or the members of it, and may not meet their views. But as we have called a meeting of the Board, including the absent members, to take into consideration the general situation and measures of the bank on the 17th instant, I am desirous of being possessed of your ideas on the subject for their information.

I propose, then, first, that, unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except in relation to debentures.

Second. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to specific offices where it shall want its funds, from the specific offices where they may be deposited; and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes from time to time as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement. That for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:

1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.
2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.
3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.
4. From offices north of Washington to offices north of Washington, thirty days.

Third. That the Government (unless in cases which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, *except* the Office at *Washington*, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.

Fourth. That to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given from time to time to the Cashier of that office, on his application, on those offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices, respectively; and, after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due to it, if any, the Government shall quarter-yearly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as it shall see fit.

Fifth. That if the Government shall wish the Cashier or any other officer of the office at Washington to be authorized (for its convenience or the convenience of the Agents of the Government in making its payments at Washington) to draw occasionally on Philadelphia, New York, or elsewhere, it shall only be on funds deposited to his *private* credit, as the Agent of the Government, at such places, respectively.

Remarks on the foregoing propositions.

1. The rule relative to drawbacks is one of such obvious justice and equity that it ought to be permanent. To the Government it is beneficial, as it, so far as it operates, sustains the bank in dispensing with the resolve of the 12th of April, which this proposition will revoke.

2. I think the certainty and systematic operation of this provision will be as desirable to the Government as the bank. The only point concerning it which I have supposed requires any elucidation is that which fixes the periods in which transfers shall be made. I have submitted for consideration the shortest periods within which, on an average, a real operation could effect the transfer of money from the remote points. There are but two modes in which a transfer can be effected, viz: by the transportation of specie and by the purchase of exchange.

From the western States, or New Orleans, a transfer of specie cannot, on an average, be made in less than four months. As to the western States, we have made the experiment, and it is found to exceed four months. As to New Orleans, it will be readily proved. The mail, practically, takes a month to reach New Orleans; there is but a very limited number of regular traders between that and other ports of the Union; there are seldom any other vessels going between New Orleans and the ports north of it, and these are a good deal confined to particular seasons. A month or two will not unfrequently elapse without finding a vessel up for the place to which the transportation is made. There are, then, great delays in getting out of the river, and an average passage of a month; accidents are to be added. If the transfer were attempted by exchange, the mail would take a month to go, another to come, and, besides the time necessary to purchase safely, bills could not be procured at shorter sights than sixty days. Accidents here again, from failures to accept or to pay, are to be added. New Orleans and the Western States are put by the way of example. Taking the season through, the proposition is not less correct in relation to Charleston and Savannah. As to Richmond and Norfolk, specie, it is admitted, might be transported in a shorter time than sixty days from the time of notice; but an operation by exchange could not transfer the money sooner than from Charleston or Savannah, because there is less exchange in

the market of the former. I presume, too, that the period of sixty days will not be deemed exceptionable from any point south to any point north of Washington, and *vice versa*. Finally, it is obvious that, although these propositions may not exceed the extreme right of the Government, or the strict obligation of the bank, they nevertheless exceed any practical effects which are attainable; that it must frequently subject other funds to the demand, and that the time demanded will rather allow it the means of arrangement and preparation than of transferring funds. I hope you will discover in these periods the minimum of time which will be necessary to the bank and all the facilities the Government can wish; at the same time, there can be no doubt of the readiness of the bank, as far as it may be able, to meet the wishes of the Government in any unforeseen events or occasional demands. But, to attain the regularity and system which I suppose equally desirable to the Government and the bank, all drafts of the Government, not on actual deposits at the place on which they may be made, should be accompanied by a transfer of funds *in the accounts* of the Government and the bank.

3. This is merely a corollary from the second proposition.

4. This is essential to keep the capitals of our offices stationary.

5. This is also essential for the same purpose, as well as to enable us to dictate the conduct of our officers. I suggest that these regulations should commence with the next fiscal quarter. As to deposits on the 1st October, I think the bank should give the Government credit at Philadelphia, &c., if desired, except those of New Orleans; because we received notice to remit as to Charleston and Savannah, though we have been unable to accomplish it; and it has been well understood that in October these funds would be wanted there. But as to New Orleans, we understood that the revenue collected there was to be expended there, and therefore took no steps to have it remitted, which, I believe, might have been advantageously effected if it had been desired.

It will be remarked that these propositions concern only the operations of the offices of the bank. The transfer of other funds than those deposited with the bank and its offices must of necessity depend on the peculiar circumstances of each case.

While writing the foregoing, I had the honor of receiving yours of the 31st ultimo, and, although it necessarily calls for an official reply, which must wait the deliberation of the Board, I cannot forbear to express my private opinion that the arrangement you have suggested, in relation to the Huntsville Bank and others, should be made to include all the western banks and those of the District of Columbia. I believe it will be absolutely impracticable to make the funds which the Treasurer is directed to transfer to the Bank of the United States available for their object, *which is to make payment on the 1st and 21st of October, at Washington and points north of it, in specie or its equivalent.* It is very doubtful whether the funds could be procured in specie, or an equivalent, and the Bank of the United States ought certainly not to receive any other, after having suffered such severe losses and embarrassments by accepting doubtful funds. Again: the demand, if it shall be effectual, will not only distress the banks on whom it is made, but the people where they are located, and will also bring down much odium on the bank and on the Government. I perceive near $400,000 are to be drawn from the banks of the District of Columbia; this seems to be impossible. The Bank of the United States dare not carry it into account with them, nor receive their paper, and therefore must demand specie, which they cannot pay. This will place the Bank of the United States in a very odious point of view, (though very unjustly,) and no doubt will be grossly misrepresented; but it will have no choice. It has freely made a considerable sacrifice in obtaining a loan in Europe to meet the October payments, with a view as much to the alleviation of the public distress, the preservation of a sound currency, and the financial convenience of the country, as the safety and convenience of the bank. It pays for the loan it has obtained, including expenses, 6.83 per cent. The Board could never, therefore, excuse itself to the stockholders, if it were to allow a capital so procurred to be converted into an inactive fund, supposing its ultimate security were unquestionable. The bank cannot, therefore, forbear to demand specie or its equivalent.

The situation of the Government, as a creditor, is very different from that of the bank. It has a summary means of recovery, and an exclusive preference of all other creditors. Where the Government may be perfectly safe, the bank will be in imminent hazard. We are suffering already greatly under the injustice of local institutions, which became our creditors through the transfer of the Treasury funds. This remark is not intended as a complaint against the Government, but the fact ought to admonish the bank of the like danger in future cases. In short, I feel satisfied that these funds, except to an inconsiderable amount, cannot be made to serve the purpose intended.

I think there can be no legal objection to the arrangement you suggested in relation to the Huntsville Bank, &c. It may be of some importance to determine the form, so as to make it free of the character of a loan by the bank. In relation to the European holders, I think it would be best to hold the orders; the debt would then continue to bear interest on the original contract.

I concur with you in the opinion that the season of greatest distress has passed over, and that the revenue in future is likely to be paid, generally, with punctuality. But the situation of the country is a little like the case of an epidemic ceasing to rage for the want of subjects. Money, however, is not scarce, but there is no business. There is a want of credit and confidence generally, and of exchange on the south and west. The greatest evil in the west is the want of a sound currency; this is partially the case to the south. A bad circulation is very much felt in its evils in the interior of this State and, I think, New York, and in some portions of the middle States. The latter cases are likely to work their own cure; a better currency is within reach. But in the western States they are doomed to suffer much longer unless, by Congress enabling the Bank of the United States to give them a local currency, they be more speedily aided; I mean by making our bills only receivable where they are payable, or where there are no branches. The bank could do this to some extent in the ensuing season of trade, without increasing its fixed debt, by an advantageous bill business, which would be an additional benefit to the country. Exchange on England is up and rising; there is none in the market. I shall not be surprised to see it from three to five per cent. between this time and the 1st of November. This is owing, I think, to the improvements in their currency. If this be a correct view of the subject, how fortunate, even at 6.83 per cent. interest, is our European loan for ourselves and the country! If the European holders of the Louisiana stock had been paid directly, the amount would have all gone abroad. Our stocks are so low in Europe, (caused, I think, principally by their apprehension of the state of our banks and our currency,) and so high here, that there would have been no investments.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, covering the following protested bills of exchange for collection, viz:

J. A. Willink & Co. on D. & J. Willink & Co., endorsed by John M'Ehrick, £2,000 sterling.

L. & R. Groning on R. Groning, endorsed by Jacob R. Valk and John M'Ehrick, £900.

On receipt thereof, I applied to the drawers of the first bill, (Messrs. Willinks) who informed me it was out of their power to pay the same, or any part thereof, at present. I then claimed the amount of both bills, with the customary damages of 20 per cent., of John M'Ehrick, who immediately paid me $11,000, which will be deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, where one of the drawers of the bills resides, and where Mr. M'Ehrick has collected money for their payment. The Cashier's receipt for this $11,000 will be transmitted to me by return of mail. For the balance, say $4,466 66, he has put security into my hands, and asks to be indulged a little time for the payment thereof, which, at his request, I beg leave to submit to your consideration, with this remark, that these bills were both endorsed by him to oblige his friends, and that he therefore has become unexpectedly liable for their payment, which he will meet as soon as he can possibly collect his money. He therefore requests an indulgence from 60 to 120 days, (the security being in my hands,) when he will be prepared to pay the same with interest.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Amount of the two bills, £2,900	$12,888 89
Twenty per cent. damages	2,577 77
	15,466 66
Paid	11,000 00
Balance due	4,466 66

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 8, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The conditions of the contract with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co. do not expressly require the assent of your Department; but upon adverting to Mr. Gallatin's last letter you will discover that it was omitted in the written contract from delicacy, but that it was, nevertheless, understood and expected that it should be obtained so far as to show your knowledge and approbation of the measure. The terms of your letter of the 4th will very sufficiently serve this purpose. But your approbation is given with an understanding that the power of attorney shall contain an *express* stipulation that not more than two millions shall be sold in one year. It will be very correct to insert such a stipulation, but as the act of incorporation fully provides for it, and the bank can transfer no more than its rights, there will be no danger in omitting it. If, therefore, the agent of the lenders should object to its insertion, it would be proper not to make it a *sine qua non;* and if he should make the objection and insist upon it, your letter of assent would, of course, be deemed unsatisfactory by him, and the transaction might be much embarrassed. My object is, then, to ask the favor of you to give your letter of acquiescence another shape, which shall remove this difficulty. If, for example, the letter, instead of making it *a condition*, should allude incidentally to the limited right of the bank or its assignees to sell, it will, I presume, equally meet your object, and the objection could not be raised. The Board is anxious, as the loan is a matter of so much importance to the bank and to the public, that no possible ground should be left on which to raise embarrassment.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 15, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report of a committee of the bank, to whom was referred your letter of the 31st ultimo, which, it is presumed, will accord with your views. It will certainly, as you observe, be the interest of the bank to place the amount of the loan which it has obtained in Europe at interest, and it is no less its disposition to do it in a manner which shall be useful to the Government and lessen the embarrassments under which the country labors.

It is presumed it will not be impertinent to use the occasion to say, that in the midst of the revilings and slanders which have been heaped upon the bank, it has kept those objects steadily in view, and if, by the temporary diminution of its business, it has been the cause, in any degree, of the scarcity of money which prevailed, besides being the first and greatest immediate sufferer, its act has been not one of choice, but of necessity. Upon the fullest consideration of the subject, I am perfectly satisfied the bank (whose discounts were never large in the aggregate for its capital and advantages) would never have been obliged to make material curtailments but for the flow, under adverse exchanges, of the paper of the southern and western offices upon the northern and eastern offices, and the country would have had continued to it, in this paper, a circulation equal to gold and silver, to the extent of at least four or five millions more than it now enjoys. The experience of the bank since I have held my present office gives

the fullest proof of this. The great cause which has given security to the bank, and without which it certainly could not have sustained itself, has been the restraint put upon the offices, with which the exchanges were adverse, in the issue of their notes, for it has made no material curtailments anywhere since the 1st of April last. In Philadelphia, where the pressure and danger was greatest, the bank ceased to curtail, except a trifle on the stock notes, on the 17th May last, and has continued gradually to increase its discounts on business paper from that time to the present.

The subject of the transaction with the Bank of Columbia has been referred to a committee, who have directed a correspondence with the Bank of Columbia, which will a little delay their report; but the earliest determination, conveniently practicable, will be had, and immediately communicated to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Committee on the State of the Bank, to whom the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 31st ultimo was referred, beg leave to report on so much thereof as proposes, in order to relieve certain banks where the public money is deposited, and from which it could not be drawn without great inconvenience to these banks at this time, to receive, on the part of the Government, interest from them, and the Government to pay the bank interest on such part of the Louisiana stock, payable in October next, as may not then be redeemed by the Government. They accordingly report:

That, in their opinion, it is absolutely impossible for the local banks to make the payments at the time they will be required by the Government, under the existing state of commerce and the moneyed concerns of the country. That an attempt to enforce it would create great distress in those portions of the country where the funds are deposited, and that consequently the proposition of the Secretary is calculated to meet the public good, while it would not be a disadvantageous application of the funds of the bank. There must, however, be considerable caution in the manner in which this measure shall be effected. The bank is prohibited by its charter from loaning to the Government above half a million of dollars, without the authority of Congress. Happily, however, the circumstances of the case will enable the bank to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury without the risk of trespassing upon this provision of the charter. The bank having agreed to receive orders on the Government for that part of the principal of the Louisiana debt, payable in October next, in payment of so much of the loan of two millions, obtained by the bank from Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co., will hold these orders for account of the lender until the payment shall be actually made by the Government, and will receive, on their account, the interest accruing after the 21st October, which will be, in effect, the same thing as if the bank were to receive interest, as it will exonerate it from an equal amount of interest.

The committee, therefore, recommend an agreement by the Board to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that it be effected in the manner herein before proposed.

Bank of the United States, *September* 16, 1819.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th, which has been laid before the Board. The Board has directed me to say that it very reluctantly declines to afford any accommodation in its power which the Government may require. But the heavy losses which it has sustained; the embarrassments it has suffered; and the great risks it continues to bear from the receipt of local paper not in undoubted credit, obliges it to decline the receipt of the notes mentioned in your letter. The principal banks of Ohio are very largely indebted to this bank, and a cent cannot be obtained from them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, *Chillicothe, September* 17, 1819.

Sir: It is incumbent on me to inform you that, in defiance of an injunction granted, on application, by the Circuit Court of the United States in the recent session here; and when it was confidently supposed that, at least for the present, a becoming acquiescence would be yielded to that authority, a most atrocious outrage has been committed upon this office, under a warrant, issued by the Auditor of this State, for enforcing the payment and collection in this office of the tax imposed by the late law on both branches of the Bank of the United States in this State; which warrant was executed between twelve and one o'clock this day by John L. Harper, (late of Philadelphia, deputed for the purpose,) accompanied by two others, who, without any previous notice whatever, suddenly entered the office, and, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter, took and held forcible possession of the vault, while the said Harper, in like manner, intruded himself behind the counter, and, as I was proceeding to turn the others from the vault, demanded to know if I was prepared to pay the said tax; to which I answered in the negative, and made an ineffectual exertion to obtain possession of the vault, when they were repeatedly forewarned against touching any part of the property, and admonished, in the presence of several citizens, of said injunction, which was shown and read to them, but for which he declared his disregard; and, after another fruitless effort on my part to dispossess them of the vault, proceeded to remove therefrom, and from the drawer, a quantity of specie and bank notes, amounting to $120,425, including $7,930 in Muskingum Bank notes, the special deposit on account of the Treasury; all which were taken to and received by the Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.

This flagrant spoliation of our funds has necessarily suspended all banking operations, (save the renewal of notes,) and of course to discontinue the payment of the numerous pensioners from distant parts of the State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, September* 18, 1819.

SIR: I am requested to ask you if you are disposed to purchase about ninety-three thousand dollars (original amount) of deferred stock of the United States? The limit prescribed by law, and all the interest accruing since last quarter day, would be required, and the parties are not yet prepared to say that they would accept of those terms; but I think it probable that they would, from the tenor of their conversation, and they are solicitous for your early reply.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, September* 21, 1819.

SIR: With reference to my respects of the 18th instant, I have to add that an offer has been made to me of $10,000 funded debt of the Louisiana loan, at the limit prescribed by law, including interest, to be transferred upon the opening of the books of the Loan Office, the 1st of October.

An early signification of your pleasure in this case will oblige me.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, September* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein (duly attested by the President and myself) a statement of the flagrant outrage committed on this office the 17th instant, and communicated in my letter of that date.

The moneys of which we were then so outrageously despoiled were removed from this place the 18th instant for Columbus; on its passage thither a second and more extended process was served on the persons who had it in charge, and (the same evening) on the State Auditor there, which was equally disregarded by all of them.

Since then, (the 22d instant,) Harper left on our counter $20,355 11 of those funds, including the Treasury special deposit of $7,930 before mentioned.

The agent of pensions having received and deposited the amount of Treasury draft on the branch at Cincinnati, and a supply of specie being expected thence, the payment of pensioners and the usual banking operations were resumed the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, most repectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Be it remembered, that, about half past 12 o'clock on Friday, the 17th September, 1819, present Wm. Creighton, jr., President, Abraham G. Claypoole, Cashier, and John Walker, Teller, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, John L. Harper, James M'Collister, and Thomas Orr, suddenly entered the banking room, and the two latter, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter and took possession of the vault; on which the Cashier advanced for the purpose of removing them therefrom and securing it, but was interrupted by Harper, who (without any previous notice whatever) demanded to know of the Cashier if he was prepared to pay the State tax? The Cashier answered in the negative, and denied the right of the State, moving at the same time towards the vault, when Harper and his companions told him he must not and should not enter there. The Cashier, however, did endeavor to obtain possession thereof, but was forcibly prevented. A short pause then ensued, when (on the President's demanding his authority) Harper produced a warrant from the Auditor of the State, directed to him, and requiring him to enter the banking house of the Bank of the United States within this State and collect the tax imposed by the late law on the two branches in this State; whereupon he was informed that the State had no such right, and was reminded of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and admonished that an injunction had been granted by the Circuit Court of the United States, at its late session in this town, of which the Auditor had been duly advised. The President producing and reading to them the said injunction, and, with the Cashier, forewarned them, at their peril, against further proceeding therein, or taking or touching any part of the funds or property of the institution. Harper, nevertheless, declared his disregard for the injunction, and while we were reading the warrant, again importunately demanded the said tax; and again, and after the injunction was read to them, peremptorily repeated the demand, which was refused; and, after another exertion, on the part of the Cashier, to obtain possession of the vault, (from which he was forcibly repulsed,) they proceeded to remove, and did carry away from the office, specie and bank notes to the amount of $120,425, including a special Treasury deposit of $7,930. During this outrageous proceeding Messrs. Wm. Carson, James Miller, Henry Brush, and Alexander Bourne, successively entered the banking room, and were informed and desired to take notice thereof; and the said Harper, M'Collister, and Orr, were, in their presence, respectively forewarned and admonished as aforesaid.

William Creighton, jr., and Abraham G. Claypoole personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Mayor of the town of Chillicothe, and, being severally sworn, deposeth and saith that the above and foregoing statement is true, to the best of their remembrance, recollection, and belief.

STATE OF OHIO, ROSS COUNTY, *Mayor's Office, Chillicothe, ss.*

I, Levin Belt, Mayor of the town of Chillicothe, do certify that the foregoing statement was sworn to by William Creighton, jr., and Abraham G. Claypoole, before me.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

LEVIN BELT, *Mayor.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September* 27, 1819.

SIR: I regularly received your letter of the 10th, which I have been prevented by indisposition from acknowledging until this time. In pursuance of your permission therein, I have taken John M'Ehrick's note, at ninety days, with interest, for $4,466 66, being the balance due on protested bills by him endorsed, and inclose a receipt for $11,000, paid by him in part of said bills. To secure the payment of the note I have ample security in my hands.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

£2,900 sterling, add 20 per cent. damages	$15,466 66
Cash paid, per receipt inclosed	11,000 00
Note at 90 days, with interest	4,466 66

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, September* 27, 1819.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, in due course, your letter of the 20th instant, and am filled with regret, if nothing more, on account of the circumstance which caused you so much trouble. It was truly a mistake of our accountant, as singular and surprising in its origin as that it should not have been detected in many ways much sooner. It is now corrected, and is so alarming that I cannot allow myself to suppose that the like can again happen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 30, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter from the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe to the Cashier of the bank. The outrage which it narrates can be rarely paralleled under a Government of laws, and, if sanctioned by the higher authorities of the State, strikes at the vitals of the Constitution.

I also inclose an extract of a private letter to me from Governor Worthington on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I have also inclosed an extract of a previous letter, dated 16th instant, from the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe to the Cashier of the bank, which shows that the injunction had been *served* before this outrage was committed.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Chillicothe, September* 17, 1819.

SIR: In defiance of the injunction of the Circuit Court, mentioned in my letter of the 16th instant, and when it was supposed that, at least for the present, a becoming acquiescence would be yielded to that authority, a most unprecedented and flagrant outrage was committed on this office, and on the judicial authority of the United States, under a warrant, issued by the Auditor of this State, for enforcing the collection and payment by this office of the tax imposed by the late law on both branches in this State, which was executed between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, by John L. Harper, late of Philadelphia, accompanied by two others, who suddenly entered the office, and, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter, and took and held forcible possession of the vault, while he intruded himself, in like manner, behind the counter, and, as I was proceeding to turn the other ruffians from the vault, demanded to know if I was prepared to pay the said tax; to which I answered in the negative, and ineffectually endeavored to obtain possession of the vault, while they were admonished and warned, in presence of several citizens, by the President and myself, of the said injunction, &c., which was shown and read to them, but for which they declared their disregard; and, after another fruitless effort on my part to dispossess them, proceeded to remove a quantity of specie, &c., therefrom, with a considerable amount in notes out of the drawer, amounting to $120,425, including $7,930 *special deposit*, in Muskingum Bank notes, on account of the Treasury; all of which were taken to and received by the Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, in order no doubt to preserve his usual consistency of character.

A circumstantial detail, in due form, of this outrageous proceeding will be prepared and transmitted to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as possible. In the meantime the advice and instructions of the Board of Directors is respectfully requested.

Every measure in our power will be pursued to punish these atrocious offenders and to resuscitate the funds of the office. At present it is deemed necessary to suspend all operations, save the renewal of notes. The payment of pensions must of course be discontinued, although they are constantly dunning us. Indeed, that fund has been exhausted, and is overdrawn about $15,000 already.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

JON. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

Extract of a letter from Governor Worthington.

"After writing thus far, yesterday, I rode to town, and, to my astonishment, was informed that the officers of the State had entered the branch bank and seized on specie and notes amounting to more than

$100,000, to cover the tax levied by the State, notwithstanding an injunction had been obtained, to stay the proceedings, by the bank from the Circuit Court of the United States, which closed its session only two days since. I immediately did all in my power to have the money restored, and offered to give a deed of trust on property worth $400,000, as security for the money; but, to my regret and great mortification, have been unable to succeed. I view the transaction in the most odious light, and from my very soul I detest it. The officers of the bank will no doubt advise you fully on the subject. I am ashamed it has happened in Ohio."

Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the office, Chillicothe, to the Cashier of the bank, dated September 16, 1819.

"From information incidentally obtained, it has been deemed necessary, as a precautionary measure, (notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,) to apply to the Circuit Court, in session here, for an injunction against the intended proceedings of the State Auditor, for the collection of the tax of $50,000 imposed on each branch by the late law of this State, which injunction was granted, and has been served on that officer, and thus the matter rests at present. It appears to have been unexpected, and to have disconcerted the parties a little; but it is thought they have not abandoned the project."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 5, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a report of a special committee, which has been agreed to by the Board, on the distribution of capital among the branches, and the mode in which, in the future, business with the bank, with each other, and with the Government, shall be done. I have transmitted the whole report, that you may discover the efforts and the zeal of the Board, not only to promote the interests of the institution, in which the Government has so large a share, but, also, as far as their duty to the institution will permit, to furnish facilities in exchange, and a medium suited to the uses and convenience of travellers. For this latter purpose, the five dollar bills, you will perceive, are to be paid and received in future at the bank and the branches without reference to the offices from which they may be issued, and when time, or any facilities which Congress may be pleased to furnish, shall enable us to supply a sufficient amount, they will afford a better circulation for the use of travellers than has ever been before furnished by any country in the world. You will perceive that there has been but one alteration made in the regulations to which you were pleased to assent, which is, in the reimbursement of advances at Washington, and of special advances which may be agreed upon from time to time, which I hope will meet your approbation. It is, indeed, in effect, the present practice of the Treasury, which is, to cover the advances at Washington by drafts on the most available funds, and without it the bank would not secure that notice, in the transmission of funds, which is necessary to give security and certainty to the execution of the heavy and complicated duties which they have to perform.

The report also proposes that the accounts of the Treasury shall be kept, as formerly, with the bank and the offices, separately, according to their respective obligations, which is necessary to the harmony of the system, which, I hope will meet your approbation. The report, you will perceive, proposes that the arrangement with your Department shall have reference in its commencement to the first instant. To execute this, transfers will be necessary to fix the accounts of the bank and the offices with the Treasury, which I will be obliged to you to direct in such manner as you shall think proper. These the bank can direct, but it might interfere with your views as to the points where you might wish to retain money, and therefore your instructions are desired.

In fine, I have to ask the favor of you to give such general instructions as shall secure the regular execution of the arrangement as to the Government deposits and payments, on which the success of the whole plan of the bank will much depend. It will certainly be the study of the Board at all times to furnish such special facilities as may be in its power to cover the emergencies which the Government may be required to meet

The Board entirely concurs with you in the views you take as to the Government collections and deposits in the western States, which they believe to be calculated to ease the moneyed pressure on that portion of the country, as well as to meet the interests of the Government, and relieve the bank from embarrassing collisions with local banking institutions. I will thank you for as early an answer as you may find convenient.

I inclose the letters from Mr. Warden Pope, which you were so obliging as to transmit for the information of the bank.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The committee appointed to inquire whether any, and what, distribution of the capital of the bank among the respective offices should be made at present, and also to inquire generally into the state of the offices, report as follows:

1. In the opinion of the committee, it is expedient to assign capitals to the offices as soon as practicable. Until this is done, it is impossible that either the parent bank or the offices can do business with judgment or success. This, however, to complete it, will be a work of time and full of difficulties. Yet not such, the committee hope and believe, as may not be overcome by perseverance on the part of the parent Board, and a spirit of conformity on the part of the offices.

2. The restrictions upon the branches which have for some time past existed were necessary to the safety of the bank, and that necessity had its foundation in no small degree in the fact that the capitals of the offices varied with every day's transactions. The establishment of capitals will remove most of these restrictions, and give to the branches a general freedom of action which it is the desire of the parent Board should exist. The corresponding duty, however, in the offices of a prompt, exact, and implicit conformity to the views and instructions of the parent Board must be secured. A discordancy of measures in the bank and the branches is utterly incompatible with the prosperity of the institution, and cannot be tolerated.

3. The dispersed state of the capital of the bank, the difficulty of concentrating it, or drawing it from the redundant points to those which are deficient, render it impossible now to establish those proportions which may be ultimately proper. The southern offices have generally more than they will ultimately be entitled to, and yet not so much more as to make it very difficult to bring them down to the amounts which may be ultimately assigned them. The western offices generally (including dishonored bills of exchange) have so large a proportion of the funds of the institution beyond what can be ultimately assigned them as to render it hopeless, without an intolerable and dangerous pressure on their debtors, to reduce them speedily to their just proportions.

4. The office at Baltimore has nominally a very large capital, but a considerable portion of it consists of doubtful and deferred debts, and of stock discounts, which cannot soon be made active. At Philadelphia there has been within a few months past a gradual accumulation of capital, but yet not to an extent (exclusive of stock discounts) by any means commensurate to the demands of the parent institution. At New York there is little capital, and at Boston none. The small offices at Portsmouth, Providence, and Middletown, have about as much as it may be convenient to assign them as provisional capitals.

5. From this view of the state of the offices, the committee are of opinion that to all the Atlantic offices (including New Orleans) south of Baltimore their ultimate proportions may be now assigned. To Baltimore, from the peculiar state of its funds, it will not be practicable to assign at this time either an ultimate or provisional capital, otherwise than by allotting to it the use of the present means of the office, which the committee propose to do. To New York and Boston provisional capitals may be assigned; and, although they cannot be immediately put in possession of the funds, it is believed that, as the receipt of the revenue shall gradually pay to the bank the portion of the Louisiana debt held by foreigners, which it has agreed to receive in part of the loan lately negotiated in Europe, and as the southern offices shall remit their surpluses, these provisional allotments to New York and Boston will gradually accumulate and be completed in the course of the ensuing season of trade, and perhaps at an early period of it. From the very great disproportion between the actual funds of and what would be deemed a just assignment of capital to the western offices, it would be idle *at this time* to assign them either a fixed or provisional capital, as such assignment would be merely nominal.

6. In ascertaining the present funds of the offices, the committee have taken the office statements (about the 15th instant, which are used to furnish an example) with the following alterations: From the debits *strike out*, first, domestic bills of exchange remitted; second, notes of the office on hand; third, parent bank and branch notes on hand; fourth, balances due by the offices; and fifth, current expenses; and *add*, domestic bills of exchange received from the bank and other offices, except at New Orleans, bills remitted from the western offices, which are there merely in transitu to the northern offices.

From the credits *deduct*, first, balances due the Bank of the United States and the offices; second, discounts, interest, &c., and the actual circulation at the time is to be *added*. The result will give the available means and the actual charges upon the offices, respectively.

7. The first of the following columns gives the result according to these principles, and the second gives the capitals where they have been assigned, distinguishing between those which are provisional and those which are fixed. The sum opposite Baltimore is an *estimate* of the active means of that office upon the foregoing principles, (excluding stock discounts and doubtful and deferred debts,) and that opposite Philadelphia is an estimate of the active capital of the bank, excluding stock discounts and the various matters of account which concern the institution generally, and have no particular connexion with the business at Philadelphia. The statements of the western offices include their bills of exchange remitted.

Offices.	Capital, &c.	Fixed capital.	Provisional capital.
Philadelphia	$1,912,047 43		
Portsmouth	164,159 34		$200,000 00
Providence	286,164 27		300,000 00
Middletown	308,839 83		200,000 0
Boston			500,000 00
New York	549,576 13		1,500,000
Baltimore	1,255,212 46		
Washington	411,843 38	$500,000 00	500,000 00
Richmond	1,555,317 26	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Norfolk	899,035 79	500,000 00	
Fayetteville	626,491 75	500,000 00	
Charleston	1,804,695 83	1,500,000 00	
Savannah	1,226,011 70	1,000,000 00	
Lexington	1,324,248 31		
Louisville	676,605 50		
Chillicothe	510,989 09		
Cincinnati	2,160,081 16		
New Orleans	1,194,924 46	1,000,000 00	
Pittsburg	712,900 76		

8. The present means of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, may be a little diminished by the payments on account of the Government on the 1st and 21st of October next, for which they may be obliged to disburse more than their own receipts, in consequence of the impracticability of having the revenue remitted from some of the southern offices where it has not been expended. To restore such diminution, as well as to complete the provisional allotments to New York and Boston, the following resources are relied upon: 1st. New York shall be authorized to draw from Middletown the difference between the capital provisionally assigned to the latter and the actual funds held by that office, in part of which the former shall be authorized to draw $35,000 in specie. 2d. Remittances must be made from the redundant offices in the south and west to Philadelphia, as hereinafter directed. 3d. The appropriation, after the 21st of October next, of the revenue, above the current expenditures of the Government, to

the payment of that portion of the Louisiana debt which the bank will be entitled to receive. 4th. Miscellaneous particulars, which are, however, to but small amount. But the whole together have, on examination, appeared to the committee to be adequate, as before observed, to establish during the ensuing season of trade the foregoing provisional allotments of capital.

9. Of the loan lately obtained in Europe, there are about $120,000 which, it is ascertained, will not be paid in orders from the holders of the Louisiana stock, and it is not improbable this sum may be larger; and for such sum, whatever it may be, the bank has a right to draw immediately on Baring Brothers & Co. And the committee are of opinion that the bank ought immediately to draw to the amount of £40,000, (£20,000 to be offered for sale at Philadelphia, and £20,000 at New York,) at a premium not less than three per cent. The excess of this sum over that for which the bank may have a right to draw on account of the loan, if there shall be any excess, will be authorized and protected by the general arrangements of the bank with Baring Brothers & Co., and will be reimbursed by the purchases of the southern offices as soon as the season of trade shall commence.

10. The committee recommend that it be made the duty of the southern offices to remit, as speedily as it can be advantageously done, as well the surplus capital which they may respectively have as the revenue which has been and may hereafter be advanced for them in the payments on account of the Government (as to the amount of which it may be necessary to instruct them particularly) in sterling bills, and bills on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; that all their purchases and collections shall be on these accounts until these remittances are completed, except the office at Richmond, which shall not be required during the ensuing season of trade to remit more than $200,000 over and above the revenue which, if any, it may be required to remit; that sterling bills be remitted as heretofore, but that domestic bills remitted on these accounts on Baltimore, New York, and Boston, be remitted to the bank at Philadelphia for distribution.

11. After the offices having a redundancy of capital shall have made these remittances, their operations in exchange and their collections shall be according to the general regulations hereinafter established.

12. The greatest difficulty in regulating the capitals of the offices is the keeping of them fixed after they have been assigned and established. The following causes are those which will have the greatest tendency to unsettle them:

1st. The payment of the notes of the several offices into offices other than those by which they were issued, in payment of debts to the Government.

2d. Reciprocal collections and drafts of the bank and the offices on each other.

3d. The payments on account of the Government.

The tendency of these causes must be restrained by very precise regulations, which must be rigidly adhered to and enforced. The committee propose the following. The first and second of these particulars may be classed together.

FIRST AND SECOND.

The offices may collect through each other, (including in such collections bills purchased and transmitted for collection;) and for the amount of such collections, as well as for the notes of each other which they may respectively receive in payment of the revenue, (deducting those of the office drawing, received by the office drawn upon,) they may reciprocally draw on each other. They shall exchange statements, monthly, of the notes held by each other, and shall draw according to such statements; and on failure to receive in due season such statements, they may draw, respectively, according to their own statements. They may draw without transmitting the notes, but they shall transmit them to each other by the safest and speediest means in their power.

The offices shall draw at sight, unless otherwise instructed. They shall not draw, except on funds to meet the payment of their drafts, unless by an arrangement or understanding with each other. They may, under such arrangements, establish mutual credits with each other and with the parent bank, of all which arrangements the parent Board shall immediately be advised.

They may purchase sterling bills with their own capital when they shall deem it advantageous, remitting the same as heretofore directed until further ordered, and may draw on the parent bank for the amount thereof at any time, not within ten days, after the seconds have been transmitted to the parent bank.

The offices shall not buy exchange at longer periods than sixty days' sight; nor shall they buy at higher rates than the current rates of exchange, and in no case above par, unless instructed to do so. Nor shall they sell their checks on each other, or on the bank, at less than the current rates of exchange, nor in any case under par. They shall, on all bills, (sterling or domestic,) require two good endorsers; but, in lieu thereof, may take a pledge of stock of the Bank of the United States, or stock of the Government of the United States, at the rate of 75 per cent. of the par value of such stocks.

13. The office at New Orleans shall invest the collections which it shall make on bills remitted by the western offices in good sterling bills, to be remitted as heretofore ordered; and good bills on Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be remitted to Philadelphia.

The offices shall severally annex to their weekly statements a list of the bills purchased by them in the preceding week, with the names of drawers, endorsers, and drawees, dates, the time to run, whether from sight or date, and the premium and interest received, and also the aggregate amount of the checks drawn by them, with the average rate of the premiums received.

14. The offices may reissue the notes of the parent bank and each other when they shall be creditors on that account, but not otherwise, nor unless it shall be, from the state of the exchanges, manifestly for the interest of the bank to do so. When the notes of an office (above five dollars) shall appear to be drawn from it, to be used as a substitute for exchange, it shall immediately cease to issue them, unless it be indispensably necessary to sustain the credit of the office to do so.

On this principle it will be inexpedient, considering that the exchanges run steadily and constantly against the western country, that the offices of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Lexington, and Louisville, should issue their notes, unless it be indispensably necessary to sustain their credit, until the further order of the Board. Indeed, as long as their notes are received in payment of the revenue at all points, the committee fear the bank will be unable, without great loss and embarrassment, to allow the western offices to issue their notes with any freedom.

15. The five dollar notes of the bank and the offices shall be increased as fast as they can be prepared and signed, and they shall all (those issued heretofore, as well as those hereafter to be issued) be

receivable and payable on demand, and may be reissued at all the offices without reference to the offices where they may be, by their terms, made payable. When new plates of five dollar notes shall be required, they shall, on their face, be made payable at the bank and all the offices.

THIRD.

16. The payments on account of the Government may be regulated according to the following provisions, which are, with very slight alterations, those which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of the 14th instant, has assented to:

1. That unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay, at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except inrelation to debentures.
2. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to the specific offices where it shall want its funds, from the specific office where they may be deposited, and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes, from time to time, as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement; that for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:
   1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.
   2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.
   3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.
   4. From offices north of Washington to offices north of Washington, thirty days.
   5. From offices south of Washington to offices south of Washington, thirty days.
3. That the Government (unless in circumstances which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, except the office at Washington, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.
4. That to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts drawn upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given from time to time to the Cashier at that office, on his application, on those offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices respectively; and after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due it, if any, the Government shall quarterly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as may be designated by the bank.
5. When, under special understanding, the Government shall draw on the bank or an office not having funds to meet the draft, it shall simultaneously grant a draft in favor of the bank or the office on the bank or such office where it shall have funds as the bank shall designate, to cover such drafts.
6. The office at Washington (as in the case of the other offices) shall not draw on the bank or the offices, but on funds; nor shall any officer of the branch (in making payments on account of the Government) draw without a specific credit authorizing the draft.

The committee are of opinion that it will be expedient to change the mode of keeping the accounts of the bank with the Treasury. At present there is no account between the Treasury and the offices, except the office at Washington. The bank at Philadelphia has credit with the offices for the use of the Treasury, and is debtor to the Treasury for the aggregate amount; this mode of keeping the account is rather a fiction than a reality. The offices are really debtor, and have the means of paying, and with them, respectively, the accounts ought to be kept. It will be much more simple, and better accord with the proposed regulations as to Treasury drafts.

17. These regulations, the committee propose, shall commence with the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, (1st of October next,) and they propose that the foregoing plan for the allotment of capitals take effect on the 1st of November next, at which time the bank and the offices will have accomplished the great payments on account of Government to be made in October next.

18. After the 1st of November next, when these regulations shall go into effect and capitals be assigned, the offices must so conduct their business as to provide for all demands upon them, on their notes, (whether made immediately on them, or by other offices receiving them on account of revenue,) or from deposits, or any other cause, and also so do their business as to be able to meet an occasional draft by the bank, or under its authority, beyond their strict liability, which, however, will always be so regulated, according to their capitals, as not to be embarrassing in a well regulated business, and which shall be speedily reimbursed, so as to re-establish the capital of the office drawn upon.

19. From this time, and until the 1st of November next, the committee are of opinion that the offices at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, should be authorized to do business to such extent as they may deem advisable and safe on the actual means they may have, taking into consideration the fact that the Government deposits with them, respectively, will probably be required to meet the Government payments to be made in October next, and also on such terms as they may deem advantageous, and with the same means, to buy, exchange, and make collections on New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta, (sending drafts on Augusta to the office at Savannah,) keeping a separate account of these transactions, and, as opportunities may offer, to reimburse themselves by drawing on the funds thus remitted, and in like manner also to remit and draw on the bank and on each other.

20. The committee have anxiously endeavored to devise some means by which some activity might be given to the business of the western offices, calculated alike to meet the interests of the country and the bank; but the immense portion of capital already placed in them, the badness generally of the currency of that portion of the country, and the impossibility, under the existing provisions of the charter, to locate the notes of the offices where they are issued, are insuperable difficulties in the way of any extensive operations. By way of experiment, (which, if it succeeds, may be repeated and extended,) the committee propose that a small bill business be attempted in the western offices during the ensuing season of trade. They propose that the offices at Lexington and Louisville shall be allowed to purchase undoubted bills on New Orleans, at not more than sixty days' sight, to an amount not exceeding $100,000 each. That Chillicothe be allowed to purchase in like manner to an amount not exceeding $50,000. That in these purchases they shall not issue their notes, but shall draw (in the form of checks) on the Bank at Philadelphia at not less than four months from the *date*. This mode is preferred to the issue of the notes of the offices, which are immediately remitted to the Atlantic and absorbed in the payment of duties, which requires, to reimburse the offices into which they are paid, the transportation of specie, which the bank is anxious to avoid as far as possible, as a measure alike injurious to the bank and the country.

These operations shall not commence before the season when the produce of the country shall begin to be shipped to New Orleans, and shall be gradual, so as to make them probably more safe to the bank and more useful to the country than if done suddenly. It shall be the duty of the offices (and particularly the Cashiers) to avoid the purchase of bills not drawn upon funds. They shall forward weekly lists of the bills purchased, giving the names of drawers and endorsers. They shall take no bill without three good names, and in the purchase of bills and the sale of checks, they shall demand a reasonable but not an excessive profit. The bills so purchased shall be remitted to the office at New Orleans.

21. The committee beg leave further to report the following rules or regulations:

The credit of parties to bonds for duties, when the bonds shall not be regularly paid at bank, shall cease, and their names be entered in the protest book in the bank and its offices, respectively, as in cases of notes protested for non-payment; but their credit shall be restored on satisfactory proof of subsequent payment.

22. The Cashiers of the offices shall hereafter, in no shape, directly or indirectly, be allowed to create a new debt with the bank or its offices; nor shall they appear as drawers or endorsers on any paper offered for discount in any new transactions; and the debts now due by any such Cashiers shall be reduced as speedily as may be conveniently practicable.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 6, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter received from the President of the office at Chillicothe, on the subject of the late outrage upon that office.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, September* 22, 1819.

SIR: By the last mail Mr. Claypoole gave you a detailed account of the outrage committed on this office on Friday, the 17th instant.

My engagements in bank prevented me from writing before the departure of the last mail.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of M'Culloh against the State of Maryland, we never imagined that the Auditor of the State of Ohio would attempt to execute the State law imposing a tax of fifty thousand dollars on each of the offices in this State.

Being informed, however, during the late session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this place, that the Auditor was determined to collect the tax, from abundant caution it was deemed expedient by the Board to apply to the Circuit Court for an injunction.

On the 11th instant a notice was served on the Auditor, Ralph Osborn, that, on the 14th, application would be made to the court, then in session at this place, to enjoin him from proceeding under the State law imposing a tax, &c.

The application was made according to the notice, the injunction granted, and bond and security given.

In defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court and the proceedings of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, the Auditor issued his warrant to John L. Harper to collect the tax. After the adjournment of the court, and the Judges and Marshal had left town, on Friday, the 17th instant, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Harper, with two men—Thomas Orr and John M'Allister—entered the banking house, and, without advising any of the officers of the bank of the object of their visit, and prior to making a demand, (as expressly required by the law under which they proposed to act,) took forcible possession of the vault. A demand was then made, and the party, by force and violence, plundered the vault and banking house of one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Claypoole twice attempted to gain possession of the vault, but was forcibly repulsed. They were repeatedly informed of the proceedings of the court, and warned and cautioned not to proceed.

The money which they took was deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe until the morning of the 18th, when it was withdrawn and taken to Columbus under charge of an armed guard.

This day twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, including the Treasury deposit of $7,930, has been returned to this office.

The office immediately resumed its usual operations. The Treasury draft, for the payment of pensioners, on the office at Cincinnati had been forwarded, and the amount returned to this office the day after we were plundered.

The specie draft from bank for $20,000 on that office has been forwarded, and a return is expected in three or four days. I feel deeply mortified at the recital of a transaction so flagrant in its character and so disgraceful to the State.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

WM. CREIGHTON, *President.*

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S We should instantly have brought an action of trespass in the Circuit Court of the United States against the persons who took the money, but, on consideration, the Board deemed it expedient to wait instructions from the parent bank as to the course of proceeding.

W. C., *President.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *October* 6, 1819.

SIR: The amount of public moneys now received at this office to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States having exceeded the permanent deposit to be retained under the arrangement entered into

between yourself and the President and Directors of this bank, under date of March 12, 1819, for the purpose of liquidating the present excess, or any which may hereafter accrue, from receipts of public moneys in the bank, funds have been and will continue to be realized at New Orleans and the eastward. In what manner those funds are to be transferred I am at a loss to know; I beg you will inform me on that subject as early as convenient.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 16, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, and have laid it before the Board.

I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to transfer to the credit of the Government, at Philadelphia, the balances standing at its credit on the 1st instant at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville; and it can have no objection to allow the other balances to remain where they are, subject to the drafts of the Government. It will of course be understood, however, it is presumed, that the same sums will not cover drafts which have been made on other offices or the bank. Omitting the balances at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville, the following are the balances to the credit of the Government according to the last statement:

Providence	$23,592 29
New York	20,053 78
Baltimore	276,119 95
New Orleans	233,845 82
Sundry banks	152 60
	553,764 44

Making the transfers which you desire, and leaving the remaining balances where they are, subject to the drafts of the Government, the drafts which have been already issued according to the last weekly statement will be practically uncovered to the amount of $1,096,760 05, except so far as that sum may be diminished by intervening collections at the same points, which cannot have been to a very considerable extent. The collections at these points before the 21st instant will not cover probably the sum payable at the same points on that day on account of the Louisiana debt; and we are really now, and must continue for some time, practically restrained by our relations to the Government in the use of our funds to the amount of about one million of dollars. At present we could purchase exchange on the south at a considerable discount, with great advantage to the commerce of the country, and in a couple of months would be able to reimburse ourselves by purchasing advantageously on the north. But the unexpected extent of the Treasury drafts upon us has left us so very much exhausted, as you will see from our statement, that we have been obliged to limit the business we might otherwise do, and indeed expected to do, both in discounts and exchanges. You will perceive that the balances are now against us at this place, and at New York and Boston, with the local banks. We have already paid at Philadelphia the revenue collected at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville, to nearly the amount of a million of dollars, and have not received from these points any remittances on that account. It will thus abundantly appear that the bank has furnished every aid and facility in its power to the Government, and I am directed to say that as it has been heretofore, so it will in future be, the disposition of the bank to furnish the Government such aid as it shall be in its power to give, though it may exceed the strict rule of the regulations lately agreed upon.

I am instructed to say that the bank understands that any payments which it shall make on account of the domesticated Louisiana debt, which shall not be covered at the points of payment, will bear interest to the extent of half a million, if it shall be in advance so much, under the proposition in your letter of the 31st August last. This, you will no doubt perceive, will not reimburse the bank, but it may be doubtful whether it is authorized to receive interest on a larger amount without a specific legislative authority. It is respectfully suggested, too, that at this time, when almost every act of the bank is made the ground of accusation, that it may be necessary to limit the aggregate of drafts to the sum of half a million over the aggregate deposits. It has appeared to the Board a little doubtful whether, if the amount of the domesticated Louisiana debt be, as I understand it to be, about $600,000, the payment of it would not exceed the limits prescribed by the charter to the advances of the bank on account of the Government, if the intervening collections of the commercial revenue be solely relied upon to cover the present balances and this payment also; and therefore they have, as an act of circumspection, respectfully presented this view of the subject to you for your consideration.

The bank will not hesitate, notwithstanding the late regulations, to meet the payment of the domesticated Louisiana debt, though the Government may not have funds at the points where it shall be payable. But the bank is exceedingly anxious that in future, except in cases of emergency, the drafts of the Government should be on funds actually to its credit at the places drawn upon. And it is with a view to this object, particularly, that it desires to change the mode of keeping the accounts between the bank and its offices and the Government, though it thinks the proposed mode, independent of this object, preferable and more correct. The third regulation will, indeed, if carried strictly into operation, have the same effect. But the present mode of keeping the accounts naturally leads to a subversion of that regulation, while the mode now proposed is calculated to sustain it. The bank will take upon it almost any labor to obviate the difficulties of the Treasurer. An aggregate statement, such as is now furnished, shall be made out and transmitted weekly. The present aggregate balance, which is known to the Treasurer to be correct, it has been agreed shall be distributed according to your suggestions, and it would seem that any retrospection as to the details of the offices would thus be rendered unnecessary, as the aggregate, which is known to be correct, will be accounted for. If it be desired, a future day may be appointed for the commencement of the new mode. If you please, the 1st of January next. It is admitted that frequent changes in the fundamental regulations of the bank and the Treasury cannot fail to be injurious. But, in

the view of the Board, the present change is so material as to obviate the force of this general remark. It has not been proposed until after several months' consideration and after very great deliberation.

I am directed, nevertheless, to say that if you shall still desire to have the present mode continued, it shall be done, though it is hoped, by an extension of the time of the commencement of the alteration proposed, by recognizing a precise distribution of the aggregate ledger balance, known by the Treasurer to be correct, and by furnishing a weekly aggregate statement, the difficulties suggested by the Treasurer may be obviated, and that you may see in the proposed mode a system more clear simple, and practicable, and less liable to error than the present.

The advantage of a transfer of the funds of the Government, at the pleasure of the bank, is one not contemplated by it, and which can never be enjoyed, because the Government would not suffer it. If, for example, the Government had a credit at Philadelphia, it would not suffer the bank to transfer it to New Orleans. If it did, it would of course allow the bank the stipulated time to remit to any other point from New Orleans. If it did not, the transfer would be only on the books, and not in the business of the bank; for it might be obliged the next hour to pay the same sum at Philadelphia. In short, after very mature deliberation, the Board is unable to discover any practical reason for the present mode of keeping the accounts, but, on the contrary, every practical reason for the change.

The mode of making the transfers shall be, as you desire, by the bank through its offices. It was only desired that you should indicate your wishes as to the particular points where you should wish to retain money subject to drafts.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 14, 1819.

With the exception of trifling sums, in State bank notes, which may have been occasionally included, the following sums, in their own notes, have been returned to the following offices since the 1st of September last:

New York	$84,000
Baltimore	405,325
Washington	777,490
Norfolk	148,070
Richmond	249,869
Savannah	551,305
Charleston	128,059
New Orleans	118,250
Lexington	143,280
Louisville	27,550
Fayetteville	109,238
Pittsburg	197,750
	2,940,186
Since returned to the bank, and now on hand	2,260,000
	5,200,186

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 25, 1819.

SIR: The last drafts of the Treasurer, in favor of the Bank of the United States and its offices, on other banks, were payable at the Bank of the United States and those offices, respectively, *at sight.* It was presumed that they had been previously directed to place the funds there to meet them. Under this state of things it was deemed necessary, in the absence of particular instructions, to proceed according to usage in other cases of drafts at sight, and protest *immediately* in case of non-payment. A delay would have made the bank liable. If it should not be your wish that this course should be pursued, you will be pleased to give instructions accordingly, which shall be observed.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 27, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of an order, which the bank now holds on Jonathan Smith, Esq., for dividends due to certain foreign holders of the Louisiana stock payable on the 21st instant, which Mr. Smith has regular powers to receive. These powers are deposited in the bank and its office at Washington.

These dividends, when received by the bank, will be a payment of so much of the loan of two millions of dollars by Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co. to the bank, and in the meantime will be held by the bank under the agreement acceded to by the bank in the report of the committee agreed to by the Board on the 14th ultimo, and transmitted to you in my letter of the 15th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 20, 1819.

SIR: Be pleased to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, or to their order, (when received,) the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars, which will be payable by the Government of the United States to the following persons or firms, on account of the debt due by the United States, usually denominated the Louisiana debt, on the 21st day of October instant, and for which you now hold powers authorizing you to receive the same, and place the same to the accounts of the said persons and firms respectively, viz:

F. Baring & Co. and Hope & Co	$325,350
Walburger Lackner	1,620
William Hamilton	8,100
Samuel Osborne	5,670
C. J. H. Stackman	2,700
John Jackson	3,780
Herman D. Retberg	38,988
Joseph Sexton	810
Charles George Beauclerc	2,430
Hope & Co. and F. Baring & Co	540,000
Hope & Co., Raymond & T. D. Smeth	805,680
William Harkness, jr	2,700
Henry Sexton, jr	1,080
George Smith	810
Fenwick Bulmer	1,350
Alexander C. Becker	13,500
Dennis Wood Dean	540
Mary Priaulx	810
Robert Gilmor, T. M. Willing, C. W. Hare, Alexander Baring, and Henry Baring, trustees under the will of the late Wm. Bingham	11,070
Robert Gilmor, T. M. Willing, C. W. Hare, Alexander Baring, and Henry Baring, trustees for Wm. Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia	81,000
Leonard Gillespie, M. D	4,590
	1,852,578

I have the honor to be your very obedient, humble servant,

JOHN RICHARDS,
Attorney for Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and for Messrs. Hope & Co.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier, Attorney, &c.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 4, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th* ultimo, as well as yours of the —— ultimo. I have to beg your indulgence for a day or two for my reply to the first.

I am directed to say that the drafts required by the last shall be honored as soon as funds can be placed at Boston and Norfolk, which will be speedily. In a day or two you shall have more precise information. If the offices were in a state to meet them, they should be met on demand. But they are not. The office at Boston is completely exhausted by the late payments, and I am informed by a Director of that branch, who is here, that it could not draw so as to meet an immediate demand on either Philadelphia or New York, or indeed on any other place; we therefore shall be obliged to send at least $50,000 in specie to them. I have just had a conversation with the President of the office at Norfolk, who is now here, and that office will be able to meet the draft on it as soon as he shall return, which will be in less than ten days, before which it is impossible to provide funds, as they have not even notes of their own office at this moment.

I should have made a more prompt and definite reply, but that I am constantly engaged in meeting the calls of the committee of the stockholders for information required in the investigation in which they are now engaged.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 8, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to state that measures have been taken to supply the office at Boston with funds to meet the draft of $93,000, mentioned in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and that it will be honored at presentment.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

* An error in date—should be 25th.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 9, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a rule adopted by the bank at a late general meeting of the Board. It is, indeed, a part of the report agreed to by the Board on the 25th of September last, of which a copy was transmitted to you. It is one which the bank thought its duty to the Government, as well as the promoting of punctuality in payments, required. It is necessary, however, that the credit of the party whose bond has been subsequently paid should be restored; for this purpose some return of the Collector to the bank is required. In Philadelphia this has been furnished, but in Baltimore it has been refused. How it is in other places I know not. It has appeared to the Board that the rule is very important to the Government. If it should appear to you in that light, you will probably direct the Collectors to furnish the necessary facilities to enable the bank and the officers to carry it into effect. To bring the subject before you for consideration, I have troubled you with this communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Extract from Report made on the 25th of September, 1819.

"The credit of parties to bonds for duties when the bonds shall not be regularly paid at bank shall cease, and their names be entered on the protest book, in the bank and its offices, respectively, as in cases of notes protested for non-payment; but their credit shall be restored on satisfactory proof of subsequent payment."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 10, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo was laid before the Board immediately on the receipt of it, and I was directed immediately to reply to it, but I have been prevented from doing so by incessant engagements growing out of the late meeting of the stockholders.

It will not be necessary, as you observe, for the Treasurer to issue his drafts for the transfer of the balances in the offices at Louisville, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah. The necessary directions shall be given to remove those balances from the statements of these offices and to put them to the credit of the Government at Philadelphia. The transfer of $35,000 from the office at Providence, and $200,000 from Baltimore to Philadelphia, shall be made.

In relation to so much of your letter as relates to the remittance of the revenue which has accumulated at New Orleans, I am directed respectfully to state that the Board was certainly under the impression that all the transfers of the moneys of the Government would be made by it, under the regulations agreed upon. Many of those transfers are costly, burdensome, and embarrassing to the bank; none indeed have heretofore been otherwise. It will certainly not be in the power of the bank or any other persons to make the transfer in less than four months from New Orleans, because it will take two months to give the instructions and to transmit the bills which may be purchased, which will have sixty days to run, making four months, to which is to be added the time necessary to purchase so large an amount in the market. It is, indeed, possible that some persons engaged in trade might find it advantageous to pay the amount to the Government at a shorter date than four months, and take a transfer of the funds of the Government to be expended there in the purchase of produce in the course of the ensuing season of trade, and this might be very embarrassing to the bank, which, having no apprehension of such an event, has not taken the precautionary measures which it may require to protect the office from surprise and danger. The bank will cheerfully give instructions to the office at New Orleans, if you desire it, to remit with all possible speed, and will give credit to the Government at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as fast as it is effected, but is morally certain that no part of it can be remitted in less than four months, and that it will take six months, at least, to do it with safety. Indeed, it is more probable it will take eight months, for the bill market will scarcely open for two months to come. The bank may possibly be able to make some profit by exchange in making the remittance, if allowed to do it gradually, as it would do if uncontrolled, but there will be a considerable loss of interest and a considerable risk; and when an equivalent shall be deducted for these, its profits, if any, will be a poor compensation for its remittances from other points already made and to be made. I am, in fine, directed to say that the bank, rather than that remittances should go into other hands, because it will derange its business and may render the situation of the office at New Orleans unsafe, will make the remittance at ninety days, if you require it; but it respectfully submits that all its arrangements, and this among others, are obviously upon terms of advantage to the Government; for though now, or rather in a short time hereafter, a transfer may be made without material difficulty, this is often not the case; that the bank is equally bound by the period of four months, at all seasons and under all circumstances, and that the rule ought to be reciprocal. With these suggestions, respectfully submitted, the bank will wait your orders on the subject.

The transfer directed by your letter of the 29th ultimo shall be made accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 17th and 19th instant.

The transfers directed by your letter of the 19th shall be made. Are we to understand that the balances referred to are those which may appear on the statements of the offices mentioned, respectively, at the date of your letter?

The alteration which you have suggested in the tabular statement of the Treasurer's account shall be made.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, November* 20, 1819.

SIR: The following Treasury drafts are requested to meet similar amounts of the notes of this office collected on account of the revenue.

On Boston	$33,285
On Providence	4,880
On Richmond	3,670

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November* 25, 1819.

SIR: I have received from John M. Ehrick the balance due on the two protested bills for £2,000 and £900 sterling, received in your letter of the 1st September last, with damages and interest, and inclose a receipt for the same, say $4,520 66, paid to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston. I also inclose a statement showing the particulars of the settlement, and am,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 27, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, under your cover, a letter from Nicholas Clarkson, Notary Public, to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., informing him that his draft, No. 9629, had been protested for non-payment.

I had the honor to inform you, in my letter of the 25th ultimo, that it was deemed necessary, in the regular transactions of business, to direct this step and ask your instructions. An answer was anticipated by your letter of the 25th ultimo, upon receipt of which the previous instructions to the offices were countermanded. The protest at Louisville of the draft above mentioned was no doubt made before the countermand was received.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE, *November* 8, 1819.

SIR: Your draft in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the United States Bank, by him endorsed, dated Washington, October 19, 1819, No. 9629, for $160,000, on John Dales, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, is this day due and payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, Kentucky, and by me protested for non-payment.

The holder therefore looks to you for payment.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS CLARK, *Notary Public.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, May* 8, 1820.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have commenced the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the Department of State, and now inclose herein the first of a set of exchange for £3,000 sterling, drawn by David Lamb, jr., of Charleston, on McGavin & Lamb, of Glasgow, payable in London, at sixty days after sight, and endorsed by David Lamb and James Lamb. In reference to the standing of the persons, their bills have always been considered among the best to be procured in this city. The inclosed was purchased at one per cent. discount from sterling value.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 20, 1820.

SIR: I take the liberty to send to you a copy of a statement of the specie in the banks of Pennsylvania (exclusive of the Bank of the United States) deduced from their last returns to the Legislature. It proves that the quantity of specie in the State has considerably increased within the last year.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Return of the Banks of Pennsylvania to the Legislature in 1819, 1820.

Allegheny Bank*	$19,194 72	including Turnpike and other bank notes.
Beaver	975 00	in silver.
Northern Liberties	111,910 82	
Pittsburg	18,236 88	silver.
	12,451 81	gold.
Delaware County	15,539 68	
Germantown	12,666 44	
Chambersburg*	19,671 96	including notes of banks payable in specie.
Chester County	33,139 15	
Gettysburg	17,210 72	
Montgomery	14,786 16	
Swatara	2,110 68	
Carlisle	15,539 00	
Centre	12,486 00	
Commercial	77,193 76	
Easton	35,609 80	
Farmers' Bank, Bucks county	7,596 70	
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster county	58,014 24	
Farmers' Bank, Reading	3,821 93	
Harrisburg	16,693 15	
Huntingdon	9,859 43	
Lancaster	12,802 20	
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Co.	none stated.	
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	27,500 00	
Monongahela	18,582 90	
Northampton	9,817 28	
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia	806 34	
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania	9,621 63	
Schuylkill Bank	164,922 19	
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	535 00	
Westmoreland*	4,590 38	including specie notes.
York Bank	35,417 49	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, November 1	313,390 00, January 1, $348,346 00	
Bank of Pennsylvania, October 30	385,681 98, January 1, 495,529 17	*a*
Philadelphia Bank, November 1	121,951 00, January 1, 160,766 00	
	1,620,311 00	
*Less for probable amount of notes included in Allegheny, Chambersburg, and Westmoreland Banks	20,000 00	
	1,600,000 00	

Amount 1st January, as per annexed statement		$1,600,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics', Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Bank, increased January 1		183,619 00
Bank of North America, suppose	*b*	350,000 00
Girard	*b*	250,000 00
		2,383,619 00

(*a*) The sums in the inner column refer to returns on the 30th of October and 1st of November, 1819, and those in the outer column refer to January 1, 1820.

(*b*) For these there are no returns, and these sums are founded on an estimate.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, January* 26, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herein the first of exchange (sterling) of Messrs. Broadfoot & M'Neil, of Charleston, on James Hamilton, sen. & Co., of Glasgow, payable in London, at sixty days' sight, for £2,390, which has been purchased under your instructions for the use of the Department of State, at the rate of the par value of British sterling.

I shall remit the other bills of the set by succeeding mails.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, January* 31, 1820.

SIR: By the Treasury statement of to-day you will perceive that I have charged $95,500, advanced to the Navy Agent, and I request your attention to the following relation:

On Saturday week the Navy Agent handed me a letter as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January* 17, 1820.

"SIR: Be pleased to purchase, on the best terms that can be obtained, on account of this Department, undoubted bills on England, at sixty days' sight, to the amount of £20,000 sterling, taking care that sufficient space be left on the last endorsement to admit the insertion, at this Department, of the proper order in favor of our bankers in London. Upon receipt of your requisition for the amount of purchase, a warrant for the same will be immediately transmitted to you.

"SMITH THOMPSON.

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Mr. Beatty informed me that the price of bills would advance if this order was made known to the Board of this office, and he therefore particularly requested that I would permit him to check for this amount without communicating it to the Board. Perceiving that the order had emanated from the highest authority, and having no doubt but the promise of the Secretary of the Navy would be immediately performed, I acceded to his request. A few days afterwards Mr. Beatty exhibited to me a letter, acknowledging receipt of the bills of exchange, and handed to me a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January* 24, 1820.

"SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will remit you $95,500, in pursuance of warrant No. 2290, drawn by the Secretary of the Navy in your favor, for pay, &c., for the Navy, $61,500; provisions, $10,000; repairs, $24,000, with which you are charged, and will be held to account at this office. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt.

"CONST. FREEMAN, *Auditor.*

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Desirous of liquidating the Navy Agent's balance, and presuming that a Treasury draft would be received by the succeeding mail, I made the necessary charge at once to the Treasury. To my great astonishment and vexation, the Navy Agent has this morning presented to me a letter as follows:

"WASHINGTON, *January* 28, 1820.

"SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant is received; a warrant in your favor for $95,500 was sent to my office on the 24th, but, as I had no means of paying it, I referred it, as usual, to the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose office it still remains. On inquiry since the receipt of your letter, I am informed that he had said that it must lie until there is a sufficient sum in Baltimore to discharge it; when that is likely to be the case I have no means of ascertaining. I am very sorry, sir, that you should, in the meantime, suffer inconvenience, which would not happen if it were within my power to prevent it, and I think I may with truth say the same on the part of the Secretary.

"TH. T. TUCKER.

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Having granted the indulgence to the Navy Agent on my own responsibility, simply with a view of protecting the interest and facilitating the operations of Government, I feel extremely hurt at this extraordinary and unexpected disappointment. It is the first act of individual responsibility that I have assumed since my entrance into office, and when you reflect upon the occurrences that have taken place in this office, it is peculiarly incumbent upon me to avoid even the appearance of irregularity in the management of the concerns intrusted to my care. I therefore beg leave to request your immediate attention to this transaction, and that you will be pleased to have it terminated according to the established mode in such cases, without further delay.

I pray you to excuse my urgency, and am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February* 3, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herein the first of exchange (sterling) of William Houldsworth on Thomas Houldsworth, Manchester, England, payable in London, for £1,500 sterling. I beg leave to state that the drawer of this bill is not a resident of this city, but the endorsers are such, and are both of the first credit in the place; in addition to which, there is a reference, in case of need, to the house of the first endorser, residing in Liverpool.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *February* 5, 1820.

SIR: I take the liberty of transmitting you herewith James Johnson's first exchange on the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, at sight, for fifteen thousand dollars, and beg you will, in return, transmit me a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on myself for the amount.

Presuming you are advised by the President of the Bank of Kentucky of the course lately adopted by the Directors of that institution; in addition to which, I am instructed by this Board to inform you that they are making every exertion to place funds at New Orleans and the eastward, to meet their engagements with the Treasury Department, and they have full confidence in their resources to accomplish it by the time stipulated in the agreement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, February* 5, 1820.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from the Bank of the United States, I have charged the account of the Treasurer of the United States with $13,074, and credited him in special deposit account with that sum, which was placed in this office on the 13th November last, by James Findlay, Receiver, &c., and, on the 18th December last, passed, as directed by the Bank of the United States, specially to the credit of that bank for the use of the Treasury. To the weekly statement of the Treasurer's account inclosed you will find his special account annexed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Cashier pro tem.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February* 8, 1820.

SIR: In the statement of the Treasurer's account with this office of the 22d ultimo, the balance was, by mistake of the clerk, brought from the preceding account $97,121 74, (instead of $171,987 26.) This error was continued through the next statement of the 29th. Having rectified the accounts, I beg leave to send you corrected statements of those dates, which please to substitute for the erroneous ones, and cancel the latter.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, February* 8, 1820.

SIR: To meet the notes of this office, collected on account of the revenue, I have to request that the following drafts may be furnished, viz: On New York, $50,000; on Philadelphia, $50,000.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February* 10, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herein the first of a set of exchange drawn by Higham & Fife, of Charleston, on John Watson, of Liverpool, for £889 sterling, which amount completes your order for the purchase of this exchange, on account of the Department of State.

A statement of the cost will be forwarded as soon as my remittance of the succeeding bills shall be concluded.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, February* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Bank of the United States has transmitted to me $92,000 in the notes of this office, received on account of the revenue. I have, therefore, to request of you a draft on the Bank of the United States for a similar amount, in order that I may be able to pay for the same.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that John Andrews, jr., Esq., the first bookkeeper of the bank, was elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on the 14th instant, to perform the duties of Cashier of the bank, in the room of Jonathan Smith, Esq., resigned, until further order of the Board.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 18, 1820.

SIR: The resignation of Mr. Smith, late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will necessarily raise a question whether his *successor* will be authorized to receive dividends, make transfers, &c., in the Loan Office of this State, under powers granted to him as Cashier, or his *successor in office.*

I have inclosed a copy of one of the powers for your information, and request your instructions on the point. I fear there may be doubts on it.

Public officers and *sole* corporations have successors, but he is the officer of a *private* corporation, and, though known to the law by the designation he bears, is not more so than an executor or administrator. I offer these doubts as my apology for troubling you.

It has been suggested that the term "successor in office" may be considered descriptive of the actual incumbent as such, though he may not be technically the successor of the late Cashier.

If his successor be not authorized, it will cause considerable embarrassment to the foreign stockholders.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I also inclose a copy of a certificate to "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," and request to be instructed on the question whether Mr. Smith or the acting Cashier, or any future regularly appointed Cashier, or either of them, and which, will be authorized to transfer in such case, and I have also to request your instructions as to powers to receive dividends, &c., where the power is couched in like words. L. C.

[Copy.]

On this day, the eighteenth of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, before me, James Wigglesworth, of Halifax, notary public, by royal authority, duly admitted and sworn, and in presence of the undersigned witnesses, appeared Mary Lambert, of Elland Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in England, spinster, who hath made, ordained, constituted, and appointed Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, or his successor in office, to be her true and lawful attorney, for her and in her name to receive the dividends (as well arrears as otherwise) now due and payable, or to become due and payable, upon all the funded stock of every description whatsoever, which now doth or may hereafter stand in the name of her, the said constituent, in the books of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, or of any or either of the branch banks or Loan Offices, or of the Treasury of the said United States, and to give receipts and discharges for the same, and to remit the same from time to time to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, with power to the said attorney to substitute an attorney or attorneys under him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and to do all lawful acts for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done therein by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, Miss Mary Lambert, the constituent above named, hath signed, sealed, and acknowledged this letter of attorney to be her act and deed, before me, the said notary; and I have [L. S.] hereunto set my hand and caused my notarial seal of office to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

[L. S.]

Witness:

No. 1318.

Six per cent. stock of 1814.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 18, 1819.

Be it known that there is due from the United States of America unto "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," in trust, or his assigns, the sum of three thousand dollars, bearing interest, at six per centum per annum, from the 1st day of October, 1819, inclusively, payable quarter-yearly; being stock created in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 14, 1812, entitled "An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars;" the principal of which stock is reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the last day of December, in the year 1824; which debt is recorded in and transferable only at this bank by appearance in person or by attorney, according to the rules and forms instituted for that purpose.

$3,000.

, *President.*

Countersigned: , *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February* 21, 1820.

SIR: Agreeably to the order in your letter of the 8th instant, I herein inclose the sum of £1,000 sterling in a bill drawn by Higham & Fife, of Charleston, on John Watson, Liverpool, endorsed by Messrs. Kershaw & Lewis, to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 1, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on the 25th ultimo, Thomas Wilson, Esq., was duly elected Cashier of the bank, and is now in the discharge of the duties of that office.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 1, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 28th ultimo—one requesting that the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft, No. 9844, on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for $100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, should be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk; the other requesting that the Treasurer's draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, for $100,000, should be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

These transfers shall be directed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 3, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of the 1st instant, to the President of this bank, I have directed the Treasurer's draft, No. 9678, on the Bank of Missouri, for $210,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville, to be returned from that office; when received it shall be transmitted to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *March* 8, 1820.

SIR: In conformity with your letter of the 26th of October, 1819, I have this day transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-two cents, a part of the public money deposited in this office to his credit.

In the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Washington.....	$3,475 00
In the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, New Orleans.....	20,435 72
	23,910 72

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 8, 1820.

SIR: As the period for closing the books for the transfer of stock for the present quarter is fast approaching, I take the liberty again to call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 18th ultimo, a copy of which is inclosed. The same question arose in relation to transfers, &c., of the stock of the

bank, &c., and the Board took the opinion of Horace Binney, Esq., under which the business of the transfer office of the bank is now done. I take the liberty to inclose to you a copy of it. If it shall meet your approbation, it may save to you the trouble of further consideration, and will produce, what is desirable, a uniformity in the practice of the bank. You will excuse my urging this subject on your attention. It is done from a sense of duty to the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 18, 1820.

SIR: The resignation of Mr. Smith, late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will necessarily raise a question whether his *successor* will be authorized to receive dividends, make transfers, &c., &c., in the Loan Office of this State, under powers granted to him as Cashier, or his *successor in office.* I have inclosed a copy of one of these powers for your information, and request your instructions on the point. I fear there may be doubts on it. *Public* officers and *sole* corporations have successors, but he is the officer of a *private* corporation, and, though known to the law by the designation he bears, is not more so than an executor or administrator. I offer these doubts as my apology for troubling you. It has been suggested that the term *successor* in office may be considered descriptive of the actual incumbent as such, though he may not technically be the successor of the late Cashier.

If his successor be not authorized, it will cause considerable embarrassment to the foreign stockholders.

I am, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I also inclose a copy of a certificate to "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," and request to be instructed on the question, whether Mr. Smith, or the acting Cashier, or any future regularly appointed Cashier, or either of them, and which, will be authorized to transfer in such case; and I have also to request your instructions as to powers to receive dividends, &c., where the power is couched in like words.

[Copy.]

A power of attorney has been given by the executors of John Rutledge to "Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or *his successor in office*," to transfer certain shares of bank stock; and the question is, whether this power can be executed by the person who shall be chosen to succeed Mr. Smith in the office of Cashier.

The question involves two inquiries: 1st, whether the description of the attorney, by the terms "successor in office," is sufficiently certain to show who was intended? 2d, whether such a description, without giving the name of the attorney, is valid?

1. If the office of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States were expressly created by the charter or expressly recognized by law, the terms would appear to be entirely and technically accurate, as descriptive of the person elected to succeed Mr. Smith, and they could not legally fit any other person. But the office of Cashier is not expressly created by the charter, nor, that I know of, expressly recognized by law, for the election of many Cashiers is within the power of the Board; and in requiring a particular mode of authenticating the promissory notes of the bank, the charter speaks of the *principal* Cashier. In fact, however, and according, I believe, to universal usage, there is but one person in the bank who bears the title of Cashier; the Directors, under the authority of the charter, have created, and had a right to create, that officer. It is this officer who, being the *principal* Cashier, countersigns the notes, and the successor to the office, though he may not be in point of law as certain as the successor to an office expressly created by law, is equally so in point of fact. The successor of Mr. Smith must be one person, and there cannot be a doubt who that person is. I am therefore of opinion that the description is sufficiently certain to show who is intended.

2. The attorney's name is inserted in the power of attorney for the purpose of certainty, and I am not aware that for any other purpose it is requisite. In warrants of attorney for the prosecution of suits, the necessity of inserting the attorney's name, and his *whole* name, has been adjudged in several instances; but, as the attorney himself fills the warrant, the reason given is, that the certain name of the attorney must be put in, "because, if one appears as my attorney without my authority, I may have my action of the case against him." The object, therefore, is nothing more than certainty. A description of the person by his office may be as certain as it could be made by his name; and it is to be observed that, in powers like the present, it is not so much the individual who is authorized, as it is in the officer, though the act to be done is not official, and the officer is named to indicate the person. I should entertain little doubt that, after Mr. Smith's resignation of the office, he was not competent to execute powers given under the description of "J. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his successor in office." The question, then, seems to end in this, whether a power to the "Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his successor in office," could be executed either by that person who was Cashier at the date of its execution, or by the person who succeeded him. If it could by the Cashier, so I think it could by the successor; for the person of the successor is as certain as that of the Cashier, and I am of opinion that it might be executed by either.

The person who gave the power could not question the execution of it by the officer, because it would square exactly with his intention; and if the office is not a strictly legal office, in which case the person of the officer would be legally certain, it is a quasi legal office, erected by authority of law, precisely ascertainable in point of fact, and therefore having all the certainty that can be required.

I am consequently of opinion that the successor of Mr. Smith may execute this power.

HOR. BINNEY.

FEBRUARY 21, 1820.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, directing the proceeds of the draft (No. 9844) on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, instead of Norfolk, as directed by your letter of the 28th ultimo, which shall be done accordingly, and the draft of the Treasurer will be honored for that amount at the office at Washington, at the expiration of 30 days from the receipt of the proceeds at Savannah.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing the following drafts, viz:

1. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, for..... $350,000
2. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, for 50,000
3. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, for 100,000
4. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, for..... 100,000

with directions to remit of the proceeds of the first draft to the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, $250,000, and to the Cumberland Bank, Portland, $100,000.

The proceeds of the second and third draft to the Office of Discount and Deposit, Norfolk; and the proceeds of the fourth to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown; all which shall be done accordingly.

The tabular statement of the general account of the Treasurer appears to have been erroneous in the particular you mention, and will be corrected in the next statement.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 20, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant, concerning the following drafts of the Treasurer, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States:

1. On the Bank of Vincennes, for $50,000
2. On the Bank of Edwardsville, for..... 20,000
3. On the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, for..... 35,000

Your instructions in relation to these drafts shall be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, *March* 31, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th instant, advising of a remittance to be made by the Treasurer of the United States for this office of his draft for $25,000 in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, payable at Lexington. Your instructions relating to the same shall be duly followed.

I am, sir, with very great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 12, 1820.

SIR: The object of this letter is to ask the favor of you to give me any information which it may be proper and convenient to communicate, concerning the probability of a loan by the Government during the present year. Is it probable it will require one? If it shall, to what extent? Will it be in the nature of a permanent or temporary loan? At what times and in what proportions will it probably be wanted, and at what places? Believing that it will be advantageous to the country and the Government to contract with the Bank of the United States, if it shall offer acceptable terms, I have ventured to trouble you with these inquiries. The necessity of a provision in the bill, if a loan be authorized, to enable the Bank of the United States to become a contractor, will not have escaped your notice.

Independent of any particular authority to borrow, would it not be desirable to meet exigencies which have occurred, and may again occur, to extend the permanent authority of the Government to borrow of this institution? I will be obliged to you for any information on this subject you may think fit to communicate, and trust if these inquiries be not correct you will excuse them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lexington, Kentucky, April* 15, 1820.

SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, referred to in the letter of the 14th ultimo, which I had the honor to receive from you, came duly to hand, and was transmitted to Louisville to be presented for payment. The answer given by the Cashier on presentment was, that he would not pay the draft in specie or its equivalent, either in Lexington or in Louisville, but that he would, for the accommodation of the Treasury, pay it in either of those places in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches.

Presuming that specie or its equivalent was the medium of payment expected at the Treasury Department, I have declined the proffered notes, and retained the draft for your further instructions thereon.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April* 19, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose bills on London to the precise sum of ten thousand dollars, purchased in pursuance of your order of the 13th instant, together with my account and vouchers,

And am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Firsts and *seconds* herein, £2,250.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 22, 1820.

SIR: I take the liberty to send you herewith a Gazette of this city, showing the offers for the city loan. I think it is confirmatory of the views I had the honor to present to you in my letter of the 15th instant. It is quite probable many may draw the inference which the Gazette does, that the offers are proof of an abundance of money, but when duly considered I think you will probably not draw that conclusion. The city loan has always been in high credit; it has never, I believe, though I have not much information on the subject, been under par, and sometimes when six per cents of the United States have been at or under par it has borne a small premium. This has arisen from the preference which the more rigid of *the Friends* give to it as a transaction which, unlike that of the United States stock, has no relation to support of war; on the other hand, it is to be admitted that the demand for it is principally confined to the city and its vicinity. I have not seen the *loan bill* reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. I perceive the report of the committee contemplates the subscription of the Mississippi stock; are the terms of the loan to be expressed in the bill, or will they be left to your Department to negotiate? Is the whole outstanding Mississippi stock, or only so much as shall be payable on the 15th May next, to be subscribed?

I took the liberty in my letter of the 12th instant to draw your attention to the necessity of a clause in the act to authorize the Bank of the United States to loan; will you permit me further to suggest that should you wish, in addition to the general loan, to anticipate, through this bank, any portion of the revenue, which I suspect may be necessary under the scanty provision of the committee, a like authority would be requisite. Some such provision, a little extended in its terms so as to embrace collections by remote banks, might afford facilities in the management of straitened ways and means, such as I fear you will have to manage. If you could conveniently favor me with a copy of the loan bill, you will oblige me by doing so, and any information you may be pleased to add will increase the obligation.

I can now say, with additional confidence, the bank will advance any sum the Government will probably want, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and it will desire to be a bidder for any permanent loan it shall require.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 24, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive by the last mail your letter of the 21st instant. The bank will cheerfully pay one hundred thousand dollars at the office at Chillicothe for a draft on Philadelphia or New

York. If the demands of the Government require it, the bank will be glad to make further payments at the offices in Ohio and Kentucky, where it has a considerable specie fund not wanted for any demand upon the offices, and which it is unwilling, if it can avoid it, to draw from these offices to the Atlantic, because the operation will not only be odious, but really injurious to the western portion of the Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 6, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th instant, and yesterday laid the same before the Board, who referred the same to the committee of the Board on the state of the bank. When you some time ago drew the attention of the bank to the subject of this letter, it was referred by the Board to the same committee. The absence of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, who was referred to in your communication, prevented the committee from then reporting. It was not until a few days before the receipt of your letter that we became apprised of the return of that gentleman to the District of Columbia. A speedy determination will be had on the subject, and the earliest notice of it shall be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, May* 12, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to inform you that the Treasurer of the United States has been credited by Michael Garba, sr., $500, said credit having been omitted heretofore in that account.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES J. NICHOLAS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 18, 1820.

SIR: I received your letter in reply to my note, written at Washington, at the moment I was getting into the stage, and having come on here without stopping, I have had no previous opportunity of acknowledging or replying to it; and now, in haste, I have only time to say that I have no doubt the Board will readily agree to pay $300,000 of the temporary loan at New York, and that you may immediately act upon that presumption.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 22, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, advising me that the Treasurer would transmit a draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for $100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, and requesting that the proceeds might be transferred to his credit at the Office of Discount and Deposit. This draft has been received at the bank and has been transmitted to the office at Savannah, and on receipt the proceeds will be transferred according to your instructions.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, May* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing for publication a notice relative to the three million loan, and have given the necessary orders for the fulfilment of your request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. NICHOLAS, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, May* 26, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant is received and will meet due notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, transmitting for publication the notification of proposals for the five per cent. loan. Your directions shall meet my prompt attention.

It is taken for granted that the notification with similar instructions have been simultaneously transmitted to the officers therein named.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Portsmouth, May* 31, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EBEN. WENTWORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, June* 1, 1820.

SIR: Your letter to the Cashier of this office, inclosing a notice, has been duly received. I have given a copy of it to the editors of a paper printed in this place, and have sent another to Raleigh, to be published in a paper there, which usually contains the laws of the United States.

A book is opened, agreeably to your request to the Cashier, for receiving subscriptions to the loan.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMERON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June* 1, 1820.

SIR: A broker called on me yesterday to know what amount was to be paid at the time of subscribing to the five per cent. loan? As there is no sum specified in the notice, I will thank you to inform me what is expected, or ought to be required.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC LAWRENCE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 3, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose two letters from the Cashier of the office at Louisville, concerning the drafts of the Treasurer on the Banks of Edwardsville and Illinois, for your information.

The drafts were both payable at the office of Louisville, and, we fear, to make the collection more embarrassing to the Bank of the United States, they propose paying at their own offices. The bank cannot, unless it becomes its duty, consent to this change, and it is sincerely hoped that it will not be called upon to do so. Independent of other objections, it will always be uncertain, until the demand is made, whether these drafts will be paid or not. Besides, the funds on which they propose to pay cannot be accepted by the bank unless under the order of the Treasury. For example, the Bank of Edwardsville, after claiming the right to pay in the funds it has received, concludes by saying it will pay "in such funds as it can conveniently spare." It does, indeed, add "the greater part, perhaps all, in specie." But the office could not know, until the agent should be on the spot, in what funds the payment would be made. He ought to be advised with precision in what funds payment would be made. If in specie, he ought to go prepared to have it transported safely. The Bank of Illinois proposes to pay partly in drafts on Atlantic cities. These cannot be received, because if the bank were to receive them it would become absolutely liable. Under these circumstances we might be obliged to send repeatedly to these banks to complete a single transaction.

I inclose a list of the funds which the bank has ordered to be taken, from which you will discover the disposition of the bank to afford every facility which it can safely do. If the difficulties of these banks

should be indulged, it would drive this bank to the necessity of refusing any funds but its own notes and specie, which would, no doubt, in many instances, prevent the payment of the drafts of the Treasury, and if the payment should be made in specie it would necessitate the transportation of it from the amount which would accumulate; which would, indeed, have a tendency to make the bank odious, but it would nevertheless be necessary on its part. It would also do a real injury to the country, which we are desirous to avoid, and bring a portion of the odium on the Government.

I have given you this information and troubled you with these remarks that you may be the better enabled to give your further instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Upon recurring to your instructions, I discover that I am wrong in supposing that the drafts above mentioned were payable at that office. I venture, however, to trouble you with the foregoing communication, to show the embarrassments we suffer, while the debtor bank would comparatively be put to very little inconvenience were the drafts made payable at the office.

In the meantime I have only to ask your instructions on the following question: Shall the agent of the office, upon presenting the drafts at these banks, respectively, and having tendered to him a part in acceptable funds and the balance in funds which are not acceptable, receive a partial payment, or shall the drafts be returned for the whole amount?

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, May* 10, 1820.

SIR: I have been advised by the Cashier of the Bank of Illinois, in respect to the payment of the Treasury draft on that bank for $35,000, received for collection in your letter of the 18th March last, that payment would be made at that bank in the manner following, viz:

In drafts at sight, on Atlantic cities, for	$12,721 52
Paper, Bank of the United States and branches	6,000 00

And the balance in specie.

I have not yet been advised as to the mode of payment by the Banks of Edwardsville and Vincennes of the Treasury drafts on those two banks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, May* 13, 1820.

SIR: Your favors (two) of the 25th ultimo, with the draft of the Treasurer of the United States for $160,000, are received.

Inclosed you will receive a copy of a letter which I this day received from the Cashier of the Bank of Edwardsville, on the subject of the payment of the Treasurer's draft on that bank for $20,000, received for collection in your letter of the 18th March last.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

[Copy inclosed in the above.]

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *May* 2, 1820.

SIR: Yours of the 3d April was received. In answer to which I have to state that, under the existing arrangement with the Treasury Department, this institution is entitled to sixty days' notice of the drawing of all such drafts, which has been omitted in this instance; that it was never expected that payment would be required in any other description of money than such as was received, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Land Offices from which we receive the deposits; and that paper on the banks of which you gave me a list is not in the country, consequently not to be had even at a premium; nevertheless, this Board are at this time willing to waive the objections which, under the above circumstances, they have a right to make, and will pay the draft when presented at bank in such funds as they can conveniently spare; the greater part, perhaps all, in specie.

I am, &c.,

R. T. M'KENNEY, *Cashier.*

WM. COCHRAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, Kentucky.*

List of funds which the Bank of the United States has ordered to be taken by the office at Louisville, in payment of certain Treasury drafts, viz:

Notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices; notes of the banks in Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, (except City Bank,) Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Salem.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, June* 3, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received, and measures will be taken in conformity therewith.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June* 5, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant, with the advertisement therein inclosed, was duly received, and the same inserted in two of our papers, as you requested. I am under the impression that little, if any, of the loan will be taken in this city. Our late destructive fire has required and taken all the spare capital to rebuild, and the pressure on this community at the present moment is severe. Permit me, sir, to say that any services I can render *to you* or to the Government will at all times afford me much pleasure.

Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June* 7, 1820.

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, and immediately caused the notification inclosed therein to be published in two papers printed in this place, and a book to be prepared for subscriptions to the loan.

No subscriptions have as yet been obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, June* 7, 1820.

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, and immediately opened a book for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan of one million dollars, to bear an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

I have not, however, yet succeeded in obtaining any subscription thereto.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 9, 1820.

SIR: The refusal of the banks of the city of Savannah to pay their notes has rendered it indispensable on the part of this bank to refuse to receive their paper and account for it as cash. The circumstances of this refusal it would be tedious to relate. The Bank of the United States has been constantly a large creditor of these banks, sometimes to a sum not less than half a million of dollars. It has made every exertion possible, and not without some sacrifices, during the last winter and spring to reduce the balances due by these institutions by using their paper in the purchase of bills on the north and sterling bills; and, finally, having effected the reduction so as to bring them within $100,000, the office was directed to keep them at an amount not above that sum, but it was suffered to allow them to remain at and under that sum. The demands which they have refused to meet were for surpluses over that sum—of one, $10,000, and of the other, $20,000. The heavy balances which had before accumulated were caused by receipts on account of the revenue and Government drafts, and have been long since paid to the Government by this bank. The bank has therefore directed that their notes, until they shall redeem them when they accumulate beyond the sum before mentioned, shall not be received in payments. To avoid inaccuracy, I ought to say that in the sum of $100,000, local bank paper, which the office is permitted to keep on hand, is included that of the Bank of Augusta. This bank has nevertheless lately offered to their usual agent, Mr. Bolton, to take their bills on the north, at sixty days, for balances, and afterwards to loan the amount of them, and even larger sums, if they should find it necessary to borrow to meet their drafts, on their authority to borrow with his endorsement.

I have mentioned these circumstances because connected with the important subject of the currency, but particularly because a failure has in consequence taken place in the payment of the Treasury draft on the Bank of Tombeckbe. The amount of this draft you directed to be transferred to Norfolk, which operation will of course also fail.

I inclose for your information a copy of the receipt of the Cashier of the office to the agent of the Bank of Tombeckbe.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, May* 30, 1820.

Received from Jos. Noble, Esq., $99,300 in notes of the following banks, viz:

In the Planters' Bank, State of Georgia, $10,900; in the State Bank of Georgia, $25,600; in the Darien Bank, $27,850; in the Bank of Augusta, $12,650; and in the banks of South Carolina, $22,300, which was forwarded by George S. Gaines, Esq., Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank, to take up a Treasury draft now in my possession for $100,000, which notes could not be placed to the credit of said bank in consequence of a demand having been made by this office upon the *two* former banks to redeem their notes in specie, and which they refused; but the said notes are held as a special deposit, subject to the orders of the Treasurer of the United States, as the property of the Bank of Tombeckbe, and at their risk.

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Planters' Bank, Georgia	$10,900
State Bank, Georgia	25,600
Darien Bank	27,850
Augusta Bank	12,650
South Carolina Bank	22,300
	99,300
Deposited	700
	100,000

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, June* 12, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing protest for non-acceptance of Houldsworth's bill, is received, and the necessary steps will be taken therewith.

I inclose herein a list of sundry certificates of Mississippi stock, amounting to $78,558 51, which have been this day forwarded to the Bank of the United States, to be collected on account of Adam Turns, Esq., of this city. The list is sent to you to guard against the improper use of the certificates, in case of accident in their transportation.

There has been to this period no subscription to the five per cent. loan on the books opened at this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Middletown, June* 13, 1820.

SIR: There has been no subscription at this office as yet on account of the five per cent. loan. It is not probable that any part of it will be taken in this State.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR W. MAGILL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to state that no subscriptions to the loan of one million have been made at this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June* 16, 1820.

SIR: None of the loan has been subscribed for at this office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, June* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there have been no subscriptions at this office to the loan of $1,000,000, the books of which were closed yesterday.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 17, 1820.

SIR: In making up the accounts of the bank to the end of the half year about to close, it becomes proper to make entries in accordance with the inclosed statements of interest. I understand it is the practice not to make such entries without the sanction of your Department, and therefore I have taken the liberty to submit these statements for your examination and consideration.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 19, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant,* by which I have been much obliged. I intended, before the receipt of it, to wait on you personally before the 22d instant, to make the offer of the bank. I should have been on my way by this time, but that the morning steamboat, in which I intended to go, does not run to-day. I shall leave Philadelphia, however, in the 12 o'clock boat to-day, and I hope to be in Washington by 1 o'clock to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 27, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant, concerning the special deposit of the Bank of Tombeckbe. A demand shall be made upon the Bank of Darien, according to your instructions.

Instructions have been given to the office at Savannah to give credit for the proportion of the deposit which consists of the notes of the banks of Charleston and the Bank of Augusta as cash, according to the instructions which the Treasurer of the United States shall give.

No doubt that they would have been received as such on account of the Treasurer's draft had the balance of the money tendered been acceptable; but they were necessarily refused as a payment, because a partial payment on the draft would not have been authorized. Shall the draft on the Bank of Tombeckbe be retained, subject to your instructions, or shall it be returned?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June* 27, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and I regret it is yet inconvenient for me to place funds in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, to meet the Treasurer's draft on me for $25,000.

Yesterday I transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans nineteen thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and I shall continue to transfer, in like manner, (and with as little delay as possible,) all the funds which I can control at that place and Philadelphia, until the balance of public moneys in this office be discharged, conformably with the engagement entered into by it with the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, advising me that the Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the Office of Discount and Deposit: Fayetteville for $30,000, Charleston for $50,000, New Orleans for $100,000, and directing the proceeds to be transferred to Norfolk, which shall be accordingly done.

The drafts have not yet been received.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* Not on file; private letter.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June* 30, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for payment, certificates of Mississippi stock, according to the annexed abstract amounting to twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirteen cents, for the proceeds of which I beg to be favored with a draft on Philadelphia, New York, or this office, and the balance certificates returned.

This paper is the property of an individual. Not having the Treasury notice relating to this subject before me, I know not whether I have taken the proper course.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. The certificates are endorsed with my signature.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 6, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant. An arrangement has taken place between the office at Savannah and the banks of that city, which will no doubt entitle the Treasurer to a credit, as cash, for the amount of their notes received on account of the draft on the Tombeckbe Bank. The instructions contained in your letter have been communicated to the office at Savannah. Is the bank to consider your instructions to transfer the proceeds to Norfolk as still in force; and if so, shall the partial payments be so transferred, or shall the transfer be deferred till the payment is completed?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 7, 1820.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, communicated to me verbally when I had lately the honor of waiting on you at Washington, I paid, as Commissioner of Loans for the State, the interest to the close of last quarter on the Louisiana stock, redeemable on the 21st October last, which had not been actually redeemed, and for which powers were held by the Bank of the United States. Also, the interest on the sum of one million of dollars, loaned to the Government by the Bank of the United States before the terms of the loan were agreed upon, to the end of the same quarter. I perceive, however, that the draft on the bank in my favor for the payment of these dividends does not embrace these sums.

Will you have the goodness to cause a draft to be issued to cover these sums?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July* 8, 1820.

SIR: It not being understood here whether the whole of the five per cent. loan was taken, a number of gentlemen are desirous of subscribing thereto, if it can now be done.

Gardiner Greene wishes me to propose for him twenty-four thousand dollars, payable on the 1st October, or any time previous, as you may decide.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 10, 1820.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, in which you inform me that the Treasurer will transmit his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for $100,000, payable at the office of Savannah, the proceeds of which you desire shall be transferred to the office at Norfolk. The draft has been received, and your instructions shall be observed concerning the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July* 10, 1820.

SIR: The following gentlemen wish to obtain the several amounts of five per cent. stock set against their respective names, viz:

Thomas L. Winthrop, $10,000, payable July 20; Allen Crocker, $4,000, payable half July 20, half October 1; George Burroughs, $2,400, payable July 20; Wm. P. Greenwood, $4,000, payable July 20.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 12, 1820.

SIR: We have lately been furnished with a copy of a joint report of a joint committee of the banks of Savannah, with a copy of which it is understood you have been furnished, on the subject of the controversy between these banks and the office at Savannah. That you may be fully informed on the subject, I take the liberty to inclose to you herewith the following documents relative thereto.

No. 1. A report of a committee adopted by the Board of this bank.

No. 2. A letter from me to the President of the office.

No. 3. A second report of a committee adopted by the Board of this bank.

No. 4. A letter from me to the President of the office, connected with the last report.

I cannot doubt, myself, that your communications to these banks have been the decisive cause of their compliance with our reasonable demands. At least, it has been greatly instrumental; and I am desirous, on the part of the bank, that you may see the course which this bank has taken, and which, I cannot doubt, you will consider as marked by great moderation.

Will you excuse me for using the occasion to draw your attention again to a subject I have so often obtruded upon you, as I think the circumstances of the case are calculated strongly to enforce my views concerning the circulation of this bank. Were not the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States receivable in payments to the Government at present, I do verily believe this controversy with the banks of Savannah would never have occurred. If we had been able to keep our notes issued by that office in local circulation, they would have gone into the land offices, &c., in payments to the Government; they would have mingled with the local circulation of Georgia, and Savannah particularly, and a due proportion of them would have found their way into the banks of Savannah, and have been set off against their notes received by us, while they would also be returned to the offices in its own business; by all which, fewer of the local notes would have been paid to us, and in all these ways the accumulation of balances against them would have been prevented. The present use of our notes greatly diminishes the mass of sound currency in which the payments to the Government can be made, brings the Bank of the United States into frequent collision with the local banks, (as in the case of the Savannah banks, when it is the mere agent of the Government,) and, by perpetually destroying the equilibrium of the currency, produces real embarrassment in this great and indispensable engine of business. If these banks would unite in effecting the change we desire, they would much more effectually relieve themselves than by endeavoring to involve us and the constituted authorities of the General Government in collisions with the State authorities. Notwithstanding the present amicable appearance which the relations of the Savannah banks and the office assume, we are told, and their gazettes confirm this information, that they rely upon the interposition of the legislature for relief against—what? Against the payment of their own notes which have been received by the Government, and transferred by it to us, with instructions to transfer the amount in gold or silver, or their equivalents, (generally in the short period of thirty days,) to points at which the exchange is against Savannah. Yet it is apprehended that the Legislature may be induced to interfere, according to their views.

At the last sitting of the Legislature of South Carolina, nothing but the great exertions of some able and distinguished men in that body probably prevented a system of State paper money from being adopted, and the pretence under which it was attempted was the same, and produced, as I verily believe, by the same cause. The strong conviction I feel that the public is at least as much interested in this question as the banks I must offer as my apology for so often obtruding this question upon you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 1.

Copy of the Report adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, May 30, 1820.

The Committee on the State of the Offices, to whom were referred the late communications from the office of Savannah, on the subject of the refusal of the local banks of Savannah to pay their notes held by the office, report:

That the local banks of Savannah have been habitually and constantly, for a very long time past, debtors to the office at Savannah to a very large amount, of which a statement is annexed; that these balances grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue, which yielded no profit, even in the shape of deposits to the office, because this bank was ordered to transfer them to, and was obliged to pay the amount at, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, long before it was possible for the bank to have the amount transferred.

That, unwilling to give the semblance of hostility to the conduct of the office, this Board permitted the balances due by these banks to remain due until full time was allowed to the said banks to make arrangements for the redemption of their notes, and until the late season of active business and the consequent favorable state of exchanges should enable the office, without pressure on these banks, or any derangement of the money concerns of the place, to invest these balances in the current exchanges; that this had been done to a great extent, and in effect accomplished, though on less advantageous terms than if the office had been enabled to purchase unembarrassed by this object; for, in the other southern cities, where this embarrassment does not exist, the purchases of exchange by the banks were made on much more favorable terms. This Board, still desirous of giving no possible cause for complaint, after having much reduced the balances, required only that they should be kept under the sum of $100,000—a sum equal to no less than one-tenth of the whole capital of this branch, and a much greater sum than any other office of the institution of the same capital is allowed in like manner to holders. Yet all this moderation and liberality has not secured the acquiescence of the banks of Savannah, who lately, on a demand having been made by the office on them, not for the whole amount of their notes, but for their proportion of the excess of local notes held by the office over and above $100,000, have peremptorily refused to pay the same. At the same time the office is still receiving their notes in payments, as well of its proper debts and of paper deposited by customers as of the revenue collected by it; by which latter

the bank becomes immediately liable to pay the amount to the Government in gold and silver. The Bank of the United States has made great sacrifices to the public good, and has practiced the utmost forbearance to appease hasty prejudices, and by all proper means to conciliate public opinion, so that none should fail to discover both the moderation and justice of its course; but the line must be drawn between moderation and weakness, between conciliation and the total prostration of the interests of the suffering stockholders of this institution. It is now eighteen months since they have received a cent of income from it; and during the greater part of that time the banks of Savannah, which now refuse to pay their notes, will appear by the statement annexed to have had the use of large sums of the capital of this bank, while these institutions have never ceased to make large dividends. The office of Savannah, too, from the large amounts of the paper of these banks which it has held, has been prevented from throwing its own notes into circulation when it would have been advantageous to do so, and has been obliged to make almost an exclusive use of their paper, to their advantage and the loss of the office, in order to keep down the amount of this paper which it was thus obliged to hold. Yet, under these extraordinary and unexampled circumstances of forbearance, conciliation, and loss on the part of the Bank of the United States, it is understood that public opinion is relied upon to sustain the refusal of these institutions to pay their notes; but the committee will not believe it possible that any such support will be afforded. The Bank of the United States, unwilling and determined as it is to do any act of unkindness to the local banks of Savannah, cannot wholly disregard the interests of the stockholders. It is a duty of this Board to them. It is a sacred duty to a large and helpless portion of them, who look to their interest in this institution, and who have so long looked in vain for their necessary subsistence, to put their interests under the protection of the laws, and with moderation, yet with firmness, to enforce their just, reasonable, and equitable rights. To be afraid of public opinion, under the circumstances of this transaction, would be a gross impeachment of the good sense and good feelings of the American people, and particularly of the citizens of Savannah.

In the opinion of the committee, the Board of the office are entitled to much praise for the firm but moderate proceedings which they have adopted, and this committee will not deny the right of the bank to recover the penal interest allowed by the statute of Georgia. But it is of opinion that it is more fit on the part of the Bank of the United States to forego extreme rights in all cases, and therefore in this case, to enforce only those which belong to ordinary transactions, and form the settled law of contracts. It ought not to weaken its claim to public approbation by even the appearance of excitement. But while the committee think this course of moderation and forbearance best becomes the Bank of the United States, it is of opinion it would be altogether impolitic and unsafe to continue to receive the notes of these institutions, so long as they refuse to redeem them, either in deposit or in payment. The committee therefore recommend the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah do, immediately on the receipt of this order, cease to receive in deposit or payment the notes of such local banks as shall not punctually and bona fide redeem them.

2. *Resolved, nevertheless*, That if the said banks, respectively, shall bona fide pay on demand their proportions of the whole of the local paper held by the office, over and above their proportions, respectively, of the sum of $100,000, which the office is permitted to keep on hand, then the foregoing resolutions shall cease to operate as to such banks, respectively.

3. *Resolved*, That on failure of the said banks, respectively, to honor their notes in the manner stated in the second resolution, suits be commenced against them, respectively, at the next return of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Georgia, for the recovery of the whole amount of their paper held by the office, with legal and customary interest thereon.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

DR. *The Savannah banks in account with the Office at Savannah.*

1817.				1819.			
June	3	Balance	$54,335	May	4	Balance	$110,400
July	1	....do	31,865	June	7	....do	179,760
Aug.	5	....do	153,360	July	6	... do	23,232
Sept.	2	....do	264,488			Savannah, Augusta, and Darien banks	167,080
Oct.	7	....do	197,675	Aug.	3	Balance	30,730
Nov.	4	....do	133,020			Savannah and Darien banks	150,000
Dec.	1	....do	96,500	Sept.	7	Balance	31,730
1818.						Savannah and Darien banks	156,400
Jan.	6	....do	62,300	Oct.	5	Balance	8,967
Feb.	3	Balance to their credit	$17,940			Savannah and Darien banks	202,330
March	3	Balance	22,089	Nov.	2	Balance	11,161
April	7	....do	197,000			Savannah and Darien banks	162,900
May	5	....do	199,175	Dec.	7	Balance	11,160
June	9	....do	465,680			Georgia and South Carolina banks	449,830
July	7	....do	388,200	1820.			
Aug.	11	....do	9,580	Jan.	4	Balance	35,000
Sept.	8	....do	33,180			Banks of Georgia and South Carolina	563,200
Oct.	6	Balance to their credit	$38,180	Feb.	8	Balance	36,700
Nov.	10	Balance to their credit	66,331			Banks of Georgia and South Carolina	456,000
Dec.	8	Balance to their credit	56,360	March	7	Balance	33,200
1819.						Banks of Georgia and South Carolina	408,600
Jan.	5	Balance	16,084	April	3	Balance	6,900
Feb.	2	....do	119,530			Banks of Georgia and South Carolina	412,800
March	3	....do	305,200	May	1	Balance	108,000
April	6	....do	375,673	May	22	....do	117,600

N. B.—In some of the balances, those of the banks of Savannah are not discriminated from the aggregate balance due by them and other banks. The office at Savannah will be pleased to correct the statement in these particulars. The means to do so do not exist at the bank.

No. 2.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 30, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your favors of the 28th ultimo, 10th instant, and 12th instant. The full and particular information furnished by the latter is very satisfactory, and has been very useful. This communication, with the official acts of your Board on the same subject, communicated by the Cashier, have occupied the most serious attention of this Board. The result will be communicated to you, through the usual channel, in a report of the committee on the state of the offices, to which the subject was referred. This report is so full as to supersede the necessity of any additional remarks on this point. It was the intention of the Board to show, at once, the justice of its past conduct, the moderation of its present views, and its steady determination not to yield to the unwarranted pretensions of the banks of Savannah. Of this document your Board is at liberty to make any use which it may think expedient, either to satisfy the banks of Savannah or the community on these points. If any inconvenience shall result from the determination of this Board to the banks themselves or the community generally, it will be chargeable on those banks, who have rendered the course directed by this Board imperiously and indispensably necessary. It is vain to attempt to conciliate such a disposition as they appear to indulge.

Every act of forbearance seems to have provoked a more resolute resistance to the pretensions on the part of the Bank of the United States, which go no further than to refuse to them the use of an unlimited amount of its capital for an unlimited time.

In order to cause as little embarrassment to the debtors of the bank as possible, I am directed to say that your Board will meet the views of this Board in renewing generally, without curtailment, while the occasion may require it, the notes of your debtors who are undoubtedly good, or who shall make their debts secure. This Board feels that the duty of your Board, and particularly your own in this matter, will not be pleasant; but it is, at the same time, satisfied that, convinced as you must be of the justice and reasonableness of the conduct of the Bank of the United States, you will not fail, with steadiness, but with moderation, to carry the views of this Board into effect.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah, Georgia.*

No. 3.

Copy of Report adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, July 11, 1820.

The Committee on the State of the Offices, to whom was referred the joint report of the Planters' Bank, of Georgia, and the Bank of Georgia, report:

That they have maturely and dispassionately considered the said report. That with some erroneous views of the subject, as the committee respectfully conceive them to be, there is, nevertheless, a spirit of moderation and an amicable disposition exhibited throughout the report which the Bank of the United States will, no doubt, embrace with avidity and cultivate with zeal; and, first, to take the fullest advantage of this amicable spirit, the committee will, in the brief review of the report which they propose to take, avoid all manner of recrimination, and proceed to notice in the most dispassionate manner such parts of the report as it may be necessary to advert to, to put the rights and conduct of the Bank of the United States in a correct point of light. The report first objects to the *daily cash settlements* required by the office at Savannah, and considers this as an hostile act. Now, this rule is not peculiarly applicable to the office at Savannah, but to all the offices of the bank; nor is it one which is now for the first time introduced by the Bank of the United States. The practice of daily settlements prevails, it is believed, among four-fifths in number, and in amount of capital of the banks of the principal cities in the United States, and there is no peculiarity of which the committee are aware distinguishing Savannah in this particular from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The committee are, indeed, surprised by that argument of the report which contends (if that be really intended) that it was advantageous to the office at Savannah to hold and circulate the notes of the local banks, and, (to use the language of the report,) to operate upon them by discounting with them individual notes and bills of exchange. It will surely not be denied that every dollar of these notes took the place of a dollar of the capital of the branch. If it kept them on hand, it lost the use of so much of its capital. If it put them in circulation, it only employed the net amount of its capital, with all the risks and expenses of banking, but without any of its peculiar gains; but to show how disadvantageous it was to the office, and how completely it paralyzed its business, the committee beg leave to state that, notwithstanding all the efforts which were made to reduce the balances by putting the local paper again into circulation, if a balance be struck the first discount day of every month from the establishment of the office to the first discount day of May last, the monthly balances, including notes on hand due by the Savannah banks alone, (with the exception of four months, when comparatively small balances were due to these banks,) *averaged* about two hundred thousand dollars, which sum was in no manner employed by the office, and of course yielded no profit or advantage whatever, whereby the office lost and these banks gained the use of the sum of $200,000, or thereabouts, of the capital of the branch for a period of nearly three years. Further, the committee beg leave to add that, taking the balances in like manner, from the first discount day in November, 1819, (inclusive,) to the first discount day in May, 1820, (inclusive,) it will appear that the aggregate of balances due by the banks in Savannah to the office were certainly very little short and probably exceeded the aggregate of all the Government deposits, all the deposits of public affairs, and all the individual deposits of the office, as will appear by the annexed statement. The continual effort of the office to diminish the balances due by the Savannah banks, by throwing their notes into circulation instead of demanding specie from them for these notes, put it out of the power of the office, at those seasons when it would have been practicable and advantageous to circulate its own notes, to do so.

It is not intended to evade the well founded remarks of the report, that there are times when it is impolitic for the office to put its own notes in circulation, because they are used as substitutes for exchange; but when the currency of the place generally is convertible into legal coin at the pleasure of the holder, this is not the case at the principal season of trade, which constitutes more than one half of the year,

(from October to the middle of May.) During this period, if the currency be sound, the exchanges will generally be in favor of Savannah, and the notes of the office may be circulated with advantage to the office and benefit of the community. Again, the committee beg leave respectfully to remark that the suggestion in the report, that it may have been the intention of the bank to supply the office with specie from the vaults of the Savannah banks, is altogether incorrect.

The committee are ignorant of any demand on the banks for specie at any time, from the establishment of the office to the period of the late demand, except the small sum of ten thousand dollars, and the late demand was only for $10,000 on one, and $20,000 on the other of these banks. It was, too, only for surpluses over their proportion of $100,000 which the office was allowed to keep on hand in local notes, or in the shape of balances due by local banks. It is true, it was the intention of the bank that the office should thereafter regularly demand all balances exceeding that proportion of the paper of these banks. But a demand was delayed, until by great efforts, continued for many months preceding, the office, by throwing the notes of the banks in Savannah again into circulation, had succeeded in reducing the balances within that proportion, and the demand was only for subsequent accumulations. But if it had been the intention of the bank to have supplied the office with specie from the vaults of the Savannah banks, there were periods in the preceding six months when a demand might have been made on these banks for half a million of dollars, or nearly that sum, yet not one cent was demanded except the sum of $10,000 above mentioned. Surely, upon this review of facts and circumstances, the Savannah banks will cease to believe that the Bank of the United States has been governed by hostile feelings towards them.

Undoubtedly it was the intention of the Bank of the United States to bring the balances of local paper held by the office at Savannah within reasonable limits; and this is still its intention and determination, because otherwise it would continue to lose, as before pointed out, the use not only of all the advantages of its charter, for which it has paid so high a price, but also a considerable portion of its capital; but it has undoubtedly never been governed by hostile feelings, nor will it ever suffer itself to be governed by any other than the most amicable disposition towards the banks of Savannah, or any other banks with whom it may do business. And while it must adhere to the general principle which it has adopted, of keeping the balances due by other institutions to it within reasonable limits, it will endeavor, as far as it possibly can, in the most friendly and accommodating spirit, to meet the views and wishes of the Savannah banks. The sum of what is desired by these banks, (as the committee understand the subject,) is, 1st. That daily settlements shall be abolished. 2dly. That the office at Savannah shall pay out its own notes, instead of those of the Banks at Savannah.

1. On the subject of daily settlements the committee have already spoken. They can entertain no doubt of their policy, propriety, and justice, but they nevertheless recommend, with a view to leave untried no measure of conciliation which will not destroy the general principle of limiting the balances, that daily settlements be suspended, unless where the accumulation of notes shall be large.

2. The committee cannot doubt the willingness of the Bank of the United States not to pay out the notes of the banks of Savannah, if they desire it, so long as the balances shall be kept within the limits prescribed; and it will as readily instruct (indeed, it has already done so very fully and particularly) the office at Savannah to pay out its own notes when it can be done so without disadvantage, that is to say, at all seasons when they are not used as a substitute for exchanges. At these seasons it would aggravate the evils of which the Savannah banks complain, while it would be directly injurious to the Bank of the United States to issue them. With these views the committee offer the following resolves:

1. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah be authorized and instructed, so long as the balances of the Savannah banks shall be kept within the rules heretofore prescribed, not to require settlements of these banks oftener than once in each week, unless the amount of the notes which it may hold of the said banks, respectively, shall exceed the sum of $50,000, over and above their respective proportions of the aggregate of local paper which the office is allowed to hold; in which case the office will, of course, demand as heretofore directed.

2. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah be authorized to cease entirely, so long as the balances shall be kept within the limits aforesaid, to pay out the notes of the banks of Savannah, if these banks shall desire it, and that in that case it pay all demands upon it in its own notes, (except where it shall be disadvantageous to the interest of the bank to do so,) or in specie: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall forbid the office, if it shall hold notes of the Bank of Augusta, or any other notes, except those of the banks of Savannah, to pay them out if acceptable to the receiver.

Monthly balances of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, public officers, individual depositors, and city banks, with the office at Savannah.

Dates.	Treasurer United States.	Public officers.	Individual depositors.	City banks.
	Cr.	*Cr.*	*Cr.*	*Dr.*
November, 1819	$260,900	$34,045	$58,111	$194,935
December, 1819	178,993	39,179	100,414	484,106
January, 1820	254,511	36,340	155,554	611,610
February, 1820	58,585	46,140	187,197	495,110
March, 1820	39,092	32,657	222,091	441,800
April, 1820	47,524	34,033	183,870	419,700
	839,605			
May, 1820, overdrawn	4,015	26,521	213,689	108,000
	835,590	248,915	1,120,926	2,755,921

N. B.—The balances under the head *City Banks* cannot be ascertained with exact precision at the parent bank. The sums put down include some notes of the Bank of Darien and the banks of South Carolina. The Cashier of the office will be pleased, before any use is made of this statement, to add a column showing the exact balances due by the city banks.

No. 4.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 12, 1820.

SIR: Your letter, inclosing the joint report of the banks of Savannah, &c., was duly received, laid before the Board, and referred to a committee, a copy of whose report thereon, which has been adopted by the Board, you will receive by this mail.

It will afford the most ample proofs, we believe, of an amicable disposition on the part of the Bank of the United States, and, at the same time, an evidence of a fixed and unalterable determination not to depart from the principle of keeping the balances within reasonable limits. We will not, and do not, doubt the hearty disposition of your Board to meet these just and reasonable views; and, that you may not be embarrassed by a state of uncertainty as to any point that can now be anticipated, I am instructed to say that, in the event of any failure to pay the balances according to the regulations as now modified, your office will be pleased immediately to decline the receipt of the paper of these banks in all cases, without waiting for further instructions from the parent Board. We cannot believe that any such failure will take place, but it is necessary, after having done everything in our power to meet the views and wishes of these banks, that we should mingle some steadiness with our moderation.

Surely the facts which are incontrovertible, and with which they will be made acquainted by this report, will satisfy these banks themselves that we alone have been the sufferers, and to an amazing extent, and particularly that we have not been benefitted or strengthened by the Government deposits.

You will be pleased to furnish each of them with a copy of this report in the most respectful manner, and give to it any publicity which you may deem advisable. We have been much in want of a discrimination between the notes of these banks and other banks, which were, in many of your statements, put together under the head of "State banks of Georgia and South Carolina," &c. You will be pleased to have the statement annexed to the report corrected, as is requested in a note to it, before it shall be used, and I will be obliged to you to cause one to be furnished with the means of making a discrimination between the notes of the Savannah banks and the aggregate of local notes which, including theirs and others, appear in the several statements of the office on the first discount day of each month.

On the subject of issuing our own notes, I have to observe, you cannot with propriety issue them until exchange shall have unequivocally ceased to run against your office; but as soon as that event has happened, you will of course issue them freely, and circulate them as extensively as possible, in due time converting an adequate portion of the means with which the issue will furnish you into the means of reimbursing us and the offices to the north, when they shall, as they probably will, with the periodical reflux of the exchanges, take their course this way. I hope and believe that the next season of business, if the Savannah banks continue to pay their balances regularly and act amicably with us, will put an end to the causes of our difficulties with these institutions. It will undoubtedly be their interest as well as ours to pursue the amicable course in which we are both now proceeding. As the Savannah banks justly state in their joint report, the business of your city will afford ample means for the employment of the capital of all. All that we claim is due to us in justice and equity, and, unless the Constitution of the Union be trodden down, is amply guarantied to us.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of Office of the Bank of United States, Savannah, Georgia.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 15, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant was received yesterday just after the rising of the Board, and the point which it submits is one which I cannot answer definitively till it is submitted to them. My own opinion, and I presume the Board will not differ from me, is, that in addition to specie and the notes of the Bank of the United States, the notes of the incorporated banks in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, except the City Bank of Baltimore, may be safely and advantageously taken. They will be preferable to specie, as it regards the Government and the country, as well as the banks. If the bank shall, as the agent of the Government, collect much more specie in the west, it will be obliged immediately to have it transmitted to the Atlantic, unless the Government can disburse it, which will add to the evils the west is suffering. The Government would bear a portion of this odium, and the bank, though entirely unoffending, a much greater portion. It is to be feared, unless the Receivers be very faithful agents, as these funds will bear a premium even in specie, that such funds may not be generally deposited.

As it regards the banks of the District of Columbia, there are circumstances which, without exciting any suspicions of their solidity or punctuality, warrant a little caution. Their aggregate capital is so large, compared with the business of the District, as to make it difficult to admit their ability to pay a large demand with promptness. Some may be, and I believe are, very good. One already owes the Bank of the United States a very large debt, and shows almost a total disregard of its claims. If any of them should choose to issue largely, and the paper come into the hands of the Bank of the United States, it is to be feared they might consider its claims as excepted from the rules of punctuality. The Bank of the United States, I should suppose, would agree to take their notes as cash in the first instance, under an agreement with the Treasury that if, upon presentment, they were not punctually paid, they should be charged to the Treasury. Under such an arrangement, the authority and privileges of the Government, I have no doubt, would secure not only ultimate payment, but punctuality.

The offices are not authorized to take the bills of any banks but those in their vicinity, and with whom they can have immediate exchanges; and in the very unsettled state of bank credit in the western States, I do not think the bank can venture to go further in relation to the local banks in the district of the Receivers. Would it not be a better course for the Receivers to make the demand? This would excite no odium against the Government or the Bank of the United States. No odium attaches to such demands by the agents of the Government, unless the agent happen to be the Bank of the United

States, which, from the habit of railing against it, were the plague to visit the land, would not improbably be charged with having winged the destroying angel.

After I shall have consulted the Board on Tuesday next, I will have the honor to give a precise and definite reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 18, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant was this morning laid before the Board, and I am instructed to confirm the contents of mine of the 15th instant, in reply thereto. If you should desire any modifications of the suggestions I had the honor to submit, the Board, I am satisfied, will cheerfully meet your wishes in any manner which shall make the bank ultimately secure.

I will be obliged to you to inform me of your determination, that instructions may be given to the offices of Cincinnati and Louisville accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 19, 1820.

SIR: The bank can with perfect convenience furnish the bills desired in your letter of the 17th instant. The rate of exchange is 2½ per cent.; the first rate private bills are at 2 per cent., and scarce.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 20, 1820.

SIR: Believing that you will shortly leave Washington for the south, I venture to trespass upon you for one moment before you depart, on a subject which I have more than once before mentioned. You have annexed a statement of the specie that we have at the offices of Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Lexington, and Louisville, amounting to no less a sum than $541,491 52.

I understand many of the contractors for the army are paid by drafts on Washington, &c. Would it not be beneficial to the country to have the payments made on the spot in specie, which would be thus thrown again into circulation? Would it not tend, no matter in how small a degree, though perhaps it ought not to be rated too low, to reform the currency, and would it not increase the means of the debtors of the Government to pay in an acceptable currency?

If you should be able to use four-fifths of the specie we have in these offices, I have no doubt the bank would agree, without any time for the transfer of funds, to meet your drafts, and take its reimbursement at any office where you may have deposits.

You will be pleased not to trouble yourself with a reply to this letter, unless you shall be disposed to make some use of the suggestion I have had the honor to state.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of specie.

At office, Cincinnati	$143,184 75
At office, Chillicothe	65,154 82
At office, Lexington	80,623 01
At office, Louisville	252,528 94
	541,491 52

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 24, 1820.

SIR: Being desirous of keeping you fully informed of the concerns of the office at Savannah, with the State banks of that city, I inclose to you a copy of a letter of the 10th instant, from the President of the office to me, and of my reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 16, 1820.

SIR: Our Board, considering the subject as now placed exclusively with you, and that you are in possession of all the facts that may be requisite to govern the parent Board in any further proceedings it may think proper to adopt, have not conceived it necessary to direct any particular remarks to be submitted in the document received from the Savannah banks, and transmitted to you on the 22d ultimo. It only remained for us to render to those institutions the justice of declaring our belief that they would have aided us with their specie, as they assert, "if any exigency had made it essentially important for us to call on them." This was made manifest by acts in the early period of our establishment, and I doubt not that if a regular state of things can be brought about, without a fresh demand upon them for specie on the part of the office, during the present season of pressure upon their vaults, the same friendly dispositions will continue to prevail. This state of things, it is believed, may be effected with the return of business in the fall. The crops of this year, and the very diminished amount of their circulation, (understood to be two-thirds of their paid capital, whereas it was once as three to one,) will allow of such regulations as will be necessary to place their relations with this office in a state that will be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States and to the public, and as will admit of our relieving the transactions of individuals with the office from a condition which, however indifferently it may be regarded here, cannot but be viewed as odious abroad.

Assured, as these banks became, by both of the communications which were made to them on the part of the parent bank, that none of the hostile views imagined were entertained on its part, the only objections which their respective Boards had to redeem the whole of their paper held by the office was, that a fresh accumulation of it would soon take place, and it would become necessary to resort to the same alternative as was adopted on the recent occasion, but from a different motive—that of necessity—and that this thing was to be repeated without end. They have uniformly refused to meet *daily* calls upon them; *weekly* ones, I apprehend, would be equally objectionable, but they were determined to pay up in full, if they paid at all. It was only from the custom-house and the western public land receipts that an accumulation of their paper in its present restricted circulation could be expected; and they were satisfied by the information obtained of the expectancies of the former, and of the slowness and difficulty with which the Atlantic bank paper could be collected in the latter, that there was no probability of such an amount accumulating in our office as would require us, even under existing regulations, to call on them again during the summer. It was mainly from this conviction and the friendly interference of Mr. Bolton that they were induced to do that unanimously which was before refused with equal unanimity. The daily calls being dispensed with in your last instruction, and weekly ones substituted, in accordance with the fundamental rules, had the appearance of concession, which was not without its due influence; and believing, as we did, that it was all important to a final good understanding that the late difficulties should be removed as early as possible, we are very willing that they should imbibe any impressions in this point of view which circumstances might give rise to.

The amount paid up by them is so much more than would probably have been demanded in the course of the summer, or than was probably anticipated by the Bank of the United States, that we trust the expectations entertained by these banks, as expressed in the conclusion of their reply and in the letters of their respective Presidents inclosing it, will be realized, and that we shall be allowed to desist from further calls on them until the calculations formed on the next season's experience shall be put to the test, unless in the interval our own exigencies shall require it, and then there will, we feel assured, be no demur. The operation of the regulation on this subject bears on the Savannah banks with peculiar hardship. The notes which we are allowed to hold of other banks may amount to the limit of $100,000, in which case the office would be obliged to call on those banks weekly for every dollar in its possession of their notes, while the great debtors would remain undisturbed; and this would now be the case if the special deposit of the Treasury were received to its credit. No instructions have yet been received at this office from the Treasurer or the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, and I presume there will be much delay in them, the banks of Savannah having conceived that their manifesto sent to the Secretary was a sufficient reply, and that it was not necessary to answer this communication respecting the deposit in question; but knowing, as we do, the determination of these banks not to make any further payment to this office during the present summer except in case of necessity, on our part we prefer letting that deposit remain as it is, and if a demand for specie is made, that it shall be for account of the Treasury. The whole amount, together with the sum received by the Hero from Philadelphia, would have been redeemed at the same time as the bulk of their paper was, if it had been made known to them that these sums were with us. With respect to the Treasury deposit, the payment of a part was not considered regular; and neither the notes of Darien nor of Charleston being receivable as cash under the recent instructions of the parent Board, (those of Augusta alone being excepted from the general rule,) we could not, even after the redemption of all the Planters' and Bank of Georgia paper, which they were told we held, transfer into our cash what was contained in that deposit. And with respect to that received by the Hero, our Cashier did not consider it in this charge until after the settlement; so that neither the one nor the other was included in the returns made by him to those banks of the amount of their paper held by the office, in answer to their applications to know the amount, with the intention of paying it in full under the resolutions of their respective Boards already communicated to you. Permission from the parent Board to leave them undisturbed for the remainder of the summer, (which we trust will be granted, except our own circumstances require a call,) will enable us to place the whole of that special deposit to the credit of the Treasury, taking it for granted that the Bank of Darien will meet its part readily.

The Planters' Bank has requested from us monthly statements of the amount of its notes in our possession. From all the ideas which have been expressed on the subject of periodical settlements, I doubt not that monthly cash settlements would be agreed to, although there can be no necessity, as long as the specie may not be wanted by the bank, for more frequent than semi-annual settlements, or in fact annual settlements, say in the spring of the year, when all opportunity of remittance is passed by, and when alone specie demands would probably be made on us. In every other part of the year (except cases of export demands, or of necessity in other branches) the bank notes answer all the purposes of cash. It would be very desirable, in this view of the case, that we should be allowed to desist from calls on them as long as we were not called on for specie, (not extending the time beyond the year which should terminate on the 30th April,) on the condition of their allowing interest on the monthly or other periodical balances which may be found to exist. The public opinion is, I think, in the main, in favor of such a

regulation, and there can be no doubt that it would be made advantageous to the bank in every point of view. We confidently hope that some regulation of this kind, which should not be so repugnant to the feelings of the gentlemen composing the Boards of the other institutions as the existing regulations are, while it may equally comport with the interest of the Bank of the United States, may be adopted by your Board in time for full operations. In waiting your instructions on this subject we shall suffer matters to continue in their present state, and, yielding to the justice and propriety of the expectations of the other banks, and to our wishes, shall make no further call on them without fresh instructions, except our own exigencies require it. We adopt this course from a firm conviction that the change of circumstances before suggested will both enable and dispose those banks to meet all the reasonable views of the Bank of the United States on the subject which has produced the late difficulty. We would also inquire if something discreditable to the institution would not attach to a demand for specie in payment of notes which had been refused as cash by us, and had only been received on the condition that we were not to pay specie for them to the depositors?

We also hope that the embarrassments experienced in the community from our refusal of Bank of Darien paper may be removed by some arrangement which we would propose to that bank, if approved by the parent Board, and which could no doubt be carried into effect by that bank.

Were it not for the operations of one of the city banks in the interior of the country, it would be to their interest as well as ours to reject in toto all foreign bank notes, and to form the local circulation altogether of the notes of the banks of the city; it should only be on occasions when the state of exchange would justify it that foreign notes should be received at all, and then not to be re-issued, but to be remitted and drawn against. But, for the reason just mentioned, it would not be possible to induce the State banks of the city to come into such a measure, and we must endeavor to prevail on the Bank of Darien to make an arrangement with the Bank of Georgia (with which it keeps very large deposits) for the redemption of its paper, on which we could rely without the necessity of travelling to Darien. This would, in fact, be putting it upon the same footing as the Savannah Bank paper generally, and the motive which the two other banks have in issuing none but Darien Bank paper would be removed, and the difficulties now existing with persons having payments to make into our office would be also removed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President.*

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 21, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, on the concerns of the office with the banks of Savannah, has been received and laid before the Board, who, after attentively and respectfully considering the same, have instructed me to reply to the principal points of it as follows:

1. You suggest that a case may occur when the office shall hold the notes of other local banks than those of Savannah to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in which it would be necessary to demand the whole sum the office might hold of the notes of these latter banks. To this it may be replied that, under the existing regulations, the office will, of course, hold no other local notes than those of the banks of Savannah and the Bank of Augusta, and it is not probable that the notes of the latter will so accumulate. But, by way of remedy, I am instructed to say that the construction to be put on the regulation will allow the office to hold of the notes of each of the banks of Savannah, under any circumstances, *one-third* of the $100,000. If the aggregate exceed that sum the demand will be made, so as to put the several banks on a footing of equality.

2. I am instructed to refer to the report of a committee of this Board, agreed to on the 11th instant, and transmitted to your office, on the subject of future balances and drafts, and to say that it contains the deliberate views and determination of this Board, to which it must adhere, and which it is hoped will meet with your concurrence and support when you shall have perused and duly considered it in all its bearings and relations. This Board is always very desirous to meet the views and wishes of your Board, and it is more than usually so in this case, as it is aware your relation to the local banks may be delicate and even painful; and through the whole consideration of this subject, on the several occasions when it has occurred, that consideration has had great influence. But, having dispassionately and deliberately considered the subject, and resolved upon the course to be pursued—a course marked with moderation, supported by irrefutable truth, and founded on undeniable equity— it feels it to be an imperious duty to adhere to its last resolves, which it is hoped will be found to contain such a mitigation of the obnoxious regulation of daily settlements as to satisfy the banks of Savannah, at least it ought to satisfy them, and we can do no more.

3. The balances must be kept within rule, but you are authorized to give full operation to the propositions which grew out of Mr. Bolton's suggestions, and which are contained in my letter of the 7th ultimo. You are also authorized, for any sum over the sum allowed to stand as a balance or to be held in the local notes, to forbear a demand upon an agreement on the part of the debtor bank to pay interest at six per cent.; and the continuance of this forbearance may either be discretionary with the office, or for any reasonable specific time which the banks, respectively, may in that case desire. Here it may be fit to remark that the bank has always been willing to put the balances on this footing, and has supposed that this was well understood by the banks of Savannah, though it was not *officially* tendered. But in future it shall not be an equivocal fact, as it is now hereby distinctly authorized, and you will be pleased, should an occasion occur to which it shall be applicable, expressly to make the offer.

4. We have been entirely under a mistake with regard to the special deposit by the Tombeckbe Bank; we had supposed it was brought into the mass of the notes held by the office, and that they, with the others, had been paid. The Secretary of the Treasury has been under the same mistake, as you will perceive from his letter to me, dated the 10th instant, of which you have a copy herewith. From this you will also perceive that we have already paid to the Government the whole amount of this special deposit in Philadelphia. If it be not paid on demand by the banks of whose paper it consists, we will have the right to a credit for the amount with the Treasury.

You may make the demand, should it exceed the allowed balance, in the manner you suggested, on account of the Government, (which will strictly accord with the fact—indeed, it is the course prescribed in this case by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury,) or in any manner you please, which will attain the end of keeping the unproductive balances within rule.

5. As regards the small amount of Georgia notes sent by the Hero, it consists of notes, the greater part of which has been long on hand here, and were received in the western country principally, I believe, in the payment of Government drafts. It will of course be brought into account as if received in payment to the office.

6. The suggestion that it will not be correct to demand specie for special deposits may be considered. These deposits are altogether a very unpleasant and awkward kind of business, of which we wish you were clear, and which it will be necessary to terminate before very long. But, whilst this practice shall be continued, we have not the least wish that a demand should be made for those which are actually in special deposit, if you can make the discrimination. But we must not be even equivocally liable to pay in specie, and not have a right to make a demand on our part.

7. The Board is still obliged, respectfully, to adhere to its former determination as to the notes of the Darien Bank. We entirely agree with you that no other notes than those of the vicinity should be received as money, or reissued. If they should fall into the hands of a bank in any uncurrent transaction, they should, as you suggest, be remitted and payment demanded; and this we think will be the result, (one alike beneficial to the banks themselves and the country,) if we persevere, for we think your experience will teach its usefulness and cause your practice to be imitated.

Having fully expressed the views of the Board, this business is once more committed to your good management, with the conviction that your Board will, with the utmost moderation of manner, but with steadiness of purpose, carry those views, so equitable and just, into effect.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, notifying me that the Treasurer would transmit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the following offices:

1. Charleston, for	$50,000
2. Savannah, for	20,000
3. Cincinnati, for	20,000
4. Louisville, for	20,000

and requiring that the proceeds of the first and second should be put to his credit at Philadelphia, and that the third should be transferred to the office at Lexington, and the fourth to the office at Chillicothe, which shall be accordingly done.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, and have laid the same before the Board.

I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to your proposition concerning the receipt of "western notes," on condition, however, that if not paid on presentment, they shall be charged to the Treasury.

The bank also agrees to receive the notes of the banks of the District of Columbia on the terms your letter states.

I am, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Will you have the goodness to say whether we shall instruct the officers according to the foregoing propositions?

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 2, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo. Instructions shall be given accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, August* 14, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the late Cashier of this office, was duly received yesterday. I regret exceedingly that there has been any cause of complaint in transmitting the usual and necessary returns to your Department from this office. I now send you a corrected account, commencing the 1st January last, which exhibits a balance at the credit of the Treasurer of $30,483 02 on the 12th instant. Will you favor me with a reply, and advise whether the account is correct or not.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. A. CAMERON, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 18, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, inclosing copies of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Receivers of Public Moneys, which shall be used as you have suggested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *August* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have this day transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, New Orleans, seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th instant.* From the communications I had with the Board at the last meeting of it, I have no doubt of its readiness to authorize the transfers which you have mentioned and requested, and in this confidence I venture to say you may immediately proceed to do so. The draft on the Tombeckbe Bank has been paid, partly in the notes of the banks of Savannah, and partly in those of the Bank of Darien; these together amount to $60,151, and stand to the credit of the Treasurer as a special deposit. The banks of Savannah have peremptorily refused to redeem their notes, though demanded in the name of the Government of the United States; notwithstanding all the exertions we have made to conciliate and accommodate them, there is no probability, therefore, of these becoming cash speedily. Those of the Bank of Darien will be demanded as soon as the office shall be able to make a demand, in which it has been retarded by the distressing sickness prevailing in Savannah. The transfer, therefore, from the office at Savannah will be for any sums not exceeding the amount now to the credit of the Treasurer at that office (say $200,000;) the transfers you desire, and to which on the part of the bank I accede, will then be as follows:

From Portsmouth	$150,000	to Philadelphia.	
From Fayetteville	20,000	to Norfolk.	
From Charleston	50,000	to Philadelphia.	
From Savannah	200,000	to Philadelphia,	$100,000
		to Norfolk,	100,000
That is to say		to Philadelphia,	300,000
		to Norfolk,	120,000

The other subject of your letter is duly noted, and will be respectfully considered.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 26, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant. The tabular statement of the bank is wrong. I am not yet prepared to say that your statement is precisely accurate. By the tabular statement of the 14th instant, the sum overdrawn is stated to be $77,284 51, not $72,924 51, as stated in your letter.

The difference between these two sums is caused, no doubt, by your having deducted from the first sum the Washington notes on hand at the office of Baltimore, viz: $4,360, which added to $72,924 51 will give $77,284 51.

As to the Washington notes, in the late statements you will perceive no effect has been given to them in stating the sums overdrawn or subject to drafts. They have only been stated in a separate column as matters of information for the use of the Treasury and the office at Washington in settling the reimburse-

* This letter is not on record.

ment of the offices at which they have been received. The former mode made the subject more complex and difficult. It was not desired by the bank, and it was presumed, not wished by the Government, as its only effect was to restrict its right of drawing on the offices at which they were received to the amount of them.

I have said so much to state and explain the question. As to the error, a draft for $95,500, in favor of the Navy Agent at Baltimore, has been erroneously stated as an outstanding draft. This sum deducted from the outstanding drafts will leave to the credit of the Treasurer on the 14th instant $18,249 49, which, treating the Washington notes as before mentioned, will bring the statement of the banks to agree with that of the Treasury within $360 03. The cause of this difference we have not yet been able to discover. It is believed to exist in the statement of outstanding drafts; but whether in your statement of them to us, or in our statement of them, we have not yet been able to discover, but we will endeavor to do so.

If there are any other like discrepancies, we will thank you to state them for correction.

In connexion with this subject, I take the liberty to mention a matter which has been the cause of a good deal of embarrassment to us, and not improbably to the Treasurer also. I mean the transfers of money directed by the Treasury. The mode has hitherto not been fixed.

1. A transfer from a local bank through one of the offices of the bank. Sometimes when collected by the offices it has been put immediately to the credit of the bank, and consequently to the credit of the Treasurer with the bank, and has therefore appeared subject to drafts at the bank. Yet there is always a period before which it is not subject to drafts; as, for example, in the case of transfers from the western States, four months. Sometimes it is put to the credit of the Treasurer with the office making the collection, and appears there subject to drafts, which is also contrary to fact. And besides, in that case, it will require two additional drafts—one to transfer it to the bank, and another to transfer it to the place where the money is wanted. All this is very complex and perplexing, and the liability to error proportionably increased.

2. A transfer from one office to another. The draft authorizing it is treated as an outstanding draft until the time allowed for the transfer has expired. When it has, the transfer is made to the bank, and another draft is necessary to transfer it to the point where the money is wanted, because the Treasurer has very properly forbidden any transfer to be made without a draft. This, however, is sometimes forgotten or delayed, and the operation remains suspended. Thus, on the 26th June last, a transfer of $50,000 from Charleston and $30,000 from Fayetteville was directed to Norfolk. The Treasurer gave his draft in favor of the bank for these sums; they have, at the proper time, been put to his credit at Philadelphia, but have not been transferred to his credit at Norfolk, because no draft has been issued for the purpose, though the bank has some time since furnished the office with funds to meet it, and the sum appears subject to drafts at Philadelphia. It is admitted that the regulation of the Treasurer is correct in requiring transfers not to be made without his drafts as vouchers, but it is conceived that the first draft may be made to perform the whole operation and to furnish a sufficient voucher. I take the liberty to submit for your consideration the following plan:

1st. Let an account be raised in any terms which the Treasurer may approve—thus, "The Treasurer of the United States for transfers directed," or the like.

2d. Let the Treasurer insert in his drafts for transfer, or endorse upon them a specification of the transfer intended—thus, "To be placed to my credit at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk," or the like.

3d. Let it be the duty of the banks, on the proper days, to have the money placed to the credit of the Treasurer at the point to which the transfer is directed, in pursuance of the original draft of the Treasurer.

The execution of these propositions, by proper entries, will give distinct and lucid views of three subjects which should at a glance be apparent both to the Treasury and the bank, which now can only be ascertained by a difficult analysis of several amounts. I mean the several sums subject to drafts, overdrawn and directed to be transferred.

I inclose, to elucidate the propositions, a practical view of them in the entries which the bank would make, and in a tabular statement which would result.

In the present mode of transacting this business I think we are likely to get into confusion; and, therefore, if the mode proposed to be substituted should not be acceptable to you and the Treasurer, we will gladly receive your views of any other, whose effect will be to remove the inconveniences above mentioned. Mr. Charles S. West, who has been lately appointed Cashier of the office of the bank at Fayetteville, will have the honor to wait on you with this letter. This gentleman has heretofore attended to this part of the business of the bank and is very thoroughly acquainted with the subject; and I have therefore requested him, should my views require any explanations, to wait on you for the purpose of giving them.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

General statement of the Treasurer of the United States account with the Bank of the United States and Offices.

Date.	Where revenue has been received.	Balances per returns.			Drafts of the Treasurer of the United States outstanding.	Overdrawn, including outstanding drafts.	Subject to drafts.	Transfers directed.			Notes of the office, Washington, on hand.
		Cash.	Special.	Overdrawn, excluding outstanding drafts.				From—	To—	When.	
1820.											
Aug. 21	Bank United States.	$122,731 13	$1,200 00	.....	$965 45	.....	$121,765 68	.....	$70,000	Sept. 28	$43,000
12	Office, Portsmouth..	260,459 73	.....	.....	6,586 84	.....	253,872 89	.....	.....	.....	440
	Boston	194,371 58	.....	.....	61,877 70	.....	132,493 88	.....	.....	.....	9,300
	Providence ..	6,521 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,521 83	.....	.....	.....	4,590
	Middletown .	43,716 27	.....	.....	3,084 54	.....	40,631 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New York...	209,662 99	.....	.....	52,899 98	.....	156,763 01	.....	.....	.....	6,600
	Baltimore....	218,956 52	.....	.....	175,135 53	.....	43,820 99	.....	.....	.....	5,850
19	Washington .	.....	.....	$191,027 12	1,238 40	$192,255 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Richmond ...	33,816 61	.....	.....	8,500 66	.....	25,315 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norfolk	8,538 63	.....	.....	716 98	.....	7,822 35	.....	100,000 100,000	Oct. 29 Uncertain.	.....
5	Fayetteville..	28,315 79	.....	.....	46,082 35	17,766 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charleston...	75,216 73	.....	.....	21,757 42	.....	53,459 31	$50,000	.....	.....	.....
7	Savannah ...	109,573 56	27,850 00	.....	15,213 88	.....	94,359 68	20,000	.....	.....	.....
5	Lexington ...	.....	.....	35,873 87	1,021 61	36,895 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Louisville ...	36,445 03	.....	.....	20,468 89	.....	15,976 14	.....	140,000	Uncertain.	3,570
5	Chillicothe ..	.....	.....	4,243 90	302 79	4,546 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cincinnati...	39,899 80	20,932 50	.....	23,140 41	.....	16,759 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 22	New Orleans.	113,671 42	.....	.....	84,471 82	.....	29,199 60	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 12	Pittsburg	.....	.....	38,180 94	920 00	39,100 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bank of Tombeckbe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	Vincennes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000	.....	.....	.....
	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....
		1,501,897 62	49,982 50	269,325 88	524,374 55	290,565 24	998,762 43	410,000	410,000	.....	.....

A transfer, directed from the office at Fayetteville, of $30,000, and one from Charleston of $50,000, to the office at Norfolk, are not noticed in this statement, as their amounts (say $80,000) have been placed to the credit of the Treasurer at this bank, and cannot, by existing regulations, be transferred to the office at Norfolk without a check from the Treasurer on this bank in favor of that office.

The following are forms of entries that must be made at the Bank of the United States to effect the change proposed in the Treasurer's tabular statement:

Sundry accounts, Dr. to "Treasurer of the United States for transfers directed."

Office, New Orleans.—For Treasurer's check, No. 891, dated June 28, on that office, to be transferred to office at Norfolk on the 29th of October..... $100,000

"*Tombeckbe Bank, to be transferred.*"—For Treasurer's check, No. 101, on that bank, forwarded to the office at Savannah for collection, to be transferred to office at Norfolk in thirty days after payment..... 100,000

200,000

When advice is received at the bank of the payment of the draft in the Tombeckbe Bank, the entry to be made is—

Office at Savannah, Cr. to "Tombeckbe Bank, to be transferred."—For Treasurer's check, No. 101, in Tombeckbe Bank, paid at the office on the — instant..... $100,000

On the 29th October, &c., the entry will be—

"Treasurer of United States for transfers directed," Dr. to office at Norfolk for transfers directed, June 28, from office at New Orleans..... $100,000

"Treasurer of United States for transfers directed," Dr. to office at Norfolk for transfers directed, June 28, from office at Savannah..... 100,000

200,000

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 20, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant. It is less convenient to us to make the advance at Philadelphia than at Norfolk, because we are enabled to use for the latter place funds which we have at Baltimore; nevertheless, the sum shall be increased at Philadelphia, as you desire, and you may draw accordingly.

The drafts will be drawn directly on the branches of Fayetteville and Savannah, and transmitted to the office at Norfolk, with instructions as to the accounts which they are to affect, according to the late

arrangements on the subject of transfers, which we wish to be pursued in all cases of transfers for the sake of uniformity. You will be pleased, however, in this and all cases of transfers, to advise us of the transfers to be made simultaneously with the transmission of the drafts, because, although they will be transferred by one office to another, in form, the burden of actually providing the funds will always rest with the bank. It will therefore not be proper for the Treasury to give any instructions to the offices from which the transfers are to be made relative to the actual transfer of the funds. This the bank will attend to.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 25, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d instant; the drafts have also been received, and placed to the credit of the Treasurer, according to their tenor.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 7, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to the Cashier of the bank, has been received; and, as the explanation necessary is connected with the correspondence between us lately, concerning transfers from the offices to which your letter refers, I beg leave to reply:

It was my impression, and that of the other officers of the bank under whose notice the transaction came, that the drafts agreed upon between us were to supersede those of the 28th July. The similarity of the sum was perhaps the only circumstance which made this impression in relation to the draft on Charleston. But in relation to that on the office at Savannah, it seemed almost necessary that we should suppose it superseded, because the last drafts included the whole sum in deposit at that office on account of the Treasurer. This is, however, only by way of explanation. To obviate all difficulty, credit shall be given for the drafts of the 28th July, to which your reply refers, viz: $50,000 on the office at Charleston, and $20,000 on the office at Savannah. The manner in which this shall be done may be material, to avoid confusion in our accounts with the Treasurer. Under the impression which has been just stated, the offices of Charleston and Savannah, respectively, were directed to return the drafts of the 28th July. Adverting, however, to the date of the instructions, it is probable they will not have been received by the offices before they will have charged the Treasurer with the drafts, and have transmitted them to him.

If they shall have been returned to us, or transmitted to him, we will, as soon as we know the fact, give credit to the Treasurer at Philadelphia, unless the offices shall have, in consequence of our instructions to return the drafts, reversed the entries, in which case new drafts will be necessary to authorize the credit on the books of the bank. The facts will be known in a few days, and in the meantime the Treasurer may value on the amount of them.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, October* 7, 1820.

SIR: The Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati having been discontinued from and after the first Monday of the present month, by an order of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, dated the 15th ultimo, the deposits standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States will be transferred to the credit of his accounts on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe. The amount is stated in the accounts herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Agent for the Bank of the United States.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 10, 1820.

SIR: We have received a letter from the President of the office at Charleston, dated the 3d instant, advising of a credit to this bank, on the 28th of September, of $50,000, for the Treasurer of the United States' check, No. 1092, on that office; we therefore have placed this amount to the credit of the Treasurer's account with this bank, agreeably to the letter of our President to you of the 7th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, October* 11, 1820.

SIR: The accounts of the Treasurer of the United States were this day closed on the books of this office, and the balance transferred to his credit on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.

Amount of cash deposit	$36,974 04
Amount of special deposit	20,932 50

By direction of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, that portion of the special deposit consisting of the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati, ($3,086,) was presented to the President and Acting Cashier of that bank, and protested for non-payment.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Joint Agent with Thomas P. Crittenden, for Bank United States.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I inclose a descriptive list of the special deposit.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 16, 1820.

SIR: We have received advice from the office at Savannah of a credit to this bank, on the 4th instant, of $20,000, for the Treasurer of the United States' check, No. 1093, in that office; we, therefore, have placed this amount to the credit of the Treasurer's account with this bank, agreeably to the letter of our President to you, dated the 7th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, October* 21, 1820.

SIR: Certificates of Louisiana stock, amounting in the whole to $1,904,900, and agreeing with the inclosed list, were this day received from the Bank of the United States, with instructions to present the same at the Treasury for payment. Conformably to the arrangements entered into between your office and the Bank of the United States, I have to request that a certificate may be sent me on the inclosed list that payment has been demanded for the installment now due on this stock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October* 21, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Office of the Bank of the United States heretofore established at Cincinnati was discontinued on the 2d instant, and that the deposits of the Treasurer of the United States have been transferred to the Office of the Bank at Chillicothe.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, October* 27, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a list of certificates of Louisiana stock, certified by the Register of the Treasury, amounting to four million nine hundred and eighty-four dollars; which certificates, by instructions from the Bank of the United States, were presented at the Treasury for payment.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, November* 1, 1820.

SIR: I inclose the state of this office on the 30th ultimo. I deem it unnecessary to transmit the "monthly statement of moneys to the credit of public officers," as the only accounts we have of that

nature are the Post Office, pension fund, and Loan Office dividends, neither of which I apprehend come within the meaning of the requisition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 27, 1820.

SIR: I perceive I have omitted, heretofore, to acknowledge the receipt, which happened in the due course of the mail, of your letter of the 15th instant, stating that the President had authorized Samuel Brook, Esq., chief clerk in the Treasury office, to sign drafts on behalf of that officer, in consequence of his indisposition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, December* 1, 1820.

SIR: The following certificates of Louisiana stock, in the names of F. Baring & Co. and Hope & Co., viz: Nos. 267, 268, 285, 286, 287, and 288, of $3,000 each—$18,000; Nos. 264, 265, 266, 267, and 284, of $1,000—$5,000, are reported to have been lost or mislaid, and the necessary measures adopted at the Treasury to obtain new certificates in their room. I have, as agent of the Bank of the United States, received the first and second installments on them; and I am now instructed to ascertain from you whether you will consider the demand as having been made for payment of the residue, and allow it to be placed on the same footing with the other certificates, in the names of Baring & Co. and Hope & Co., as regards the interest. The bank, I presume, is no further interested in the business than to pay to the proprietors what the Treasury may allow.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

RD. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 4, 1820.

SIR: I had the honor to receive some days ago, under your *frank*, a letter addressed to you by A. Tannehill, Cashier of the Bank of Nashville, dated the 31st of October last. On this letter is endorsed, in your handwriting, "referred to the Bank of the United States;" and I should sooner have acknowledged the communication, but that I have been unable, from anything I can discover on the records of the bank or learn from any of its officers, to ascertain what the relations of the Bank of the United States, as an agent of the Government, are to the Bank of Tennessee.

I have recurred to a letter which I received from you, dated the 28th of July, 1819, in which you mention the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Tennessee, and notice it as a bank selected by the Directors of the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans and of agent for paying the pensions of the United States in the State of Tennessee, and in which you advise the selection of a bank instead of that bank which paid its notes in specie. Without any examination of the subject, or considering any point except the abstract one of the propriety of employing a bank which redeemed its notes and deposits in specie, I replied that the bank would attend to the subject within the period suggested by your letter, which was the first of March last. But not having heard from you again on the subject, and having no kind of connexion with the Bank of Tennessee in the current business of our agency for the Government, we first presumed that we should again hear from you before you would desire anything definitive to be done, and in this state of suspense the matter entirely escaped attention.

On the receipt of your recent communication, as already mentioned, I have in vain endeavored to ascertain how we were connected, as the agents of the Government, with the Bank of Tennessee, except so far as I may infer it from your letter of the 28th of July, 1819.

I have now to ask the favor of you to inform me what you understand the relation of the Bank of Tennessee to this bank to be. Is there a Loan Office of the United States in the State of Tennessee, or is it only a pension agency? What is the nature, amount, and date of the deposit referred to in the letter of Mr. Tannehill, and what particularly is your wish that the Bank of the United States should now do in this matter? I beg your pardon for the trouble these inquiries may give you. They have not been made until a laborious search has proved fruitless.

I ought to add that I discover that this bank was appointed as a matter of concert between the Bank of the United States and the Treasury of the United States as a Receiver of Public Moneys in the State of Tennessee, but that agency has long since ceased.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December* 9, 1820.

SIR: The Government of Georgia having called the attention of the Legislature to the altercation between the State Banks of Savannah and this office, the Board of Directors have thought it proper to publish and transmit to that body a pamphlet containing the correspondence and documents on the subject and a very brief history of the course of measures that has been pursued by the office ever since its establishment. As you were in the State last summer, and probably heard many of the discussions that took place on the conduct of this branch towards the State institutions; and, as an officer intimately connected with the Bank of the United States, I suppose that the pamphlet that has been published will be interesting to you, and take the liberty of inclosing you a copy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 11, 1820.

SIR: On the 3d of November, 1817, the sum of $332,984 60 in seven per cent. stock, received in part payment of subscriptions to this institution, was transferred to the United States, agreeably to an order of the Secretary of the Treasury dated on the 30th of the previous month. On this sum the bank claims interest for 34-92 of a quarter. I inclose a duplicate of the account rendered to the Treasury Department in relation to this transaction.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

L. CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, December* 11, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have to state that we have no record of a deposit having been made on the 7th of November, 1817, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, of $2,554; but on that day we gave a *certificate of deposit* for $2,554 to the order of John C. Duffield, Cashier, subject to the return of the certificate. This, I presume, is the certificate to which you allude; and if so, its amount will be placed as you may direct on its receipt at this office.

Inclosed is the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December* 11, 1820.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the amount of notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia, held by this office on special deposit, were this morning retired by a check on New York, at sight, which was tendered by them and promptly acceded to by this Board. The amount is at the credit of the Treasurer, although it does not appear in the account inclosed, that only being up to the 9th, inclusive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, December* 11, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your respected communication of the 15th ultimo, by which I am advised of the indisposition of the Treasurer, and that the President has authorized Samuel Brook, the chief clerk in the Treasurer's office, to sign drafts in behalf of that office. Due notice is taken of the signature of Mr. Brook.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. NOTT, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, December* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th instant,* and have to observe, in reply, that *undoubted* bills on London cannot be purchased to the extent required at a less rate than 3½ to 4 per cent. premium.

* Error in date. No such letter on record.

This recently advanced price is partly attributable to the investment in bills by the agent of Messrs. Barings of the receipts on foreign account from the reimbursement of the Louisiana loan; and the purchases from that cause not having yet been entirely completed, it is not believed that exchange will immediately decline in this confined and easily affected market.

When the effect of this peculiar operation ceases, I am of opinion that exchange must fall two or three per cent.; and I am induced to entertain this impression from the many evidences which induce the belief that our importations are less valuable in amount than our exports, and that the balance of trade is not likely to be materially affected by importations of specie to any very considerable extent.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December* 14, 1820.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th instant. Bills on London by the best drawers may be obtained at three per cent., and are dull at that rate. I am of opinion that they will not differ much from that price for the present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December* 22, 1820.

SIR: I inclose first and second of exchange for £5,000 sterling, purchased this day at 3¼ per cent. advance, in part of the order for the protection and relief of distressed seamen in the ports of Great Britain. The balance, together with the necessary vouchers, and the third and fourth of the present set of exchange, shall be forwarded to-morrow.

I was induced to purchase, before I heard from you again, from the unexceptionable character of the bills.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December* 23, 1820.

SIR: I have this day purchased £4,500* sterling, for account of the expenses incident to "the intercourse with foreign nations," which shall be forwarded, together with the necessary vouchers, by the next mail. The order for the relief of American seamen, &c., I have not yet executed. I think bills will be lower in a few days, as a large order to purchase from the eastward is now in market. Indeed, if you can wait so long, I should advise omitting the purchase until after the 10th of January.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December* 25, 1820.

SIR: I inclose the first and second of exchange for £4,500 sterling, together with the necessary vouchers, and my account for the purchase of the same, amounting to $20,683 32.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, December* 28, 1820.

SIR: I have this day presented to the Register of the Treasury certificates of Louisiana stock, amounting to $6,000, the installment on which, due the 21st of October last, is $1,380. The Bank of the United States has instructed me to place those certificates on the same footing with those previously presented, viz: that the amount due shall bear interest till paid. You will oblige me by saying whether you so consider them; and if so, at what time the interest shall commence thereon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICH'D SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* £3,000 at 3½ per cent.; £1,500 at 3¼ per cent.

List of certificates of Louisiana six per cent. stock, (the interest whereof has been paid in London,) presented at the Treasury for payment by Richard Smith, Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, Washington, December 28, 1820.

No. 221, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		$500
No. 222, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		500
No. 527, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		1,000
No. 526, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		1,000
No. 525, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		1,000
No. 524, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		1,000
No. 517, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner		1,000
		6,000
Installment due October 21, 1818, paid	$3,000	
Installment due October 21, 1819, paid	1,620	
		4,620
Payable on the above		1,380

MICHAEL NOURSE, *for the Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 28, 1820.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 29, 1820.

SIR: Our election for Directors takes place on Monday next, the 1st of January; will probably be concluded on Tuesday, and the Directors elect will probably be called together to elect a President on Wednesday. Under these circumstances, we are yet uninformed of the appointments of the Government. I understood, before I left Washington, perhaps inaccurately, that the President had made his nominations and the Senate had confirmed them. We, however, would be unable to regard the appointments as made unless we should have some official communication in the shape of a commission, or in some other authentic mode. I therefore take the liberty to draw your attention to the subject.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *&c., &c.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 29, 1820.

SIR: I this morning troubled you with a letter, stating that no information had been received here of an official character of the appointment of Directors of the bank on the part of the Government. I have since received the commission.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December* 29, 1820.

SIR: I inclose the third and fourth of exchange for £5,000 sterling, (the first and second of which were forwarded yesterday.) I also inclose the first and second of exchange for £625 sterling, to complete the order for the protection and relief of distressed seamen in the ports of Great Britain.

The necessary vouchers, together with my account for the purchase of the bills, are also inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, January* 4, 1821.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, and have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the certificate of deposit, $2,554, received therein.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, January* 31, 1821.

SIR: In conformity with instructions in your letter of 19th instant, which I had the honor to receive yesterday, I transmit (with the monthly abstracts) a statement of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, received as *special* Treasury deposit from the late office at Cincinnati, and yet remaining with those of other banks, as such, in this office.

All the other notes you have been pleased to advert to, which *were* with some others which were *not* within the regulations of this office, were converted and carried to the Treasurer's cash account, in October and November, (and occasionally since that period,) with as much expedition as circumstances would permit. The *special* balance at different periods (which has been stationary for several weeks, and will now most probably remain so for a considerable time) will appear on a reference which I request permission to make to the weekly statements of this office.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier*.

Statement of notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, received in October last from the late Office of Bank of the United States, at Cincinnati, as special deposit, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, and yet remaining at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe, January 31, 1821.

Mother Bank	$518
Branch at Bairdstown	641
Branch at Danville	294
Branch at Glasgow	940
Branch at Hopkinsonville	1,172
Branch at Louisville	433
Branch at Lexington	255
Branch at Paris	400
Branch at Richmond	185
Branch at Russelville	1,372
Branch at Springfield	543
Branch at Shelbyville	177
Branch at Washington	870
Branch at Winchester	471
	8,271
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati	3,086
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington	5
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Chillicothe	5
	11,367

In sorting the above notes, $35 in Virginia notes were discovered, which are this day carried to the Treasurer's cash account, reducing the special deposit to $11,367, viz., as above:

$11,367	cashed January 3.
35	
11,402	amount stated January 27.
35	
11,367	

Amount special received	$20,932 50
Amount on hand	11,367 00
Cashed	9,565 50

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February* 20, 1821.

SIR: I had deferred the consideration of the agency for the payment of pensions in Tennessee until the rising of Congress, being unwilling to add to the numerous and embarrassing labors which occupy you during the session. This delay, I now perceive, may lead to some embarrassment. From no chain of connexion existing under the present practice, between this bank and the banks which do the Loan Office business and pay the pensions, it had not occurred to me that it might require earlier attention, until yesterday, in looking over your letters, I discovered that the semi-annual payment of pensions in Tennessee was probably to be made on the 4th of March next. Under these circumstances, I do not know how to proceed to meet the object of your letters of the 28th July, 1819, and 8th December, 1820. It is necessary to supersede the agency of the Bank of Tennessee, whose agency the bank can no longer authorize; and I understand that there is no other bank in Tennessee which continues to pay specie. The act of Congress devolving upon the bank the business of Loan Office and the payment of pensions contemplates the employment of the agency of "State banks" where there is no office, and provides that the act "shall not be construed to extend to any agent for military pensions in any State where there is no bank established by law." Now, although there be banks in the State of Tennessee, yet it cannot be intended that a bank which habitually and publicly fails to perform its obligations, and refuses to pay in any legal tender, shall be employed. Waiving altogether, on this occasion, the difficult question which I perceive has been already the subject of much correspondence, whether the discharge of this duty be one incumbent on the bank as

a matter of express obligation, the earnest wish of the bank to be useful to the Government and the country would induce it to obtain the agency of any solid bank which habitually pays specie and sustains its credit. But you probably will not desire that it shall employ any other. Under these considerations I have to ask the favor of you to point out the course which you think ought to be pursued.

I have also to ask the favor of you to cause me to be furnished with a list of the State banks performing the duties of the Loan Offices and agents for the payment of pensions, with the sums put under the charge of them for the year past. If convenient to furnish this information during the session, I will be obliged to you for it when it shall be convenient to do so. My object is to establish some regulations by which we may have the subject under our view.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 5, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant I had the honor to receive this morning. The object of it has been anticipated in a letter from the Cashier of the bank to the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe, of the 27th ultimo, in consequence of a communication from that office on the subject.

The reason it was not previously instructed was, that that office had not been appointed previously a receiving office for the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, March* 14, 1821.

SIR: This office holds two drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn on the Bank of Vincennes, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at this office, one of which for $55,000, the other for $50,000. On receipt of those drafts, I advised the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes that I held them, and have since from time to time urged payment therefor. On account of which, a partial payment was made, which now stands to the credit of that bank in this office.

Some time in November last a draft was presented at this office, drawn by the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes, in favor of Samuel Emerson, Esq., for $30,000, who was instructed to draw the specie and transport it back to the bank; but as I considered the situation of the bank desperate, and those funds as properly belonging to the Government, I refused payment of the draft. Since which, several small drafts of that bank have been presented, all of which I have refused to pay. To-day Mr. John Able presented a draft, drawn by the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes on this office, for $400, which he stated was for the amount of a pension due him at Vincennes, and for which he had given the necessary receipts, which I also refused to pay. I have, therefore, thought proper to advise you of these facts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, March* 16, 1821.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and have directed the advertisement inclosed therein to be inserted in the American, Patriot, and Gazette.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, March* 19, 1821.

SIR: I have your letters of the 15th, one covering your draft No. 2109, for eighteen thousand and six dollars and forty-two cents, and the other covering your draft No. 2110, for forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, both on the Cashier of this office, which he is of opinion he is not authorized to pay, as they exceed largely the sum at your credit at this office. I hold the drafts subject to your future instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ANDERSON, *President.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, March* 19, 1821.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and the advertisement received per yours of the 13th instant has been corrected.

Inclosed is a statement of the Treasurer of the United States' account with this office the past week.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, March 20, 1821, the following report was adopted, to wit:

The Committee on the State of the Bank, to whom was referred the letter of J. R. Black, Esq., President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at Newcastle, dated December 15, 1820, to the President of this bank, report:

That the Farmers' Bank at Newcastle have acted since March, 1818, as the agent bank for the Treasury; that the notification of its appointment by the Treasury was accompanied by an assurance that all public moneys put at the disposition of a public officer should be deposited in the bank having the deposits of the public money, if there be such bank at the place where it is to be disbursed, when the nature of the disbursement will admit of such deposit; and that the revenue of the General Post Office should be deposited, as collected, in the banks employed as offices, if it could be done without inconvenience.

The expectations formed by the Farmers' Bank appear not to have been realized. The public business, they complain, has not been transacted with them according to the regulations of the Treasury, and they claim from this institution a remuneration for the services performed in the Loan Office Department. Your committee cannot perceive, in the correspondence of the bank, any obligation to make good such compensation, but recommend that an allowance for the actual cost of the stationery be allowed to the Farmers' Bank whenever the account shall be rendered adjusted by the Government, the Treasurer having admitted the liability to the bank for such charge in the transactions of the Loan Office and pension business.

The committee believe it proper to notify the Farmers' Bank that under no circumstances can this bank admit a charge for the management of public business, and that if it cannot be conducted without such charge, the bank will be reluctantly compelled to seek another agent.

The committee, however, think the Treasury should be requested to direct that its deposits, as well as those of the public agents, may be kept with the Farmers' Bank of Delaware when the convenience of the Treasury will permit.

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 20, 1821.

SIR: I yesterday received your letter of the 16th instant, which was this day laid before the Board, who have directed that the Treasurer's drafts in the bank and the offices at New York, Boston, and Charleston, for the interest payable on the first of the ensuing month on the domestic funded debt, shall be duly honored, though they should exceed the amount of the deposits standing to his credit, on the terms you propose; and the offices will be immediately instructed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, March* 23, 1821.

SIR: Upon the faith of the assurance contained in your letter of the 21st* instant, of the existence of an understanding with the President of the Bank of the United States, authorizing the drafts alluded to, they have been, in conformity with your request, accepted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ANDERSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, March* 26, 1821.

SIR: By the paper which I have the honor to inclose you will perceive Thomas Barlow's note for $1,784 05, which was received from the Bank of Columbia, pursuant to your instructions of the 10th of

* Error in date—should be 19th.

August last, for the Treasurer's draft, No. 164, dated 15th of August, 1821, has been protested for non-payment.

The note and protest remain in this office, and will be disposed of as you may deem proper to direct.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 26, 1821.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th instant. Instructions shall be immediately given to the officer at Chillicothe, removing the difficulty. The term "district" was taken from your instructions, but ought not to have been construed as it has been, with reference to the local meaning of the term.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 26, 1821.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant. The bank has been previously apprised of the Treasurer's drafts on the office at Richmond having been presented for an amount exceeding his deposit, and of the difficulties of the office in paying it, and instructions were immediately given by the bank to the office to honor the same.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 26, 1821.

SIR: The two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to five hundred and twenty dollars, have been passed to the credit of Henry Clay, Esq., of Kentucky, as requested in your letter of the 23d instant.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THO. WILSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, April* 11, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that John Cumming, Esq., has been elected President of this office. At foot you have his signature.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 11, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant* to Mr. Cheves, postmarked the 9th, advising him that the offer of the bank for the loan of four millions had been accepted, at the rate of $105 in money for every $100 of stock.

Conformably thereto, by the order of the Board, the sum of $4,200,000 was yesterday, the 10th instant, placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank.

I have no doubt that the sums you require will be transferred to the offices at New York and Boston, of which you shall be advised; as, also, of the amounts in which it will be desirable to receive the certificates of stock.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THO. WILSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

* This letter is not on record; it must therefore have been a private letter, or, by an omission of the clerk, has not been recorded.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 13, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the additional premium of fourteen cents seven mills on the loan, according to the calculation and principles expressed in your letter of the 11th instant, has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the Bank in Philadelphia. The whole loan and premium having been thus placed to the credit of the Treasurer in Philadelphia, I understand the regulations prescribed by the Treasurer forbid a transfer to New York and Boston, as you direct in your letter of the 6th instant, without drafts from the Treasurer. If you will therefore be pleased to direct the necessary drafts, the transfer shall be immediately made. On the subject of the amount to be transferred to Boston, I beg leave to refer to my letter dated at Washington on the 11th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April* 13, 1821.

SIR: In addition to the credit of $4,200,000 of which I had the honor to advise you on the 10th instant,* a further sum of $5,880 has this day been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, being the amount of the loan of four millions, at the rate of one hundred and five dollars fourteen cents and seven mills for each $100 of stock.

A transfer of $750 shall be made to the office at New York, as also of the same sum, or such part thereof, as you shall determine to have placed at the office at Boston, on receiving the drafts of the Treasurer for that purpose.

Mr. Cheves informs me that he has directed the stock to be placed on the Loan Office books at Washington in one certificate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, April* 14, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. The balance standing to the credit of the Bank of Vincennes on the books of this office is $32,736 79, as appears by the statement of affairs of this office, to which you have reference in your letter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June* 1, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, with its inclosure, was this morning received, and shall meet with due attention.

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you the state of this office, with a return of moneys on deposit at the credit of public officers and agents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 8, 1821.

SIR: In your letter of the 16th of April last, in which you were so obliging as to reduce the sum which you had required to be paid at Boston on account of the four million loan, you say "that the sum reduced would in all probability not be wanted before the 1st of July next."

The bank is desirous of knowing, as speedily as you may be able to give it this information, whether you will want any, and what, sum to the eastward of New York in July. The sum advanced by the bank, temporarily, previous to the offer of the loan, on interest, ceased to bear interest, from the time the loan was at the credit of the Government, which was considered as a virtual payment of it.

At the bank it operated of course as an actual and immediate payment, by the act of giving credit to the Government, and the advances made at the offices have been paid, or nearly paid, either by the credits directed on account of the loan, or by the revenue subsequently collected, except at Richmond.

At that place the account of the Treasurer is overdrawn upwards of $80,000, and as our payments on account of the loan of four millions, and the application of considerable funds with a view to the payment of the debt we owe in Europe, have made the bank very bare of funds, and require us to collect our means with diligence, I have to request the favor of you to order a draft for this sum on any point north of Washington.

* Error in date—should be 11th.

I beg leave to draw your attention to my letter of the 20th of February last, relative to the payment of pensions in Tennessee, and in which I requested the favor of a list of the State banks performing the duties of Loan Offices and paying pensions, with the sums put under their charge for the year past.

The bank will be obliged to you for your views and wishes relative to the payment of pensions in Tennessee. As it regards the local banks performing the duties of Loan Offices, &c., the Bank of the United States being considered in a certain degree responsible for their transactions, it will be necessary that some means should be devised by which it may supervise their conduct, and in doing which your concurrence and assistance will be necessary.

The list, &c., which I have requested is desired to ascertain the nature and extent of the business.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Savannah, July* 5, 1821.

Sir: The Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, located in this city, having refused to pay their notes in specie, and suffered them to be protested, I am instructed to notify you that they will be refused at this office, either in payment or deposit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Savannah, July* 9, 1821.

Sir: William P. Hunter, Esq., a Director of this office, will officiate for me as Cashier during my absence. Annexed I hand you his signature.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *July* 17, 1821.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant, which was this day laid before the Board, by whom I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to relinquish its right, secured by its proposal for the four million loan, to take the remainder of the loan authorized by law.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of the United States, *July* 20, 1821.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that guilder bills on Amsterdam, in this market, command 39½ cents per guilder.

The demand is not great, but good drawers will not sell under this quotation. Of these bills, 100,000 guilders can be obtained, and the same amount on Antwerp, payable in Amsterdam. Bills, in both instances, of approved drawers.

I have been requested to give you this information from a request made by Mr. Jones, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, in his letter to me of the 18th instant.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of the United States, *Baltimore, July* 25, 1821.

Sir: If you are disposed to purchase guilder bills upon the same terms you have bargained for with Mr. McKim, the house of Messrs. William Wilson & Sons will draw on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, if necessary, for thirty thousand guilders, at sixty days' sight, endorsed by C. Crook & Co., which bills would be considered undoubted by this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July* 28, 1821.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 23d instant, covering an advertisement for the sale of a portion of the loan of five millions authorized by the last Congress, which I have caused to be inserted in all our daily papers. As the rate at which the stock is offered is less than it would sell for in this market, very large offers will be made for it, principally by brokers. I presume no preference can be given in the distribution, but a person subscribing $1,000 will receive the same ratio as one subscribing for the whole amount offered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Be pleased to furnish me with the form of the receipt to be given by me.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July* 30, 1821.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the bill of Messrs. Wilson & Sons upon Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for 590 guilders, at 40 cents, is $236, to the debit of the Treasurer, purchased in conformity with your letter of the 27th instant.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, August* 3, 1821.

SIR: The clerk inadvertently omitted to inclose the bill of parcels for the exchange in my letter of the 30th ultimo, although I handed it to him for that purpose. It is herewith transmitted, and I have to apologize for his neglect.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 7, 1821.

SIR: I had the honor yesterday to receive your letter of the 3d instant, and hoped this day to have laid it before the Board and to have given you an immediate answer, but there are so many gentlemen absent from the city, induced by the season, that a Board was not formed. I proceed, therefore, to give my own views of what I suppose may probably be the determination of the Board when it shall have the subject before it.

The Board is always anxious to make the bank useful to the Government and the country, and I cannot doubt will act on this occasion in the same spirit, and will be the more anxious, on account of the peculiar character of the individuals who may suffer should the desired accommodation not be granted. But I incline to think the Board will not feel itself at liberty to do so under the circumstances which you propose.

The bank, where it has conformed with the utmost scrupulousness to the provisions of its charter, and sustained, at the same time, on more than one occasion, the Treasury in supporting the public credit, has, nevertheless, incurred frequent denunciations for alleged violations of it, though there was not the shadow of foundation for them. These are, indeed, harmless, but they must serve as an admonition to abate none of that vigilance and circumspection by which it has, so far, been happily guarded. During the last session of Congress there appeared, if my memory be correct, frequent complaints of some small anticipations of necessary appropriations and; as so little favor appears to attend the best and most anxious efforts of the bank to serve the public, it may well be feared that, if it shall be found a forward agent in furnishing these facilities, the circumstance may at least call for measures of inquiry that would make the stockholders uneasy, and expose it to the assaults of its enemies. Now, under these circumstances, you very frankly and candidly say, by which we are obliged, that "in presenting the wishes of the Secretary of War, and the views connected with them, to the President and Directors of the bank, you wish to be understood as making no request that the advances should be made." It would then, I fear, be rash and dangerous to meet the wishes of the Secretary of War without unusual caution. Nevertheless, I think the Board will be disposed to make the advance if the President will request it, and agree to ask an early appropriation for it from Congress. But I am of opinion the Board will not do this without reserving its claim on the justice of Congress for an adequate interest.

Certainly no motive of avarice or cupidity will govern the Board in requiring interest, but there appears to be such obvious and essential justice in the payment of interest by the Government, and the receipt of it on the part of the bank, that I feel satisfied the Board would not think itself at liberty to waive the interest. The bank, which has made so many sacrifices direct and indirect, which have filled the coffers of Government, and so essentially served the public interest, could not be expected to do so unusual, and respectfully submit to so unjustifiable a thing as to give the use of its money without the usual compensation at a time when its profits are so much reduced. I am sure it would be loudly condemned by the stockholders, and I do not think the Board could offer any reasonable defence of such a measure. Nor can I think that, if all the bank has done of a beneficial character to the country; if the

making so much of the moneys of the Treasury good and available, which, but for it, would have been lost; if by establishing and sustaining, by great sacrifices, the inestimable advantage of a sound currency throughout the greater part of the Union; if, by the great and indispensable facilities which it has furnished to sustain the public credit, we have not appeased the public prejudices, we may well fear that the waiver of a just and usual claim to a very small amount will not propitiate that favor which we have so anxiously desired. But, for myself, I would not hesitate to make the advance desired, and trust to the justice of Congress for the payment of interest as well as the reimbursement of the principal, if the President will make the request and agree to bring the subject in such a way as he shall deem proper to the notice of Congress, if it shall be necessary, to obtain its sanction of the measure by a speedy appropriation.

You request to be informed how far we have made arrangements with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions. I presume you refer to the subject of your letter of the 22d of June last, and the correspondence which led to that letter. On receipt of that letter, the subject, which is of great delicacy and importance, was referred to a committee, and although I have for some time been very anxious to get it acted upon, I have, first from the multiplicity of business, and now from the absence of so many members of the Board, not succeeded. Under these circumstances I hardly know what reply to make. The Board will promptly make its best efforts to procure the agency of any bank of undoubted solvency, which promptly and bona fide pays specie, and I presume more will not be required of it. But I fear that in many of the places in which you require this agency such banks cannot be found. Many of those named, I fear, cannot be relied upon as such. I return, inclosed, the statements of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana and the Bank of Illinois, agreeably to your request. I hope in a few days to be able to give you a decisive answer on this point.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, August* 8, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for payment the following certificates of recorded Mississippi stock, viz: No. 254 to 260, inclusive, seven of one thousand dollars each, and No. 261, for six hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-two cents. For the above, it is my wish to receive the Treasurer's draft on this office.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August* 9, 1821.

SIR: I observe by the act of March 3, 1821, authorizing a loan for five millions of dollars, that the agent employed for the sale of the same is entitled to one-eighth of one per cent. for his services. Will you do me the favor to inform me if it will be allowed on the sale lately effected by me at this place for $300,000?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 18, 1821.

SIR: I now beg leave to reply to so much of your letter of the 3d instant as requests information relative to any arrangements which may have been made with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions. In this request, I understand you to refer to your letter of the 22d June last, wherein you propose that the following banks shall be appointed by this bank for that purpose: The Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, Madison, Indiana; the Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Illinois; the Bank of Tombeckbe,. St. Stephen's, Alabama; the Bank of Mississippi, Natchez, Mississippi.

The Board has considered this request with the most anxious desire to comply with it.

I am directed to say that the bank will most readily use its best and promptest endeavors to procure, for the discharge of these duties according to the provisions of the act of Congress, any bank of known solidity and established credit which redeems its notes bona fide in the legal coin of the United States.

Applying this test to the banks which you have mentioned, the bank does approve now of the Bank of Burlington and the Bank of Mississippi, and will immediately, on the receipt of your reply, apply to those banks and undertake the agency. Perhaps, however, no more is necessary at this time than the act of approval on the part of this bank. If so, you can proceed to make any provisions which may be required for the object immediately.

It would be an invidious task to state, in any detail, the reasons why the Board declines appointing the banks which you have named in Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois; but it is believed they are very sufficient. Among them may be stated the general state of the currency in these States, the laws impairing the obligations of contracts which their Legislatures have passed, and the actual depreciation of their notes. Relative to the Tombeckbe Bank we have been unable to get any satisfactory information, but will use the utmost diligence to do so; and if such information shall be obtained as will bring it within

the rule before mentioned, the bank will readily give its consent to the appointment of that bank and immediately seek to procure its agency.

The Board regrets to state that it is not aware of any other banks in these several States which would be fit agents for the discharge of the duties in question.

I had the honor to state in a former communication my desire, and I have now to express it as the desire of the Board, that the bank should be enabled to supervise the agency of these banks. For this purpose it will be essentially necessary that it should be correctly informed of the deposits made with them, respectively, for the purposes of their agency. It will also be desirable to have duplicates of the statements which they render to the Treasury Department of their situations; the last we may probably obtain from the banks, respectively, though it will probably be the more cheerfully granted if your request be added; the first we can only obtain from your Department. To connect this current information with the past, the actual state of the existing agencies will also be necessary. I have the honor therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the bank to be furnished with the present state of the accounts with the banks heretofore employed, and with the current deposits made with them for the purposes of their agency; and if you deem it not improper, to direct them severally to furnish the bank with duplicates of their periodical statements which they furnish to the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August* 22, 1821.

SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant was not received until the 20th; I have not as yet been able to dispose of the portion of the five million loan thereby requested to be sold on account of the Treasury.

I shall advertise it for sale in the papers of the morning, and have no doubt of its being taken up shortly.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 25, 1821.

SIR: We are again engaged in a controversy with one of the banks of Savannah—the Planters' Bank.

The Bank of the United States, on the 25th January last, entered into an arrangement with that bank, and a few days before into a like arrangement with the Bank of the State of Georgia, of which you have herewith a copy, from which you will perceive that the Bank of the United States virtually agreed to give to these institutions the use of $100,000, one-tenth of the capital of the branch at Savannah, free of interest, and furnished them every facility that ingenuity and an ardent desire to harmonize with them could suggest. Recently, on the 22d June last, the Planters' Bank, at a time when the President of the office was absent, and nearly all the Board, as well as the Cashier, were either absent or about to be absent, and when a quorum was either not then present or not likely to be present long enough to deliberate and act on the subject, gave notice of its determination to annul this agreement within sixty days, the shortest period allowed by the arrangement.

The shortness of this notice, combined with the inauspicious season of the year, left no means of making the notice useful; the office therefore agreed to a proposition from that bank immediately to annul the arrangement, provided the bank would then pay the balance. You have herewith so much of the correspondence as will explain this part of the transaction.

The office has agreed to receive in payment of the balance the draft of the Planters' Bank, at a short sight, and a draft was tendered, signed by the Cashier only.

The charter expressly requires that all such instruments shall also be signed by the President. The office deemed it incorrect and unsafe to take the draft in this shape, as it was expressly made void by the charter. The opinion of the counsel of the office, of which you have herewith a copy, will give you a view of the legal question. It is true the counsel, though of opinion that the draft was void, thought that the acceptance of it would not extinguish the original debt in payment of which it was to be given; but this is a point much less clear than the invalidity of the draft, and there could have been no propriety with an institution exhibiting such strong evidences of hostility to leave the rights of the bank exposed to hazards, merely to yield to the caprice of that institution or its chief officer who refused to comply with an absolute and imperious legal requisition.

I am just informed that similar drafts have been tendered in payment of bonds to the custom-house, and, upon refusal, that you have been applied to on the subject. I also transmit herewith the particulars of one case, that it may be more clearly before you—that of Oliver Sturges. To assume the right of paying in any drafts, instead of legal money, without the concurrence of the office, would be utterly subversive of regular modes of doing business, and of the rights and convenience of the Government, or of the rights of the Bank of the United States; but to take this ground by the tender of a draft clearly of no validity, is a measure so extraordinary as to be accounted for only on the supposition that it is conceived this institution has no rights, however clear, legal, and equitable, which can be protected.

The avowed object of the Planters' Bank is to prevent the office from receiving its notes, in order that it may be in no shape called upon to redeem them in legal money. To show the temper in which this bank proceeds, I also transmit a copy of a correspondence, in which it requests, without any ceremony or apology, a copy of our transactions in Savannah with the Treasury of the United States from the establishment of the office to the time of the application, and the old threat of legislative vengeance is again current.

The Bank of the United States will proceed with the utmost moderation, but it has exhausted the cup of concession, and, I may almost say, humiliation. It can go no further, and it will now stand upon rights, and either defend them with success or fall with them.

As it is a question in which the finance of the Government as well as the general interests of the nation are deeply interested, I have thought it my duty to give you this information, that you may be acquainted with the circumstances of the case should any applications or representations have been made to you, and any other information concerning it which you may desire will be promptly furnished.

This bank is now in debt to the office upon its notes $100,000 and upwards, which it refused to pay except in drafts, such as have been rejected on account of their invalidity, and its notes have been protested for non-payment.

The Bank of the State of Georgia is a much heavier debtor, and while it also was desirous, as we understood, to annul the arrangement, it declined doing it at so unfit a time. The situation of that bank became in consequence very awkward and embarrassing, because, while its notes might become a cash balance with the office, if deposited with it, its ordinary relations with the Planters' Bank enabled the customers of the latter to obtain them for their own and deposit them, while such a procedure might have swelled the debt of the State Bank to the office to an amount alarming alike to it and to the office.

The office was therefore authorized, if that bank desired, and not otherwise, to consent to an immediate annulment of the arrangement with it also.

It promptly agreed to the proposition. The office now receives the notes of neither of these banks, except in payment of discounted paper. The Planters' Bank holds out the idea, and in some measure acts practically upon it, that it will give specie to such of its customers as may have bonds to pay at the custom-house.

The offer of the drafts above mentioned, which it was known the office would not and in this case could not do, without discharging the debt due to the United States and taking a void contract in satisfaction of it, was probably intended to evade the payment of specie. The intercourse between the managers of the State Bank and those of the office has been altogether courteous and friendly, although in essentials that bank will, no doubt, take nearly the same grounds.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August,* 28, 1821.

SIR: I have as yet sold but $51,500 of the five per cents. last directed by you to be disposed of, for which the Treasurer has credit $55,620. A fall in foreign exchange, I presume, is the reason why this stock has not been sold as briskly as the last.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August* 29, 1821.

SIR: I had the honor to write to you on the 25th instant concerning the affairs of the office at Savannah, as connected with the business of the Treasury in that place. More recent communications lead to the apprehension that an effort will be made to obtain a transfer of the collections and other business of the Treasury in that place from the office to the local banks. You are fully aware that heretofore the transaction of this business has rarely been beneficial to the branch, and often very burdensome; but it would be extremely injurious to us at this time were such a transfer to be made, more on account of its influence on public opinion than any direct pecuniary advantage. Much of the revenue, too, which we have heretofore collected is now locked up in the sum due us by the banks of Savannah, the aggregate of which is little less than $400,000, and yet we have had it suggested that an effort will be made to collect demands upon the office there, if possible to dishonor it. I cannot believe that any communication on this subject is necessary to prevent the design which it is supposed is in operation; but I nevertheless deem it my duty to advise you of whatever comes to my knowledge, and to present with them the situation and claims of the bank upon your justice and favor.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Do you wish any transfer of funds from the offices of Charleston or New Orleans? It would suit the convenience of the bank to make such a transfer immediately.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September* 3, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, that eighty thousand dollars of stock of the five million loan would find ready sale at the rate prescribed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September* 6, 1821.

SIR: I inclose a receipt in favor of Gardiner Greene, of Boston, for which he is entitled to receive twenty-eight thousand dollars United States five per cent. stock, a certificate for which be pleased to forward.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, Esq., *Register of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, September* 14, 1820.

SIR: The promissory note of H. Baldwin for $558 36, and of Thomas Barlow for $1,636, having been received from the Bank of Columbia, and placed, agreeably to your instructions of the 10th ultimo, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as a special deposit, when these notes are paid, the entries will be made as you direct.

All the information I possess relative to the claim on Mr. Cromwell for the amount of the Urbana note will be cheerfully communicated to the Comptroller of the Treasury or to the District Attorney whenever it may be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September* 24, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with its inclosure, and to be,

With great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, September* 29, 1821.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of August 18, the entry relative to the $50,000 draft has been corrected. It now stands to the credit of the Bank of Mississippi.

With grief I announce to you the lamented death of Mr. E. Salomon, late Cashier of this branch. He expired on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, and was buried on the same day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NOTT, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *September* 29, 1821.

SIR: We have this day lodged in the United States Branch Bank of this place sundry notes, as per receipt annexed, to the amount of $47,320 14, which, by order of our mutual friend, Leroy Pope, Esq., President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, are to be held subject to your order, as Treasurer of the United States. We have not the least doubt that the notes above mentioned will be paid when at maturity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BOGERT & KNEELAND.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *September* 29, 1821.

Received from Bogert & Kneeland the following notes: A. Richards, dated August 15, 1821, payable in ninety days, for $10,584 26; A. Richards, dated September 15, 1821, payable in ninety days, for $10,584; A. Richards, dated September 27, 1821, payable in ninety days, for $21,560 04; also, Abraham Bell's note, dated August 23, 1821, payable in ninety days, for $5,591 84—the amount of which notes, when received, to be held, by order of Leroy Pope, Esq., President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

M. ROBINSON,

Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Louisville, October* 4, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th ultimo, addressed to the late Cashier of this office. The draft of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of this office, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, for $140,000, has been received, and the Cashier of said bank (so soon as yours of the above date got to hand) was advised of the fact, and, agreeable to your instructions, I requested payment for the same.

Inclosed herewith is a statement of the affairs of this office, together with that of the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, *Teller.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, November* 20, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant; and in obedience to the request contained in it, I shall by the mail transmit to the Treasurer of the United States his drafts Nos. 907, 908, 918, upon the Bank of Tombeckbe, amounting to $23,550.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

JANUARY 17, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I called this morning to ascertain whether you could let me have some money to the north. We are considerably indebted there, and are now pressed for payment; and if you could assist us it would confer a great favor on us. The Treasurer is overdrawn upwards of $150,000, and by the end of the week this balance may be increased to $200,000; but I wish to obtain considerable more than that sum.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, January* 25, 1822.

SIR: It is proper that you should be informed that at a meeting of the Directors of this office yesterday Benjamin Salter, Esq., was elected their President; you have his signature at foot.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID WALKER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 29, 1822.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant. There is no statement of the bank which can be denominated with propriety an annual statement. The nearest approximation to such a statement as you suggest will be the semi-annual statements, or profit and loss accounts, made out on the occasions of the semi-annual dividends.

Copies of those for July last and the present month will, by this mail, be transmitted to your Department through the accustomed channel. The monthly statements are merely abstracts of the several accounts on the face of the books of the bank and its offices at the dates respectively stated.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 30, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an account containing a claim of the bank against the Government amounting to $5,266 32. It consists of two particulars:

1. The sum of $3,113 80 expended by the bank in making collections of the special deposits of the Government with the bank. The expenditures were made in payment of agents who were sent to the several banks whose paper was so deposited with this bank to collect the same. The vouchers shall be exhibited of the particular expenditures, if desired.

2. The sum of $2,152 52 of interest which had accrued on the seven per cent. stock of the United States held by the bank as a part of its capital, and redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under the provision in the charter authorizing the redemption on the 3d of November, 1817. My predecessor, in a letter to you, dated the 15th of November, 1817, presented this claim to you, in connexion with that for the principal of the stock then redeemed, with a request that you would be pleased to issue your warrant for the amount of both. The Treasurer's draft, dated November 25, 1817, No. 1325, was issued for the amount of the principal, and I am unable to trace any subsequent notice of the claim for interest, except as it stands on the books of the bank as a claim upon the Government.

There can, I presume, be no doubt of the justice of these claims, and I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will be pleased to direct the payment of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The United States debtor to the Bank of the United States, as follows:

Expenses attending the collection of special deposits, paid by the Bank of the United States and certain of its officers, on account of the Government.

At the Bank of the United States, paid from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1817, to P. H. Nichlin and W. Cochran, for their expenses and compensation	$723 00
At the office at Cincinnati, paid the 3d of June	597 42
At the office at Louisville, paid the 3d of June	591 12
At the office at Pittsburg, paid the 3d of June	1,202 26
	3,113 80

No. 35,925.—For interest due November 3, 1817, on seven per cent. stock, to wit:

Account of Funded Debt of the United States this day transferred by the Bank of the United States to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States; which transfer has been made upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, to wit:

No. 3. Seven per cent. stock, amount	$83,246 15	
No. 4. Seven per cent. stock, amount	83,246 15	
No. 5. Seven per cent. stock, amount	83,246 15	
No. 6. Seven per cent. stock, amount	83,246 15	
	332,984 60	
Redeemed at the rate prescribed by the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, to wit: $106 51 for every sum of $100—$354,661 89.		
Interest on the above for 34-92 of the quarter, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum		2,152 52
		5,266 32

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January* 30, 1822.

SIR: I had the honor on the 14th of June last to inclose to you an account of the expenditures of the bank for stationery used in the Loan Offices of the United States; and in your reply of the 18th of the same month you were pleased to say that the account must remain unsatisfied until an appropriation for the purpose could be obtained, and that it would appear in the estimates for 1822. I now beg leave to inclose you an account embracing the former, brought down to November 30, 1821. You will perceive that the sum of $906 87 expended at the bank is by estimate; but I have no doubt you will readily perceive that the estimate must be far below the actual expenditure, when you remark that it includes the period from the establishment of the bank to the 1st of January, 1819. For the other items, except $20 at Portsmouth, the bank is ready, if desired, to exhibit the vouchers.

I have, then, on the part of the bank, to ask the favor of you to cause the amount of the account now transmitted to be embraced by the appropriation act of 1822.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The United States debtor to the Bank of the United States.

For the expenses of stationery and printing for the Loan Office Department, from the date of its transfer to the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit to the 30th of November, 1821, viz:

At the Bank of the United States, per vouchers, $815, from January, 1819, to this date At the Bank of the United States, per estimate, $906 87, prior to January, 1819	$1,721 87
At the office at Portsmouth, $500 40, per $20	520 40
At the office at Boston, per vouchers, per $20	2,409 59
At the office at Providence, per vouchers	331 69
At the office at Middletown, per vouchers	809 99
At the office at New York, per vouchers	1,751 79
At the office at Baltimore, per vouchers	922 94
At the office at Richmond, per vouchers	367 00
At the office at Fayetteville, per vouchers	77 04
At the office at Charleston, per vouchers	438 62
At the office at Savannah, per vouchers	412 00
At the office at Lexington, per vouchers	158 25
At the office at Chillicothe, per vouchers	81 00
	10,002 18

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, March* 6, 1822.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 26th of February, and, agreeably with your request, have purchased for the use of the Department of State a bill on London (the first and second of which are herein inclosed) for £4,500 sterling, drawn by the Bank of the United States on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and by me endorsed. The third and fourth shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I inclose the necessary vouchers. Amount due to this office, $22,728 37.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

We, the undersigned, certify that we consider the fair price of bills on London of the first description to be thirteen and one-half per cent. advance.

JOHN G. WARREN & SON.
J. & C. BOLTON.

NEW YORK, *March* 6, 1822.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March* 29, 1822.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th instant. It will be exceedingly inconvenient to the bank to give the Government immediate credit here for the drafts on New Orleans for $125,000, and on Charleston for $20,000, at this moment, because in the beginning of April the demands upon us will be very heavy. We cannot, however, say that we will not do it; but we hope it is not necessary to require it to the whole extent at this moment. It may be done on the 1st of May next, by which time we will have an opportunity of making the necessary arrangements. We will now, however inconvenient, meet your views so far as to embrace the public dividends which will be payable here on the 1st of April next, which amount to $586,228 55, and the pensions being already provided for, we suppose this will substantially meet your wishes. The balance, though small, we hope you will not be obliged to draw for until the 1st of May.

The draft on Baltimore shall be immediately put to your credit at New York, but you will be pleased to *transmit it to the bank*, according to the arrangements between your Department and the bank for the transfer of funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, April* 8, 1822.

SIR: With the weekly abstracts of this office I have the honor to inclose duplicate receipt of John C. Wright, United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, for the evidences (in this office) of debts due to the United States, forming part of the "special deposit" handed over to him in pursuance of your instructions of the 8th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, March* 30, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the usual abstracts of this office, and to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, since which I received from the Treasurer of the United States, and on the 25th transmitted the draft adverted to for collection to the Cashier of the bank at Washington; and *this* day a letter reached me from the Cashier of the Branch of Columbia, of the 12th, covering an obligation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati for $1,822, bearing date August 19, 1819, payable with interest therefrom, which amount is placed to the credit of the *special deposit* in this office.

This obligation, with the other described evidences of debt due to the United States, will be disposed of in the manner you have been pleased to direct, so soon as a proper communication can be had with the United States District Attorney.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your very obedient servant,

AB. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, April* 4, 1822.

Received of Abraham G. Claypoole, Cashier, the following evidences of debts due the United States, handed over to me under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, viz:

Two certificates of the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, viz:		
One dated August 13, 1819	$23,550	
One dated April 28, 1820, bearing interest	350	
One note thereof	5	
		$23,905
One certificate of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, May 6, 1820, bearing interest	11,845	
One certificate of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, August 19, 1819, bearing interest	1,822	
Sundry notes thereof	3,086	
		16,753
One certificate of Office of the Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, for notes of Miami Exporting Company, May 8, 1820		8,661
Three notes of said Company, said to be counterfeits		130
One certificate of the "Bank of Cincinnati," April 24, 1820, bearing interest		3,846
Amounting to		53,295

Say fifty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars, for which I have given duplicate receipts.

J. E. COLLIER,
For J. C. WRIGHT, *District Attorney, per his order.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, April* 11, 1822.

SIR: Mr. Pickins, an agent from the Tombeckbe Bank, arrived yesterday with one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars in notes, purporting to have been issued by the banks of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, and a draft on Charleston, at ten day's sight, for $1,500. It is the President's opinion, as well as mine, that this deposit was intended by you to be placed in the Bank of Darien, as the notes of the Georgia banks, if all genuine, could not be taken on deposit, (unless special,) inasmuch as an act of the Legislature authorizes them to refuse specie payments to the Bank of the United States, or offices thereof, and interest, if sued. Inclosed I have the honor of handing you a copy taken from Mr. Pickins' instructions, who will forward you my receipt for the amount placed on special deposit, subject to the order of the Treasurer or yourself.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, *March* 9, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith six bundles, containing one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, according to the annexed statement. You will proceed first to Savannah, and if you meet no instructions there from the Secretary of the Treasury you will make the deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States at that place. It is possible, however, that you will find a letter instructing you to make the deposit at Darien, and in that event it will be necessary for you to go there. On making the deposit you will take the Cashier's duplicate receipt, forwarding one to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other to the Cashier of this bank.

Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

J. MAHLON, *Cashier.*

SAMUEL PICKINS, Esq.

P. S. Mr. Pickins will offer the draft drawn by Samuel Maverick on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, for $1,500, to the Cashier of the bank where he may deposit the money sent as cash, and if received as such, to add the amount to the foregoing sum and take receipts therefor, as before directed. But in case it should not be received as money, to leave it at the bank for collection, with instructions to place the amount when paid to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, and to forward a duplicate receipt therefor to this bank, and another to the Treasurer of the United States.

J. M., *Cashier.*

Savannah, April 12, 1822.

SIR: I arrived here on the 9th instant, as an agent of the Tombeckbe Bank, with instructions to deposit one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars in the Branch Bank of the United States at this place, provided I should meet no instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury here, directing the deposit to be made at Darien.

Finding no such instructions here, I have deposited the money in the Branch Bank of the United States at this place as a special deposit.

I also brought on a draft on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, for fifteen hundred dollars, with instructions to deposit the same as so much cash added to the above sum, provided that the bank would so receive it; and in the event of its refusal to receive it as cash, to place it with the Cashier for collection, to be credited, when collected, to the Treasury of the United States.

I herewith transmit you the Cashier's duplicate receipt for the money above mentioned, and also for the draft which he is to collect.

I am, very respectfully, your very humble servant,

SAMUEL PICKINS.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, April* 11, 1822.

Received from Samuel Pickins, Esq., agent for the Tombeckbe Bank, to be placed as a special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his or to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, $11,005 in notes of the Bank of Augusta; $61,179 in the notes of the Bank of Darien; $25,270 in the notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia; $525 in the notes of the Planters' Bank; $25,625 in the notes of the banks of South Carolina; and of the notes of the banks of the State of Virginia $3,196; making, in all, $126,800, purporting to have been issued by banks which have had paper so well counterfeited as to impose on their own officers. It is not, therefore, possible for the undersigned to say whether those above enumerated are all genuine or not. The notes of the Georgia banks, even if all genuine, could not be taken on deposit *unless special*, inasmuch as an act of the Legislature authorizes them to refuse specie payments to the Bank of the United States, or offices thereof, and interest, if sued. I have also received Samuel Maverick's draft on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, at ten days' sight, for $1,500, which, when paid, will be held subject to the order of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Treasury, and for all of which I have signed duplicate receipts.

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, April* 23, 1822.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 18th instant. The Bank of Darien has nothing to its credit in this office at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATEMENTS BELONGING TO THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1818, REFERRED TO IN A LETTER FROM W. JONES, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1818.

No. 1.

Statement showing what sum was actually paid by the subscribers, on account of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, at the several times of payment prescribed by the charter, in gold and silver coin, and what sum in the funded debt of the United States.

Payments.	Where paid.	Shares.	Amount of coin, &c., paid, as explained in the notes annexed to the second and third payments.	Amount of funded debt paid.	Total payment.
First installment.—Payable at the time of subscribing, say from the 1st to the 23d July, 1816, inclusive.	Paid by the subscribers to the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States at the several places designated in the act of incorporation. The cash part of this installment was paid entirely in coin.	350,000	$1,436,565 05	$6,963,434 95	$8,400,000 00
*Second installment.**—The 1st January, 1817, was the day prescribed by the charter for the payment of the second installment, on which day the Bank of the United States commenced its operations, and received the payments made at that place, and the Commissioners who had received the first installment at the respective places, (except Philadelphia,) were appointed to receive the second in like manner, allowing twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, of which public notice was given at the respective places, as it would have been impracticable to have received all the payments in the manner prescribed by law in one day if the same had been tendered.	Paid by the subscribers to the aforesaid Commissioners and to the bank. The cash part of this installment was paid in gold and silver coin, and in notes of and checks on the Bank of the United States.	218,518	2,250,929 30	5,397,200 70	7,648,130 00
Third installment.†—Payable July 1, 1817	Paid at the bank and its offices of Discount and Deposit. The cash part of this installment was paid in gold and silver coin, in notes of and checks on the bank and its offices for money previously deposited and liable to be drawn out in specie, and in notes of other banks actually paying specie.	101,255	3,173,681 44	370,243 56	3,543,925 00
		.....	6,861,175 79	12,730,879 21	19,592,055 00

* All payments made subsequent to January 23, 1817, and prior to July 1, on account of the second installment, were charged with the interest from the day in which payment was due to the day of actual payment.

† This sum is the amount received on that day, and all payments subsequently made on account of the third installment between July 1, 1817, and July 1, 1818, were charged with interest from the day on which payment was due to the day of actual payment.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States at this time, and of what it consists; in which no gold or silver coin is exhibited, because the disposable part of the capital having been loaned out, the gold and silver coin in possession of the bank is applicable only to the redemption of its notes and payment of its deposits.

Date.	Capital stock.	Amount.
1818.		
Sept. 30	Five per cent. stock of the United States	$7,000,000 00
	Funded debt of the United States (various kinds) at the rate subscribed	430,926 60
	The residue of the capital is absorbed in debts due by individuals for money loaned, which is secured by endorsed bills and notes, or notes of hand secured by deposits of public and corporate stocks	27,541,642 03
	Total amount of capital at this time	34,972,568 63

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount due at Philadelphia and the amount due at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively.

1818.	*To Bank of the United States, viz:*			
Sept. 30	In London, Paris, and Amsterdam		$1,530,576 04	
	For the funded debt part of the capital		7,430,926 60	
	For bills discounted		8,834,089 62	
	From sundry banks paying specie	$2,079,485 77		
	For notes of sundry banks paying specie on hand	455,284 57		
		2,534,770 34		
	Deduct amount due sundry banks paying specie	789,394 61		
			1,745,375 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Philadelphia			$19,540,967
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, viz:			
28	For bills discounted		232,962 48	
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand		19,301 77	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Portsmouth			253,264 2
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, viz:			
Oct. 1	For bills discounted		410,257 00	
	From banks paying specie	284,880 47		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	26,402 00		
		311,282 47		
	Deduct amount due to banks paying specie	40,126 81		
			271,155 66	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Boston			681,412 66
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Providence, viz:			
1	For bills discounted		471,683 46	
	From banks paying specie	8,345 24		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	5,882 55		
		14,227 79		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	9,712 15		
			4,515 64	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Providence			476,199 10
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown, viz:			
Sept. 28	For bills discounted		384,118 34	
	From banks paying specie	2,262 78		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	43,482 87		
		45,745 65		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	8,393 94		
			37,351 71	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Middletown			421,470 05

No. 3.—*Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

1818.				
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, viz:			
Sept. 30	For bills discounted		$1,913,864 35	
	From banks paying specie	$666,483 98		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	238,828 60		
		905,312 58		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	157,466 10		
			747,846 48	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at New York			$2,661,730 83
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, viz:			
28	For bills discounted		8,482,379 77	
	From banks paying specie	195,681 07		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	225,222 04		
	From Bank of Somerset	68,262 62		
		489,165 73		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	86,195 81		
			402,960 92	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Baltimore			8,885,349 69
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, viz:			
27	For bills discounted		1,505,963 75	
	*From banks paying specie	226,890 04		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	85,498 44		
		312,388 48		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	43,065 75		
			269,322 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Washington			1,775,286 48
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, viz:			
30	For bills discounted		2,608,170 93	
	From banks paying specie	161,877 15		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	124,409 18		
		286,286 33		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	75,001 31		
			211,285 02	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Richmond			2,819,455 95
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, viz:			
Oct. 1	For bills discounted		1,286,673 23	
	From banks paying specie	44,246 73		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	45,437 32		
		89,684 05		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	7,840 42		
			81,843 63	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Norfolk			1,368,516 86
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville, viz:			
Sept. 29	For bills discounted		623,379 70	
	From banks paying specie	69,783 63		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	56,706 00		
		126,489 63		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	26,623 41		
			99,866 22	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Fayetteville			723,245 92
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, viz:			
	For bills discounted		2,681,709 33	
	From banks paying specie	501,256 40		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	477,220 00		
		978,476 40		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	15,256 99		
			963,219 41	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Charleston			3,644,928 74

* The debt due by the Bank of Columbia has lately been transferred to the books of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.

No. 3.—*Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

1818.				
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, viz:			
Sept. 30	For bills discounted		$1,083,247 04	
	From banks paying specie	$1,881 18		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	190,465 00		
		192,346 18		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	123,543 33		
			68,802 85	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Savannah			$1,152,049 89
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, viz:			
Oct. 2	For bills discounted		1,656,247 41	
	From banks paying specie	285,094 60		
	For notes of banks paying specie	130,722 00		
			415,816 60	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Lexington			2,072,064 01
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville, viz:			
Sept. 29	For bills discounted		1,034,513 18	
	From banks paying specie	140,386 99		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	34,682 00		
		175,068 99		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	7,512 05		
			167,556 94	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Louisville			1,202,070 12
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe, viz:			
Sept. 28	For bills discounted		631,211 99	
	From banks paying specie	87,039 68		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	62,240 12		
		149,279 80		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	370 31		
			148,909 49	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Chillicothe			780,121 48
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, viz:			
Oct. 3	For bills discounted		1,863,529 63	
	From banks paying specie	787,491 81		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	70,670 00		
		858,161 81		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	12,472 08		
			845,689 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Cincinnati			2,709,219 36
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, viz:			
Sept. 30	For bills discounted		2,009,054 37	
	From banks paying specie	572,046 44		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	52,329 00		
		624,375 44		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie	29,517 00		
			594,858 44	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at New Orleans			2,603,912 81
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg, viz:			
Oct. 1	For bills discounted		1,008,254 30	
	From banks paying specie	39,500 00		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand	146,967 20		
			186,467 20	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Pittsburg			1,194,721 50
	Total amount of debts due the Bank of the United States, including notes of State banks, the differences between the balances due to and by State banks, and the funded debt part of the capital			54,964,987 69

NOTE.—The amount of debts due the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statements nearest to the 30th September in possession of the bank.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount thereof deposited at Philadelphia, and the amount deposited at the Offices of Discount and Deposit respectively, and discriminating between the amount of the deposits made by individuals and the amount made on account of the public.

Date.	Where deposited.	On account of the public.	On account of individuals.	Total.
1818.				
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States	$7,961,983 94	$1,027,923 64	$8,989,907 58
28	Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth	8,210 57	11,370 81	19,581 38
Oct. 1	Do. Boston	80,591 62	158,822 66	239,414 28
	Do. Providence	31,986 99	16,164 91	48,151 90
Sept. 28	Do. Middletown	17,615 44	9,698 28	27,313 72
30	Do. New York	145,721 71	669,788 63	815,510 34
28	Do. Baltimore	275,201 50	309,113 08	584,314 58
27	Do. Washington	409,700 99	166,405 31	576,106 30
30	Do. Richmond	54,966 96	243,215 94	298,182 90
Oct. 1	Do. Norfolk	54,813 71	142,558 74	197,372 45
Sept. 29	Do. Fayetteville	10,323 47	15,449 17	25,772 64
	Do. Charleston	159,546 72	356,972 38	516,519 10
30	Do. Savannah	36,633 38	93,361 82	129,995 20
Oct. 2	Do. Lexington	12,002 86	66,718 34	78,721 20
Sept. 29	Do. Louisville	.....	84,131 87	84,131 87
28	Do. Chillicothe	16,981 74	11,330 63	28,312 37
Oct. 3	Do. Cincinnati	.....	42,706 49	42,706 49
Sept. 30	Do. New Orleans	50,177 41	312,364 33	362,541 74
Oct. 1	Do. Pittsburg	132 00	63,814 66	63,946 66
		9,326,591 01	3,801,911 69	13,128,502 70

NOTE.—The amount of deposits in the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 5.

Statement showing the amount of the notes issued by the Bank of the United States, and the notes in circulation, specifying the amount payable at the bank in Philadelphia, and the amount payable at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively.

Date.	Where payable.	Bank, branch, and post notes issued.	Bank, bra , and post notes on hand.
1818.			
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States	$7,832,881 39	$7,751,572 11
28	Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth	252,000 00	175,485 00
Oct. 1	Do. Boston	598,000 00	311,325 00
	Do. Providence	252,000 00	167,290 00
Sept. 28	Do. Middletown	252,000 00	51,880 00
30	Do. New York	1,164,000 00	220,705 00
28	Do. Baltimore	1,022,000 00	59,305 00
27	Do. Washington	1,060,000 00	328,515 00
30	Do. Richmond	984,000 00	376,935 00
Oct. 1	Do. Norfolk	360,000 00	130,260 00
Sept. 29	Do. Fayetteville	420,000 00	16,680 00
	Do. Charleston	854,000 00	73,920
30	Do. Savannah	1,576,000 00	339,695 00
Oct. 2	Do. Lexington	510,000 00	73,283 00
Sept. 29	Do. Louisville	360,000 00	200,565 00
28	Do. Chillicothe	420,000 00	399,550 00
Oct. 3	Do. Cincinnati	630,000 00	224,500 00
Sept. 30	Do. New Orleans	888,000 00	50,343 00
Oct. 1	Do. Pittsburg	420,000 00	232,380 00
	Total amount of bank, branch, and post notes issued	19,854,881 39	11,184,189 00
	Total amount of bank, branch, and post notes on hand at Bank of the United States and its offices	11,184,189 00	.....
	In circulation	8,670,692 39	.....

NOTE.—The above statement exhibits the amount of notes issued and *where payable*, and also the amount of the whole circulation of the bank and its branches collectively. As the bank and its offices have generally on hand the notes of other offices received by them on deposit or in payment of duties, (which notes cannot be said to be in circulation,) it is impracticable to ascertain the amount of notes circulated by each particular office. The amount of notes issued and on hand is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

No. 6.

Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount thereof deposited at Philadelphia, and the amount deposited at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively, and discriminating between the amount of deposits made by individuals and the amount made on account of the public.

Date.	Where deposited.	On account of the Treasurer of the United States.	On account of Collectors, Commissioners of Loans, and other public officers.	On account of individuals.	Total.
1818.					
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States	$6,691,830 94	$770,499 31	$1,027,923 64	$8,490,253 89
	Do.....do.....(special)	499,653 69			499,653 69
28	Office at Portsmouth		8,210 57	11,370 81	19,581 38
Oct. 1	Do...Boston		80,591 62	158,822 66	239,414 28
	Do...Providence		31,986 99	16,164 91	48,151 90
Sept. 28	Do...Middletown		17,615 44	9,698 28	27,313 72
30	Do...New York		145,721 71	669,788 63	815,510 34
28	Do...Baltimore		206,938 88	309,113 08	516,051 96
	Do.....do.....(special)	68,262 62			68,262 62
27	Do...Washington	120,029 81	276,031 18	166,405 31	562,466 30
	Do.....do.....(special)	13,640 00			13,640 00
30	Do...Richmond		54,966 96	243,215 94	298,182 90
Oct. 1	Do...Norfolk		54,813 71	142,558 74	197,372 45
Sept. 29	Do...Fayetteville		10,323 47	15,449 17	25,772 64
	Do...Charleston		159,546 72	356,972 38	516,519 10
30	Do...Savannah		36,633 38	93,361 82	129,995 20
Oct. 2	Do...Lexington		12,002 00	66,718 34	78,721 20
Sept. 29	Do...Louisville			84,131 87	84,131 87
28	Do...Chillicothe		16,981 74	11,330 63	28,312 37
Oct. 3	Do...Cincinnati			42,706 49	42,706 49
Sept. 30	Do...New Orleans		50,177 41	312,364 33	362,541 74
Oct. 1	Do...Pittsburg		132 00	63,814 66	63,946 66
		7,393,417 06	1,933,173 95	3,801,911 69	13,128,502 70

The amount of deposits in the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

No. 6.—*Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, &c.*—Continued

NOTE.—By an arrangement between the bank and the Treasury Department, the money deposited in the bank, its offices, (and agent banks, to the 30th June last,) is placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books of the bank at Philadelphia. The following list will show where the money was deposited which composed the Treasury balance on the 30th September:

Where deposited.	Amount.	Where deposited.		Amount.
Bank of the United States	$2,500,809 78	Nashville Bank		$23,978 12
Do.....(special)	499,653 69	Bank of Vincennes		103,432 96
Office at Boston	119,762 60	Harrisburg Bank		59,382 44
Providence	63,950 07	Easton Bank		26,503 20
New York	1,005,896 87	Bank of Missouri		104,403 33
Baltimore	165,296 66	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville		124,294 11
Norfolk	212,929 36	Sundry agent banks		15,846 61
Fayetteville	66,426 58			7,475,196 68
Charleston	633,899 54			
Savannah	164,169 04	Deduct amounts overdrawn by the Treasurer		
Louisville	460,868 47	of the United States at Portsmouth	$18,594 39	
Chillicothe	207,753 32	Office at Middletown	53,191 79	
Cincinnati	202,936 36	Richmond	87,633 23	
New Orleans	133,185 38	Lexington	123,694 77	
Pittsburg	157,713 51	Trenton Banking Company	597 87	
Office of the Bank of Virginia at Petersburg	25,755 86			283,712 05
State Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh and its branches	310,881 58			
Bank of Alexandria	85,467 24	Balance of the Treasurer's account September 30		7,191,484 63

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

List of banks indebted to or creditors with the Bank of the United States, in a general balance with the bank and its offices, at the dates specified in the list of debts due the Bank of the United States.—(See Statement No. 3.)

Names of banks.		Debit.	Credit.
Union Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire			$829 61
Taunton Bank, Mass.			800 00
Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine			50,928 18
Massachusetts Bank, Boston		$87,000 00	
Boston Bank, Boston		123,000 00	
Union Bank, Boston		34,000 00	
Suffolk Bank, Boston		7,000 00	
State Bank, Boston		23,000 00	
Merchants' Bank, Salem			6,841 69
Merchants' Bank, Newburyport		880 47	
Newport Bank, Newport			7,995 07
Merchants' Bank, Newport			2,778 96
Providence Bank, Providence		1,862 58	
Exchange Bank, Providence			3,052 68
Union Bank, Providence			3,653 07
Merchants' Bank, Providence		500 13	
Eagle Bank, Providence		1,683 75	
Bank of Bristol, Bristol		1,033 33	
Roger Williams Bank, Providence			1,967 52
Commercial Bank, Bristol			2,230 08
Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport			4,048 68
Hartford Bank, Hartford			2,962 78
Phœnix Bank, Hartford			5,206 19
Eagle Bank, Hartford			342 55
Middletown Bank, Middletown			2,324 61
New London Bank			2,711 84
New England Commercial Bank			1,903 25
Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, New Jersey		6,841 58	
Easton Bank, Easton, Pennsylvania		3,383 10	
Manhattan Bank, New York		134,818 37	
City Bank, New York		64,226 31	
Bank of New York, New York		153,216 16	
Bank of America, New York		269,235 39	
Union Bank, New York		20,880 05	
Mechanics' Bank, New York		24,107 70	
Merchants' Bank, New York			61,798 43
Franklin Bank, New York			11,410 08
Phœnix Bank, New York			439 18
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany			1,499 71
Bank of Pittsburg		27,598 85	
Bank of Brownsville			1,200 00
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania			536 25
Union Bank of Pennsylvania		*333 92	
Union Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted	*$10,965 30		
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania		*9,783 44	
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted	*30,000 00		
Bank of Chambersburg, on its promissory note discounted	*65,000 00		
Bank of Gettysburg		*14,748 47	
Bank of Gettysburg, on its promissory note discounted	*80,000 00		
Harrisburg Bank		*73,810 12	
Pennsylvania Agricul. and Manuf. Bank, on its promissory note discounted	*20,000 00		
Juniatta Bank of Pennsylvania		*2,405 75	
Juniatta Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted	*28,634 52		
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania		*10,897 34	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle, on its promissory note discounted	*5,429 57		
Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania		*18,217 56	
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, on its promissory note discounted	*19,000 00		
Carlisle Bank		*17,124 65	
Swatara Bank, on its promissory note discounted	*19,500 00		
Farmers' Bank of Reading			1,098 19
Alleghany Bank, on its promissory note discounted	*30,000 00		
Huntington Bank		*27,244 88	
Susquehanna Bridge Company, on its promissory note discounted	*9,000 00		
Lancaster Bank			2,076 50
Lancaster Bank, on its promissory note discounted	*23,000 00		
Northumberland Union and Columbia Bank		*3,899 11	
Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Wilmington			1,675 63
Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Newcastle		*78,927 48	
Commercial Bank of Delaware, on its promissory note discounted	40,000 00		
Union Bank of Baltimore		33,197 09	
Bank of Maryland, Baltimore		3,538 00	
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore		22,902 33	
City Bank, Baltimore		99,488 05	
Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore		24,868 02	

* Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States.

List of banks indebted to or creditors with the Bank of the United States—Continued.

Names of banks.	Debit.	Credit.
Marine Bank, Baltimore	$3,299 17	
Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore		$46,154 04
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore		3,221 94
Franklin Bank, Baltimore		219 30
Somerset Bank, Baltimore, (special)	62,262 62	(Special.)
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	20,692 86	
Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia		1,087 52
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia	9,163 76	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia		97,163 33
Commercial Bank, Philadelphia		1,988 20
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	49,927 18	
Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia		15,248 09
Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia		48,372 98
Stephen Girard's Bank, Philadelphia		174,691 71
Bank of Washington, District of Columbia	65,628 15	
Patriotic Bank, Washington	16,188 87	
Bank of Metropolis	4,946 46	
Central Bank of Washington and Georgetown	4,471 69	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown	19,605 06	
Union Bank of Georgetown	12,552 67	
Bank of Columbia	*734,885 41	
Bank of Alexandria	†237,354 85	
Franklin Bank of Alexandria	2,373 15	
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria	12,793 85	
Union Bank of Alexandria	34,237 20	
Bank of Potomac, Washington		5,614 74
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria		1,759 38
Bank of Virginia, Richmond	86,227 34	
Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg		28,382 75
Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg	74,548 00	
Branch of Virginia Bank, Lynchburg		15,937 79
Branch of Virginia Bank, Norfolk		2,880 33
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond		59,063 52
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg		5,229 48
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Norfolk	17,110 40	
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg	16,868 69	
State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh		7,402 23
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Edenton	18,766 30	
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Fayetteville		3,942 85
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington	*99,265 99	
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Newbern		5,402 49
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury	6,830 00	
Bank of Cape Fear		11,041 28
Branch Bank of Cape Fear		25,186 94
Bank of Newbern	91,306 05	
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston	80,482 00	
Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston	157,000 00	
Planters' Bank, Charleston	70,000 00	
State Bank, Charleston	112,375 11	
Union Bank, Charleston	81,399 29	
Bank of Georgia, Savannah	1,881 18	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington	20,008 22	
Bank of Kentucky	78,330 18	
Planters' Bank of Savannah		140,983 22
Bank of Augusta		53,054 28
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Lexington	8,499 28	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Danville	20,404 22	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Winchester	14,939 10	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Shelbyville	45,734 67	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Paris	48,470 14	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Washington	29,423 74	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Richmond	24,896 46	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	51,754 01	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Bardstown	20,218 22	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Springfield	12,845 00	
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Glasgow	25,909 00	
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Madison, Ohio	14,426 00	
Bank of Chillicothe	33,026 84	
Bank of Chillicothe, on its promissory note discounted	$125,000	
Farmers, Mechanics' and Manufacturing Bank of Chillicothe	10,496 79	
Bank of Steubenville	17,673 00	
Bank of Marietta, Ohio		1,260 23
Muskingum Bank, Ohio	13,493 16	
Lebanon and Miami Banking Company	35,530 56	
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati	*289,469 94	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	‡219,641 01	

* Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States.
† Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States, or received by the Bank of Alexandria as agent, &c.
‡ Accumulated in consequence of the receipt of their notes by the office at Cincinnati, in payments on account of the Treasury of the United States.

List of banks indebted to or credited with the Bank of the United States—Continued.

Names of banks.	Debit.	Credit.
Bank of Cincinnati	*$204,745 48	
Dayton Manufacturing Company	14,088 91	
Urbana Banking Company, Ohio	33,732 00	
Nashville Bank	22,777 42	
Bank of Tennessee	3,737 73	
Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville	5,785 00	
Bank of Vincennes	†102,220 00	
Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville	†121,294 11	
Bank of Missouri	†79,120 72	
Planters' Bank of New Orleans	146,289 38	
Bank of Orleans	129,674 26	
Louisiana Bank	134,594 85	
Mississippi State Bank	125,000 00	
Louisiana State Bank		$29,517 00
Sundry banks, (balances from $1 to $300 each)		41,285 52
	5,798,036 68	1,007,632 17
Deduct creditor banks	1,007,632 17	
Balances due by State banks	4,790,404 51	
Add amount loaned to banks on their promissory notes (chiefly for the purpose of paying the Bank of the United States on account of the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on them)	505,529 39	
Total	5,295,933 90	

* Accumulated in consequence of the receipt of their notes by the office at Cincinnati, in payments on account of the Treasury of the United States.
† Received as agent for collecting revenue.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November* 11, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Statement of the amount of specie imported by the Bank of the United States, with its cost and expenses, distinguishing the time and country from which each importation was made, and also between gold and silver. Referred to in a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States of December 16, 1818.

When received.	Where received.	Per what vessels.	No. of vessels.	Where from.	Agents.	Coin.	Actual receipt in dollars.
1817.							
July 30	Philadelphia	Saunders	1	Leghorn	In England	Silver	46,119 92
Aug. 5	Boston	Thomas	2	Lisbon	do	do	84,000 00
14	Norfolk	Alert	3	Gibraltar	do	do	70,000 00
15	New York	Inconstant	4	Jamaica	do	do	402,000 00
Sept. 10	Baltimore	Primrose	5	do	do	do	300,000 00
15	New York	Radius	6	London	do	do	104,073 00
27	Boston	Cherub	7	Lisbon	do	do	213,422 90
29	New York	Unison	8	London	do	do	100,138 00
Oct. 8	Do	Harriet	9	Jamaica	do	do	149,991 00
10	Do	John Brown	10	London	do	do	96,120 97
27	Philadelphia	General Jackson	11	Gibraltar	do	do	59,700 00
Nov. 17	Do	Florenza	12	do	do	do	142,485 00
Dec. 8	New York	Esk	13	Jamaica	do	do	401,000 00
1818.							
Mar. 28	Philadelphia	Florenza	14	Gibraltar	do	do	40,000 00
April 27	New York	Comet	15	Havre	do	do	373,200 00
May 1	Do	Angelica	16	Lisbon	do	Gold	136,376 86
2	Do	George	17	Havre	do	Silver	373,200 00
29	Philadelphia	Tontine	18	London	do	Gold	123,467 02
June 9	New York	William	19	do	do	Gold	415,813 14
27	Do	Alfred	20	Havre	do	Silver	251,910 00
Aug. 17	Do	Rubicon	21	do	do	do	466,500 00
Sept. 16	Do	Angelica	22	Antwerp	do	do	101,200 00
Oct. 14	Do	White Oak	23	Havre	do	do	186,600 00
	Do	Adonis	24	do	do	do	279,900 00
	Do	Marcus	25	do	do	do	186,600 00
Nov. 4	Do	Comet	26	do	do	do	223,920 00
23	Philadelphia	Dido	27	do	do	do	186,600 00
26	New York	Favorite	28	do	do	do	167,940 00
Dec. 1	Do	Belle	29	do	do	do	186,600 00
Mar. 12	Do	Neptune	30	Jamaica	In Jamaica	do	400,000 00
April 23	Philadelphia	Cora	31	do	do	do	104,845 56
24	New York	Sybille	32	Havana	do	do	337,929 28
June 22	Philadelphia	Pocklington	33	Jamaica	do	do	119,766 00
April 27	New York	Comet	34	Havre	In France	do	52,800 00
May 2	Do	Adonis	35	do	do	do	54,560 00

Statement of the amount of specie imported, &c.—Continued.

When received.	Where received.	Per what vessels.	No. of vessels.	Where from.	Agents.	Coin.	Actual receipt in dollars.
1818.							
May 22	New York	George	36	Havre	In France	Silver	20,875 60
	Do	Spartan	37	....do	.....do	....do	20,457 80
1	Do	Fanny	38	....do	.....do	....do	28,592 30
June 19	Do	Bordeaux	39	Bordeaux	.....do	....do	26,840 00
July 25	Do	Manchester Packet	40	Havre	.....do	....do	14,080 00
	Do	Belfast	41	....do	.....do	....do	1,727 00
Aug. 17	Do	Rubicon	42	....do	.....do	....do	41,707 00
Sept. 9	Do	Spartan	43	....do	..... do	....do	23,516 00
Oct. 14	Do	Adonis	44	....do	.....do	....do	49,734 40
	Do	Cerus	45	....do	.....do	....do	38,280 00
	Do	Maria Theresa	46	....do	.....do	....do	40,040 00
	Do	Marcus	47	....do	.....do	....do	20,899 20
27	Do	Manchester Packet	48	....do	.....do	....do	4,840 00
Nov. 4	Do	Comet	49	....do	.....do	....do	1,505 30
Dec. 5	Do	Factor	50	....do	.....do	....do	49,837 28
	Total amount imported at current rate in the		United	States			7,311,730 53

Statement of the amount of specie imported, &c.—Continued

Date.	Expenses attending the importation.	Amount.	Total.
1818.	Of the foregoing was received in gold as follows:		
Dec. 7	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, in ship No. 19, pounds sterling 99,499 13s. 7d. is	$442,220 80	
	Net amount received per said vessel	415,813 14	
	Difference		$26,407 66
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, in ship No. 16, pounds sterling 31,965 1s. 0d. is	142,066 88	
	Net amount received per said vessel	136,376 86	
	Difference		5,690 02
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, in ship No. 18, pounds sterling 29,536 15s. 2d. is	131,274 47	
	Net amount received per said vessel	123,467 02	
	Difference		7,807 45
	Cost and charges per invoice of silver shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co., per ships Nos. 15, —, inclusive, amounting to £692,061 1s. 5d. is	3,075,826 97	
	Net amount received per said vessels	2,984,170 02	
	Difference	91,656 95	
	Freight, &c., paid thereon	13,581 94	
			105,238 89
3	Difference between the cost of bills drawn in Jamaica on London, for the investment of specie imported in ships Nos. 30 to 33, inclusive, and the cost of bills bought in the United States and remitted to London for reimbursement of the former	8,535 66	
	Insurance on said shipments	16,961 16	
			25,496 82
10	Amount of remittances to meet the shipments by Thuret & Co., (of silver,) received by ships Nos. 34 to 50, inclusive	486,456 12	
	Freight and insurance on said shipments	12,942 14	
		499,398 26	
	Net amount received by said vessels	490,311 88	
	Difference		9,086 38
Oct. 16	Expenses on $40,000 imported in ship No. 14	1,717 42	
	Proportion of expenses paid on specie imported in ships Nos. 1 to 13,* inclusive, in conjunction with city banks, under contract with Baring Brothers & Co., and Reid, Irving & Co.	62,590 59	
			64,308 01
Dec. 14	The foregoing is the amount of the cost and expenses actually paid by the bank, in addition to which the following is an estimate of the loss, premium, and of interest, which the bank has sustained by the importation of specie:		
	1. Of the premiums (at the rate at which the bills of the bank were then selling) on the amount of its funds in London applied to the reimbursement, agency, interest, &c., of the specie imported in thirteen vessels first mentioned	147,130 57	
	2. Of five months' interest on the sum of $4,227,845 25, allowing three months from the time of purchase to the time of maturity of bills remitted to London in payment of specie, and two months for the shipping and transit of the specie to the United States	105,696 13	
	3. Of the premium on the amount of the balance on specie imported to this date, say $3,791,389 13, at three-quarters per cent	28,435 42	
			281,262 12
	Total		525,297 36

* In order to determine the actual amount of expenses paid on the aggregate amount of specie imported by these vessels, add to this item $37,324 17 paid by the incorporated banks of the City of Philadelphia and Bank of the Northern Liberties, who participated in these importations to the amount of $811,272 11, and paid the foregoing proportion of expenses thereon.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 14, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

LETTERS FROM STATE BANKS.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January* 1, 1817.

SIR: We have the honor of sending, by Colonel Binney, the Navy Agent in this town, who has had the politeness to take charge of them, a trunk and box containing all the old emission of Treasury notes of the old account which remained in this bank.

We should have sent them sooner, in compliance with orders from the Treasury Department, had a good opportunity presented. A statement is forwarded with them; but you will please to observe that this statement contains a schedule of $384,000, exclusive of interest, of the new emission, the balance of which, after deducting commissions, is transferred from the old to the new account, in conformity to an arrangement expressed in our Cashier's letter of June 15 last, and which received the approbation of the then Secretary of the Treasury.

The charge made for commissions will not be more than sufficient to cover those expenses, which the situation of the bank made necessary from its connexion with the Treasury, for employing agents at Washington and the extra clerk hire, expense of stationery, &c., which has been employed while receiving them, and for the great responsibility of being accountable for such a very large amount. This compensation would have been no inducement to the direction of this bank for the perplexing and very troublesome business of receiving these Treasury notes. But, having received the revenues of the Government in this quarter of the country previous to 1814, and from our good wishes towards the administration, we have been induced to lend all possible aid to the Treasury Department without wanting a further remuneration than sufficient to answer the expenses the stockholders of this bank have been put to in consequence of this business.

We have the honor to be, &c., your very humble servants,

WM. WARD, *for himself, and in behalf of the Board of Directors of the State Bank, Boston.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. You will find the schedule of the contents of the trunk and box at the last of the book which will be handed you by Colonel Binney.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January* 1, 1817.

SIR: The call for money has been so great in this place since the peace that we have been induced, and in a manner obliged, to discount freely to the mercantile interest, to manufacturers and others in business, to enable them to support the extreme pressure which they were under, and it will be extremely injurious to be obliged to call suddenly on those persons.

We have now agreed to pay the interest of the public debt in specie, not from motives of profit, but from an earnest desire to accommodate the Treasury Department; in doing which, it is certain we cannot possibly reap any benefit; and as the time may soon arrive when we may be ordered to pay over the balance which may be to the credit of the Treasury Department on our books, to the Branch Bank in this town, we do, for the above reasons, request of you, sir, an assurance that when the time comes for you to change your deposits that you will not draw from us over thirty thousand dollars a month till the whole balance is paid.

The time has been, sir, and did continue for several years, when this institution had very large demands on the Treasury Department, but from circumstances were obliged to wait and suffer great loss. We mention this as giving us some claim for the indulgence we request.

Your early answer to this will oblige us very much, that we may take our measures accordingly.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. In addition to the above, I would beg leave to observe that this bank did loan to the merchants of this place $800,000, to enable them to pay their bonds to the Government; and to ease them, did agree not to call for more than ten per cent. every sixty days, which will take twenty months for them to pay in; and it is well known they could not have got on without this accommodation.

WM. WARD.

ALLEGHANY BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bedford, January* 2, 1817.

SIR: In answer to your circular letter of the 20th ultimo, I am instructed by the Directors of this bank to inform you that they are desirous of resuming specie payments, but that they cannot with safety do so until the city banks set the example.

It is the belief of the Directors that the city banks will find it their true policy to meet the expectations of the Treasury Department, and commence specie payments on or before the 20th of February next. If they should do so, this bank will immediately take the same course.

Your letter would have been answered sooner, but the Directors awaited for further information on the subject of it from the banks eastwardly to enable them to decide with more certainty on what course should be pursued.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. ESPY, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CITY BANK, *New York, January* 3, 1817.

SIR: Samuel Flewelling, Esq., late Cashier of the Manhattan Company, has been appointed the Cashier of this institution, and will conduct its future correspondence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. VROOM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *January* 4, 1817.

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 25th November, 1816, I have the honor to inform you that there are no "Treasury notes on deposit in this institution to the credit of the Treasurer." There are eight sealed packets in our vault, said to contain one hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars of Treasury notes, for which Mr. Habersham, Commissioner of Loans, Savannah, has an order yet unpresented. These packets, in their present state, can be disposed of as you may order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *January* 4, 1817.

SIR: I inclose the usual statement furnished by the Manhattan Company, and beg leave to observe that Mr. Flewelling, the late Cashier, who has been appointed the Cashier of the City Bank, has been succeeded as Cashier of the Company by Mr. Andrew Seaman.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President of the Manhattan Company.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 4, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of December 20 has been laid before the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of the Farmers and Mechanics', and we have now the honor to communicate the result of their deliberations upon the subject to which it relates.

The Bank of Pennsylvania and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank having united with the other banks of this and the neighboring cities in the determination to resume specie payments on the first day of July next, a steady eye is kept to that object, and every exertion consistent with the welfare of the community and the safety of these institutions has been and will be made to carry that determination into execution at that time, or, if practicable, at an earlier period. It must be observed, however, that an attempt on the part of any one or two banks to recommence the payment of specie, without a simultaneous payment by all the banks of the same vicinity, could not but be attended with embarrassment, which would render a failure of the experiment almost certain. Could the Boards of Directors of these banks perceive in the present state of things any new grounds for an application to the other banks of this vicinity to name an earlier day for the payment of specie than that already fixed, the measure would be urged without a moment's delay. The opinion that there is not a sufficiency of the precious metals in this country for general circulation is fortified by the recent measures of the National Bank and the participation of the Philadelphia banks in the views of that institution. Without a reasonable degree of certainty on this head, a return to specie payments must be regarded as a dangerous step.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which at this time present themselves, it is hoped and believed that arrangements may be made between the Bank of the United States and the State banks which will enable the latter to contract their circulation without injury to the community, and will establish such a state of things as must give a due and proper sphere of operation to each institution. This, it is supposed, will be effected as soon as the National Bank shall have loaned in this city, upon real transactions, an amount not less than $2,000,000, exclusive of loans to complete the installments of the stock of that institution.

The result here contemplated, it is believed, may be accomplished by the time when the issue of Mr. Sergeant's mission shall be known; and should that issue be favorable, there seems to be but little doubt that then may be the best moment for resuming the payment of specie.

Prior to the time above looked to, it is confidently expected that the operations of the National Bank will have had a highly important and beneficial effect upon the exchange throughout the continent.

With these views, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank cannot consider themselves justified in entering into any arrangement founded upon an engagement to resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN NORRIS, *President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

J. TAGERT, *President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF UTICA, *January* 6, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your favor (circular) under date of the 20th ultimo. This institution having, from its creation, kept the chief part of its funds in the city of New York, for the redemption of its paper there, by consequence has and must continue to adopt such decision, as to the

time of commencing specie payments, &c., as may be adopted by the banks in the city of New York, which are depositories of the national revenue. You will be pleased to consider the answer which they may give on this subject identified with our own.

I inclose a copy of the state of the funds of this institution, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account current with us for the month past.

Respectfully, your most obedient and most humble servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, *January* 6, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, a copy of the account for moneys deposited in this bank for the United States is inclosed. No deposits have been made here by any other Collector than George Kerr, Esq., Collector for the seventh district of Pennsylvania. His instructions were to collect in the bank notes receivable in the district in which he collected, in which description of paper this institution agreed to receive it on deposit, and to forward to the Treasury Department a statement of the situation of the bank monthly.

The deposits were made by the Collectors at the end of every month, as will appear by the account.

We would be very much obliged by being informed, as soon as convenient, in what manner and at what time or times these deposits will be drawn from this bank.

I am, respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

ALEX. COBEAR, *President of the Bank of Gettysburg.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed are statements of the accounts of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, with this bank to the 6th instant.

I have also forwarded a packet containing descriptive lists of Treasury notes received in deposit since October 7.

By an agreement made with the Hon. A. J. Dallas, on the 22d of March last, this bank was to pay to the United States "an annual composition, in lieu of stamp duty, of one and a half per cent. on the amount of the annual dividend made by the bank to the stockholders," which agreement expired on the 31st ultimo. I would now propose for a further agreement on the same terms for the year 1817. The Hon. Secretary will please inform me in what manner the composition for 1816 shall be paid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *Laurel, January* 7, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of the 20th December last was received the 2d instant, and has been laid before the Directors of this bank, by whom I am instructed to say that this institution will resume specie payments simultaneous with the banks in the District of Columbia, the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, together with the other banks in this State.

It must be obvious to the Treasury Department that an institution of $75,000 capital, with only $45,000 paid, the trade from near which, by various water communications, being nearly equidistant from the city of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, cannot, without a total ruin, resume payment in specie before it is in those places; and, in this instance, a full reliance is reposed on the mildness of our Government for the relief of small banks.

The balance due the Treasury will be remitted through the banks of Columbia or Baltimore as soon as trade opens, say in all the month of April; sooner, if possible to get such paper. There are no funds to pay it in Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANAEN HULL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dated the 20th ultimo, which has been submitted to the Board of Directors; and having been duly considered by them, I am directed to say, in reply, that we consider the propositions made by the Treasury Department to the different State banks of as accommodating a nature as could well have been devised, and as such we hope will have the effect to equalize the exchange throughout the United States, and so far as we can have any influence to bring about so desirable an object we will very cheerfully co-operate. But our institution, situated in an inland town, can only follow the banks in the great mercantile cities; and should the State banks in the city of Philadelphia come into the measure, we shall cheerfully commence the payment of specie on the

20th of February next, under the assurances given by the Treasury Department. At any rate, as far as our means can be brought into exercise, we will cheerfully co-operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in equalizing the exchange.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

J. R. HARDENBERGH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: We have found it very difficult to give a satisfactory answer to your circular letter of the 20th ultimo. On the one hand, our constant purpose has been, and now is, to commence payments in specie on the 20th February next; whilst on the other, the fear of adopting that desirable measure by a single bank is enough to deter us from positively engaging to do it at all hazards. We are, however, very confident that, with any reasonable co-operation of the neighboring banks, and a continuance of that friendly disposition of the Treasury Department which has been so uniformly shown us, we shall commence and continue payments in coin on and after the 20th of February next.

A proposition is now before the Legislature of this Commonwealth to compel the State banks to pay specie on and after that day, in order to meet the necessities of the people for legal currency for taxes, duties, &c., payable to the United States. We sincerely hope it may prevail; it would save from embarrassment those banks that may engage to pay specie at that time, and that may be surrounded by those that otherwise might persist in the suspension.

A letter from the Treasury Department, dated the 24th of May last, contained, among other things, the following proposition, viz:

"1. That the present balance and all future deposits be paid by convenient installments (which the bank will suggest) in Treasury notes, or in the notes of the banks established in any of the commercial cities upon the line of the Atlantic."

The operations of the bank after that time have been conducted with a view to that proposition and the known friendly disposition of the Treasury Department to the interest and prosperity of the State banks; a transfer, therefore, of the whole of the public money from the bank to the Bank of the United States without delay would at least be unexpected, if not embarrassing to us. It is not for us to say what shall be the number or the amount of the installments, but we confidently rely as well on the friendship as the justice of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES M. GIBBONS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: With reference to your letter of 8th July last, (receipt of which I have before acknowledged,) saying that Aaron Hassert, Collector of the Customs of Perth Amboy, had, on the 1st August, 1818, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of $1,200, of which no return had been made, I have now the honor to state that the said sum is included in the last quarterly return made to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, and laid it before the Board of Directors, who have given the subject that attention which its importance demanded.

Notwithstanding a recent law of our Legislature, extending the time for the resumption of specie payments until the 1st July next, it would give the Directors of this institution great pleasure to co-operate with the Treasury Department and the State banks generally to the northward to bring about an object so desirable at an earlier day; but it must be obvious that this can only be done with safety by a simultaneous movement of the banks for that purpose. They do not deem it safe, nor consistent with the duty they owe the institution committed to their charge, to undertake so important a responsibility until assured of such general co-operation.

There is at this time before the Legislature a proposition for chartering twenty-one new banks, one to be located at Richmond, with a capital of one million, and the subscription for it to be opened on the 1st April. Most of these charters, it is supposed, will be granted.

These measures alone are of sufficient importance to prevent the payment of specie by the banks of Virginia, unless those of the neighboring States pursue the same course.

The extended establishment of an Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank in this city will enable the Directors of this bank to evince their disposition to promote a speedy equalization of the currency of the country by the cordiality with which they will unite with that office for effecting so beneficial an object.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. THATCHER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *January* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 20th ultimo, and now have the honor briefly to convey the opinion of the bank on its interesting contents.

The resolutions entered into by the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and subsequently by the banks of Virginia, for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of July next, have been deemed proper as preparatory to that measure; and the Bank of Baltimore, not unmindful of its own honor and the public interest, has, it is believed, made such provision as will enable it to return to specie payments at an earlier period. But however well prepared and sincerely disposed the bank may be to embrace, to the fullest extent, the views of the Treasury, there exists between it and the other banks such a combination of interests as obviously requires their co-operation, and until that co-operation is afforded it would be imprudent and perhaps dangerous to act.

With respect to the public deposits, it has been presumed, in consequence of assurances from the Treasury Department in July last, that their removal to the National Bank and its branches would be gradual. The bank, however, is not unwilling that a moiety of them should be transferred as soon as the convenience of the Treasury will admit, and the balance it is desirable may be drawn for current purposes, as heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. WILSON, *President of the Bank of Baltimore.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, January* 8, 1817.

SIR: We were duly favored with your circular letter of the 20th ultimo, and hoped ere this to have been able to return you a decisive answer, but we are sorry to say we have not succeeded in acquiring such information as enables us to do so. A conference between the southern banks and those in this city, with the view of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, is in agitation, and will probably take place, but whether the result will be such as to merit your approbation is quite uncertain.

In the meantime we find ourselves under the necessity of adhering to the joint resolution of the banks of this place entered into in August last. This resolution made the resumption of specie payments in February next depend on the adoption of the measure by the State banks generally; nor can we venture to say that, if we were released from our engagement with our sister institutions, we could venture to resume specie payments unless the measure was simultaneously put in execution by them. Standing alone we could not sustain the run for specie that would be made upon us. If, in the case under consideration, we should be so unfortunate as to fall short of your expectations, it is not for want of a sincere desire to meet them, but is attributable to circumstances altogether beyond our control. We take the liberty of annexing a copy of the resolution alluded to.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

"That the banks in Charleston will be prepared to resume specie payments on the 20th February, 1817, or whenever specie payments are resumed generally throughout the United States."

WESTERN RESERVE BANK, *Ohio, January* 8, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th December last, and am very sorry that I cannot feel justified in saying that this bank will resume specie payments on the 20th February next, as proposed in your letter; but, surrounded as we are by banks which do not now and probably will not then pay specie, I am under the disagreeable necessity of saying that, at this time, an exertion of that kind would, apparently, be very hazardous, and, I fear, injurious to ourselves, and not beneficial to the community.

I pray you, sir, to be assured that it now is, and ever has been, the desire of the Directors of this bank to accommodate the Government in all its financial operations in this quarter of the country; and so long as we can receive for the United States the deposits made by the Collectors, and pay in such money as we do receive, we shall be pleased to be permitted to do it; but we cannot consent to receive of the Collectors the paper in general circulation in this section of the Union, (and such only we do receive,) and hold out the least encouragement of its being paid for in specie, until specie payments shall be generally resumed, when we hope to do business in such a manner as to completely satisfy the Government and all with whom we may have accounts.

Permit me, sir, to express my grateful acknowledgments for the interest which you appear to take in the support of bank credit; and the well known liberality of the Treasury Department has ever been such as would forbid the least suspicion that an illiberal policy, as it respects the other banks, could be pursued by the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with every sentiment of respect, your most humble servant,

SIMON PERKINS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK, *January* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your circular letter of the 20th of December has been received and laid before our Board of Directors. The proposition made thereby to leave the deposits to the State banks, without transferring them to the Bank of the United States and its branches, on condition that the State banks resume specie payments on the 20th of February next, has had their most serious consideration. They would, without

hesitation, accede to the proposition, were there not objections to it which appear insurmountable. One of these, and a principal objection, is the extended condition of the country banks in this State. The paper of several of these banks has already ceased to circulate generally within the State, and it will take a longer time than that allowed by the proposition to restore it to its original value, which can only be done by the country banks lessening their discounts and redeeming the excess of paper they have issued. It is to be feared, therefore, if the city banks here should resume specie payments before the country banks are better prepared to co-operate in this desirable measure than they can be on the 20th of February next, that the city banks would be deprived of all the specie they have, and all they could obtain, by the country banks, which would avail themselves of the payment of specie by the city banks to supply their own want of specie. The same observation will apply to the banks in New Jersey, whose condition does not differ much, or at all, from that of the country banks in this State. This and other considerations induced the banks here, it is believed, to name the 1st of July next for resuming specie payments, judging from the information they possessed that that was as early a day as could be prudently fixed on to accommodate the country banks as well as themselves.

The banks of this city are of opinion that the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore should resume specie payments about the same time they do; and the three banks of this city which have been employed by the Treasury Department are of opinion that all the banks of this city should commence paying specie the same day.

The banks of this city are really desirous to return to specie payments without unnecessary delay. They have already discontinued the receipt and payment of the small notes or tickets under the denomination of a dollar, which were issued for change, and now pay the fractional parts of checks *in specie* change, and their intention is, we believe, to introduce gradually larger sums of specie in their payments before the 1st day of July next. The Bank of the United States and its branches will not, therefore, it is to be presumed, have to apprehend any hostile act on the part of the State banks, at least of those in this city.

Our Board have particularly instructed me, sir, to state to you the great mortification they feel at not being able to give a full and immediate assent to your proposition. Almost every former proposition made to them by the Treasury Department during the late war and since was acceded to with readiness and pleasure, and they regret that the present proposition is of a nature not to be acceded to with equal readiness and pleasure. If the resolution of the last session of Congress relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next should not be rescinded or altered, (which, however, may be possible,) our Board will again consider the proposition, if that will be admitted by you; and if they should think they will be able to fulfil the engagement imposed upon them by acceding to it, they will certainly accede to it.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

City Bank, *New York, January* 9, 1817.

Sir: You will perceive that the inclosed resolution was passed some time since. I have delayed to forward it until I could inform you of the course the other banks would pursue; in order to ascertain which, the earliest measures were taken to convene the representatives of all the banks, and it was proposed to them to resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next. No explicit decision was made on that subject, though it evidently appeared that the five banks which do not receive the public deposits were opposed to the proposition; but they ultimately agreed to suspend the question, and to send a committee to meet the committees of the southern banks at Philadelphia, on the 22d of this month, to deliberate upon it, in pursuance of a proposition made by some of the gentlemen bankers of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Thus the matter rests at present.

Be assured, sir, that the Directors of this institution are sincerely disposed to aid the operations of your Department to the extent of their power; but they are apprehensive of serious difficulties if only three of the banks of this city should resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February; and if all the other banks of New York and those of Philadelphia should not accede to the proposition, we should inevitably be forced to take in nearly all our circulating paper and greatly diminish our discounts, which would render us incapable of contributing much towards effecting a revolution in the state of the currency. But we still have hopes that the other banks will accede, and every exertion shall be made to bring them into the measure; for we are decidedly of opinion that the banks of this city might, with perfect safety, commence the payment of specie on the 20th of February; and we are determined to pursue this measure, with all its difficulties, under your patronage and aid, if you should deem it necessary, even if all the banks that do not receive the public revenue should persist in refusing.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FEW.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Bank, on Thursday, December 26, 1816:
Resolved, That this bank will resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next.

S. FLEWELLING, *Cashier.*

FARMERS' BANK OF READING, *January* 11, 1817.

SIR: Agreeable to the request of the Treasury Department, I inclose to you a statement of the affairs of this institution as it stands this day, and also a duplicate account of the Treasury of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS REECE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B.—In the manner the Collector makes his deposits, it will be impossible for the officers of this institution to designate what moneys are received on account of direct taxes or internal revenue, as requested in yours of the 30th of December, 1816.

L. R., *President.*

STATE BANK, *Raleigh, January* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your circular letter of the 20th of December last is received.

The Directors of this bank cannot, consistent with that duty they owe to the interest and, as they conceive, the safety of the institution over which they are placed, direct a resumption of specie payment on the 20th of February, as by you proposed, unless the measure is adopted by the banks generally; they, however, pledge themselves that this bank will resume the payment of specie simultaneous with the other State institutions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK, *President, &c.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, January* 15, 1817.

SIR: Mr. Bolton, late President of this bank, wrote you on the 30th of December, advising of the propositions made by him, and the President of the State Bank in this city to the banks in Charleston, for a meeting to decide on the period for the resumption of specie payments. I have now to inclose a copy of the answer from the President of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, which was laid before our Board to-day for their consideration, and they determined that a meeting of the delegates from the banks of this city would not be necessary, the banks of Charleston having already come to a determination. I am instructed to renew to you the assurances of this bank, its ability and disposition to comply with your wishes whenever the other banks of this city and of Carolina resume specie payments; as a pressure only from the community could, from the favorable state of this bank, jeopardize its interests. All our efforts are in operation for resuming specie payments with as little delay as possible, not only from a strong desire to meet wishes, but in compliance with the reasonable conditions of a late act of this State, "when the banks of the adjacent States and the United States Banks shall resume it."

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President of the Planters' Bank.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, January* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo was duly received; delegates from all the banks in this city met on Monday, the 6th instant, and unanimously agreed to adhere to the resolution entered into by them in August last; a copy of which will be found annexed.

The delegates also recommended you should be advised that committees of the several banks in Charleston would, with pleasure, meet your delegates on the 20th instant, or sooner, if desired, should you still deem it necessary to appoint and send them on.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

J. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

JOHN BOLTON, Esq., *President of the Planters' Bank.*

"That the banks in Charleston will be prepared to resume specie payments on the 20th of February, 1817, or whensoever specie payments are resumed generally throughout the United States."

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *January* 16, 1817.

SIR: In answer to yours I have to state that this institution has endeavored to place itself in a situation to meet specie payments, and will resume the payment of specie whenever the same shall become general.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CARROL, of Duddington, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SALEM, *January* 16, 1817.

SIR: On the 14th instant I transmitted the Treasurer the balance of all the Treasury notes in my possession of the old emission; and, as it is not probable that any more of consequence will be deposited on account of the Government, I now inclose an account for compensation for the services of the officers of the bank in the management for two years of the Treasury notes committed to their charge.

Among the by-laws of this institution, defining the duties of the Cashier, is the following:

"He shall receive gold or silver or any other valuable commodity or paper on special trust and deposit, for which, however, neither the bank nor any officer thereof shall be accountable."

When the Treasury notes of the Government were first received by us, being a "special trust and deposit" of a nature to exempt the Cashier from any responsibility, and at the same time requiring from him great care, labor, and attention, altogether extraneous from the ordinary duties of his office, our Board of Directors were of opinion that a reasonable compensation would be allowed by the Government for the management of these Treasury notes, which compensation should not be claimed by the bank, but received exclusively by the Cashier and such officers of the bank as they should be entrusted to by him.

This opinion of the Directors stimulated the officers of the bank to a faithful discharge of this additional duty, and, notwithstanding the above by-law, I have kept possession of these Treasury notes, amounting to nearly six hundred thousand dollars, on account of the Government, under a solemn sense of my responsibility to it for the faithful preservation of the same from all misuse during a period when the greatest fluctuation in the market prices of the public paper, with other circumstances connected with it, presented numerous and powerful temptations to all those to whom it was entrusted. In addition to this great responsibility has been the care, labor, and attention, which you must be aware is necessary for the proper arranging, calculating, and registering a sum of such magnitude, composed mostly of notes of the smallest denominations. I do not hesitate to say that the management of them has cost me as much labor and more anxiety than the ordinary duties of my office. I have thought it proper to make this explanation of the claim; and, under all the circumstances, I cannot allow myself to doubt but that the compensation charged in the account will be cheerfully paid by the Government.

The interest charged in the account is on sums which the bank advanced the Government, by honoring a Treasury draft when there was not a sufficiency of cash to the credit of the Treasurer's account to meet it.

The variation of the amount on which interest is charged arose from several small cash deposits, made subsequently by the Collector of the Internal Revenue, which will appear by referring to my monthly accounts, transmitted to the Treasury Department, since June, 1815.

The last charge, for commissions on a sum obtained to the loan of March last, needs, of course, no explanation; my commissions on several large sums previously obtained were duly paid.

I will thank you, sir, for a draft, drawn on myself, payable either in cash or Treasury notes.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

J. W. TREADWELL,
Cashier of the Merchants' Bank.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dr. The United States to the President, Directors, and Company of the Merchants' Bank of Salem, and to the officers of said bank.

January 16, 1817. To interest on $1,011 94, from June 19, 1815, to August 2, 1815, forty-four days	$7 42	
January 16, 1817. To interest on $1,116 94, from August 2, 1815, to August 31, 1815, twenty-nine days	5 40	
January 16, 1817. To interest on $1,109 81, from August 31, 1815, to November 29, 1815, ninety days	16 65	
January 16, 1817. To interest on $1,093 56, from November 29, 1815, to November 30, 1816, one year	65 61	
January 16, 1817. To interest on $93 56, from November 30, 1816, to December 31, 1816, thirty-one days	49	
	95 57	
Commissions (for receiving, registering, safe keeping, and remitting at various times, from January, 1815, to this date,) on the sum of $586,625 57, in Treasury notes, one-fourth of one per centum	1,466 56	
Commissions on $6,774, Treasury notes, (subscribed to the loan of twelve millions in 1816,) one-fourth of one per centum	16 93	
	1,579 06	

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, January* 21, 1817.

SIR: I have this day placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, in special deposit, $1,164 61, in Treasury notes and interest; and to his credit on account of small Treasury notes, $484; and have remitted to him $953 21 in Treasury notes and interest of the old emission, accompanied with lists of the whole.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF SOMERSET, *Princess Ann, January* 22, 1817.

SIR: We duly received the circular of the Treasury Department of the 20th December last. The President of this institution having, just before its receipt, gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the banks there on the subject of specie payments, and having not yet returned, we cannot pledge ourselves positively on that subject, but will, in the course of a few days, give you a definitive reply. Every exertion will be made, and an expectation is entertained that this bank will commence specie payments when a similar practice is adopted by the other banks of this State. We now pledge ourselves to pay specie for all public moneys which shall be deposited here for taxes and duties by the Collectors after this proposition is acceded to.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *January* 25, 1817.

SIR: In conformity to your letter of the 23d instant, which came to hand last evening, I have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank $150,000, for which you will be pleased to order a bill in my favor on the Bank of Louisiana.

Most respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January* 25, 1817.

SIR: I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 1st instant, and solicited an early answer, as the subject was one in which this bank was deeply interested. Thinking it possible that my letter might have miscarried, I have inclosed a copy, and beg leave further to add that, late in December last, we agreed to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, with a view of meeting the wishes of the Treasury Department and the wishes of the Directors of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, supposing that the parent bank would forward us notes of theirs, payable at the Branch Bank in this place, which we calculated the public would receive, and wait till the branch here began its operations. In the meantime the notes would have circulated here in the same manner as the paper of the banks in this town.

But the United States Bank sent on notes, payable in Philadelphia, for the purpose of paying the interest here. We immediately concluded that it was not your intention to pay the interest of the public debt in this place in a depreciated paper, which notes payable in Philadelphia would certainly have been. The time would not allow a different arrangement, and we judged we should completely meet your views to pay the interest in specie, which we have nearly finished, having paid already over $400,000 to the stockholders, to accomplish which we have been, for ten or twelve days at a time, greatly in advance to the United States Bank. From the spirit of accommodation this institution has uniformly manifested to the Treasury Department, and having been obliged, formerly, in consequence, to wait years for payment of millions due, we are led to hope that you will answer us agreeable to our wishes. We could meet your drafts with tolerable convenience, say for $50,000 per month; but if we should be called on to pay the whole at once, the consequence would be, we should be obliged to distress our customers and essentially injure our mercantile friends; indeed, the consequences must be disastrous to many. We observe, sir, by your circular to the southern banks, that if they will return to specie payments by the 1st of July next, that you will not, previous to that time, draw on them for the money to the credit of the Treasury Department. I have not your circular before me, and perhaps may not be quite correct; but my inference is that this institution having been uniformly correct, and, in consequence, suffered greatly, therefore is entitled to every indulgence which any other institution might claim. Your answer, sir, will greatly oblige

Your obedient and very humble servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28, 1817.

SIR: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor to answer your circular of the 20th December, last year. Since that period I have meditated on the expediency of paying specie for the notes of my bank. Although the result of my reflections presents many obstacles, particularly if two or three banks of this city do not agree to redeem their obligations in a like manner, yet, relying on your disposition to afford every reasonable facility to those money establishments whose conduct merits your confidence, I have decided to pay specie, as before stated, on the 20th day of February next, and hope that you will give, in time, the necessary instructions, so the public moneys deposited in my bank shall be drawn in such manner as not to derange its daily operations.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN GIRARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *February* 1, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that our Board have agreed to pay specie on the 20th of February next, on the terms contained in your circular letter of the 20th of December last.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WESTMORELAND BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Greensburg, February* 3, 1817.

SIR: The Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania declares its readiness to pay specie, in the usual manner of banking, on the 20th of February instant. But this bank having declined such payment because the banks in its vicinity, and particularly because the banks in the commercial cities, had previously declined, we now feel ourselves compelled to declare that the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant will depend on the example that may be given by the banks that induced the suspension.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ALEXANDER, *President West. Bank of Penn.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CHESHIRE BANK, *February* 3, 1817.

SIR: Having noticed a circular from the Treasury Department, under date of December 20, 1817, by which it is understood that the deposits in the State banks on account of the United States will not probably be drawn out until the first of July of the present year; and this bank having on *special deposit* $39,373 in bills of the banks in the State of New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the President and Directors have instructed me to state to you that this sum, if agreeable to the views of the Treasury Department, will be transferred to the *cash* account with the Treasurer, provided it shall not be drawn for until the said 1st of July, 1816, except in particular cases, as expressed in the circular of the date above mentioned. An answer to this communication is requested as soon as convenient.

Per order, H. DANA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The United States to John S. Hunn, Dr.

1817, *February* 4.—For making out and transmitting to the Treasury Department descriptive lists of the Treasury notes deposited in the Bank of Newburg, belonging to the United States, for which ample compensation was promised by the late Secretary of the Treasury..... $30 00

Received payment for the above by Treasurer's draft on the Bank of Newburg, dated the — ———, 1817, and numbered ——.

$30. JOHN S. HUNN.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *February* 4, 1817.

SIR: If any other form should be required you will please inform me, that the account may be adjusted. If it is correct, you are authorized to fill up the blanks in the receipt.

JOHN S. HUNN.

T. T. TUCKER, Esq.

NEW YORK STATE BANK, *Albany, February* 5, 1817.

SIR: In my letter of the 31st of December last I had the honor to state to you that the course which this bank would adopt with respect to specie payments must necessarily depend on the conduct of the banks in New York.

Having this day received information that some, if not all the banks in that place will resume specie payments on the 20th of this month, I am requested to inform you, on the part of the Directors of this institution, that they will in like manner commence payments in specie on the same day.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY, *Pennsylvania, Chester, February* 5, 1817.

SIR: It is the determination of this bank to commence specie payments on the 20th instant. Our institution is yet in its infancy, and commenced its operations after the suspension of specie payments;

and we have so far succeeded in supporting its character as to keep our notes at par with the banks of Philadelphia, and if we can have a proportional assistance from the Treasury Department we shall be the better enabled to meet our engagements. It appears to us, from your circular of the 20th of December last, that it is the intention of the Treasury to transfer such a proportion of their deposits resulting therefrom among the banking community as their situation may require. The taxes and duties collected in the district of which this county is a part remain in the Bank of Chester County, amounting to upwards of $100,000. If we could receive a proportion of that, say $40,000, which we presume was raised from this county, together with the amount that may be collected the present year, to remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, it would put this bank on equal ground. Be so good as to advise us on this subject, and, if we are correct in our opinion, to order a transfer of our proportion of the deposits to this bank as soon as convenient.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your humble servant,

PIERCE CROSBY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK, *Boston, February* 5, 1817.

SIR: This institution having commenced the collection of the bonds due the custom-house in this town the present quarter, and having received the bonds for this month, and are now collecting them, and finding from the officers of the custom-house that it would be a great convenience to them to finish the present quarter (which ends the 31st March next) at this bank, I would respectfully propose that, if it is compatible with your views to allow us to collect the bonds for March next, then, in that case, this institution will, on the 1st April next, pay the quarter's interest which will then be due the holders of the public debt in this section of the Union.

Having an account before me of the bonds due till that period, and taking into view the balance due on our books in your favor, I think that, after paying the quarter's interest in April next, we should then be in debt to the Treasury Department from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars in specie, which I think we should be able to meet, agreeably to your favor of the 29th ultimo, viz: in such sums as the public interest might require in this quarter; but we hope that you will not draw the money from this bank for the purpose of depositing it in any other.

With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW ORLEANS, *February* 7, 1817.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of December 20, addressed severally to the Louisiana Bank and Bank of Orleans.

As respects the resumption of specie payments, we beg leave respectfully to refer you to a joint communication made from the several banks of this city to the Treasury Department, under date of August last. We can only reiterate the assurance contained in that communication, that the several banking institutions of this city are at all times ready to resume specie payments when they are advised that similar measures are adopted by the banks of the principal cities to the north.

From the returns made to the Treasury Department you will be convinced of the ability of the two institutions we represent to resume specie payments so soon as such a measure can be taken with a due regard to the security of the several banking institutions of this city, and with justice to the commercial as well as general interest of the community of this section of the Union; but insulated as we are from the northern and western banks, who owe us large sums, you will readily perceive, however desirous the Directors of the several banks of this city may be to meet the views of Congress and the Treasury Department, that it would be highly imprudent in them to adopt any measures which might have a tendency to drain the city of New Orleans of its specie capital when the amounts owing them by the northern and western banks could not be brought to their relief, which would certainly be the case if specie payments were resumed here February 20, and not done by the northern and western banks.

Under this view of the subject, the Directors of the two institutions we represent have come to the conclusion of waiting the result of the measures adopted by the northern banks; in the meantime they are satisfied that no difficulty will occur here in any demands on the banks from the Treasury Department.

With the most positive assurance in behalf of the Louisiana Bank and Bank of Orleans that nothing short of the most serious injury to the community would prevent their complying with the terms of the resolution of Congress, and with renewed assurances, under any circumstances, of meeting promptly such a measure when done by the northern banks,

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

THOS. URQUHART, *President of the Louisiana Bank.*
SAM'L PACKWOOD, *President of the Bank of Orleans.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BALTIMORE, *February* 7, 1817.

DEAR SIR: As circumstances have rendered it unnecessary for me to make a further reply to your circular of December 24, I hope a private letter will not be unacceptable, as its object is to inform you

that the banks in Baltimore have this day *unanimously* acceded to the arrangement made in Philadelphia between the United States Bank and the convention of State Banks. You will no doubt receive this information in a short time through Mr. Jones, but I have thought you would like to have it as early as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. H. NICHOLSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *February* 10, 1817.

At a meeting of the different banks of Alexandria—

Present: The committees from the Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Farmers', Mechanics', and Union Banks, to take into consideration the propriety of resuming the payment of specie on February 20, instant, agreeably to the resolution of the convention of the northern banks and those of Virginia:

Jacob Hoofman and Hugh Smith, from the Bank of Potomac; William Fowle, Jonah Thompson, and Mordecai Miller, from the Bank of Alexandria; Thomas Irwin, John C. Vowell, and Richard M. Scott, from the Farmers' Bank; John Langdon, Adam Lynn, and James Carson, from the Mechanics' Bank; John Janney, George Taylor, and William Herbert, jr., from the Union Bank.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the banks of Alexandria cannot, consistent with a regard to their credit and standing, postpone the resumption of the payment of specie after the banks of Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, have adopted the measure.

Resolved, That a Director be appointed from each bank to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury, and express to him the readiness with which the banks here represented will go into the measure; at the same time to express to him the want of information relative to the proceedings of the convention of banks, and how far aid and countenance may be expected from the Treasury Department and from the Bank of the United States, provided such aid be required by them.

Resolved, That the committee appointed by the second resolution be authorized to state to any of the banks of Washington and Georgetown the readiness of the banks of Alexandria to meet any committee of the District, and that the committee appointed by the said second resolution be a committee to confer with the banks of the county of Washington, and that they report the conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and with said committee to any subsequent meeting of this.

Resolved, That the committee appointed in pursuance of the second resolution be Hugh Smith, from Bank of Potomac; William Fowle, from Bank of Alexandria; John C. Vowell, from Farmers' Bank; Robert Young, from Mechanics' Bank; William Herbert, jr., from Union Bank of Alexandria.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Chairman*.

WM. HERBERT, Jr., *Secretary*.

PHŒNIX BANK, *Hartford, Connecticut, February* 11, 1817.

SIR: There is at this time a balance due the Treasurer of the United States from this bank of about ninety thousand dollars New York bank money. As much the greatest part of our business has been done in that species of money, and as those banks are about resuming specie payments, this particular period becomes as important to us as to them. If, sir, there is any specific appropriation made of these funds, or if you know their probable destination, you would confer a favor by informing us thereof. Although we feel prepared to meet the Treasurer's draft at sight, still, at this particular time, we should cheerfully acknowledge any indulgence that might be given us compatible with the pecuniary affairs of the Treasury.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

NORM'D KNOX, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

STATE BANK, *Boston, February* 12, 1817.

SIR: Finding that my application to you for the indulgence of not calling on us for more than $50,000 per month has occasioned some excitement at the parent bank in Philadelphia, and fearful that the accounts between this institution with the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States may not be clearly understood, I beg leave to state that the balance in our hands, this day due the bank at Philadelphia, is $223,884 14, which has been accumulated weekly by drafts of theirs sent on to us for collection, and which we have expected daily, for some time past, that the branch in this town would receive a draft for, and we have held ourselves in readiness to pay it over; therefore this balance has not been of any service to us. This balance, with what the bank have already in their vaults, is more specie in amount than any other bank in this State has, and in a very short time, from their receiving the bonds, will be greatly increased; and for all the purposes of banking, the above sum is as sufficient in this town as a million would be. There is no demand for specie here, except for Spanish dollars to export beyond the Cape of Good Hope. We have no claims on the United States Bank, and have no wish but to accommodate them in paying the interest, collecting their drafts, and the balance we owe them is subject to their order. But for the $359,000 due, sir, to your Department, we do hope for your indulgence, agreeably to my former letters; for all I have written on the subject are serious facts, and if we should be ordered to pay over to the branch here at once they would not be benefited, and the consequences I have heretofore mentioned as affecting very sensibly a large proportion of the commercial and manufacturing

interest in this neighborhood; for, if called upon to pay the whole immediately, we must call on those persons principally who have $1,500,000 bonds to pay between this and the latter end of April next.

This and all I have written on the subject is submitted, sir, to your good judgment, not doubting you will meet our wishes and deal as favorably with us as with any other bank in the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JUNIATTA BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Lewistown, February* 12, 1817.

SIR: I received your letter dated the 20th of December last, which was laid before the Directors of this institution, and after due consideration I am instructed to say that this bank for two years past has been curtailing its discounts, in order to be prepared for the resumption of specie payments as soon as it is known that the banks of the principal commercial cities of this and the adjoining States, viz: New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have generally commenced the payment of their notes in specie. It is presumed that it is not the intention or wish of the Government of the United States to press any bank in the interior of any State to resume the payment of specie before the banks of the principal commercial cities have commenced, at which time this bank is ready and willing to commence also. It is the intention of this institution to make a partial beginning on the 20th of this month, viz: Beginning with our small notes under five dollars, which is complying with the resolution of Congress so far as we think it prudent and consistent with the safety of this bank. As to the moneys deposited with us, belonging to the United States, if it is the interest of the United States to draw its deposit out of our bank and place it in that of the United States, we have no objections thereto, but will readily comply with our agreement. I would only take the liberty to propose (if it be not inconvenient to the United States) to pay it in two or three installments, say $50,000, when required, and the remainder in two equal payments at sixty or ninety days' sight. But should it be consistent with the interest of the United States to draw on us as it may be wanted, we would much rather. This as it may comport with your duty and the interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. PATTERSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, February* 12, 1817.

SIR: I am directed to inform you that this bank will commence specie payments on the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. WORTH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, February* 15, 1817.

SIR: I take the liberty of informing you that delegates from all the banks in this city met yesterday, and determined that specie payments should be resumed on the 20th instant. This decision will no doubt be confirmed by the different Boards of Directors.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, February* 18, 1817.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 15th January, I beg leave to inform you that, in consequence of the late proceedings had in Philadelphia and Charleston, relating to specie payments, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have resolved to resume specie payments from and after the 20th instant.

The cash account of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, shows a large balance at his credit, and if drawn suddenly might possibly put this bank to a temporary inconvenience; hence it will be desirable to know, as early as convenient, what course the Government will take in relation to this balance.

If convenient to the Treasurer of the United States, this bank could, at stated and not distant periods, check for the whole amount on one of the banks in New York.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CITY BANK, *New York, February* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, which I have laid before the Board.

Without trespassing on your time with disquisitions or arguments to show the justice of our claim to retain the public deposits until July, of which we never had any doubt, I am directed to give you a statement of facts which are verified by our books. There are now standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States $904,638 23; and the banks of this city are only indebted to this institution $295,562 41; the remaining sum of $709,075 82 is not at this time in our hands; it has been appropriated in discounting of custom-house bonds and the notes of those merchants and citizens whose exigencies required it, and in making the necessary preparations to resume the payment of specie. Be assured that this money has been thus applied in the fullest confidence that we should retain the money deposited, agreeably to your circular letter of the 20th December last, as we had, on our part, promptly and faithfully complied with your proposition, and also used our utmost exertions to bring the other banks into the measure, which has been happily accomplished.

Under these singular and embarrassing circumstances, we appeal to your wisdom and justice, and trust you will not require of us more than we can perform, consistent with that justice which we conceive is due to this institution. We are willing, on your order, to transmit to the Bank of the United States all the balances that are due to us from the other banks, and the remainder we will pay to your drafts, or deposit in the Bank of the United States as soon as the means in our power will admit; or, if there should be insurmountable difficulties in making this arrangement, may we not hope that you will take the subject under consideration and relieve us in some other way?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FEW.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, *Dover, February* 20, 1817.

SIR: This institution has come to the resolution of resuming specie payments at the principal bank at Dover, and at its respective branches at Wilmington, Newcastle, and Georgetown, on the 4th of March next.

In fixing upon a day two weeks beyond the time limited in your circular, this institution has been influenced by a desire of rendering specie payments more general throughout this State, and that part of Maryland adjacent to it, than they would have been had we complied with the strict letter of your requisition. The Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, and the Commercial Bank at Smyrna and Milford, have agreed with us in fixing upon the 4th of March, and we have taken measures which we hope will induce the other two banking institutions in this State and the neighboring banks of Maryland to unite with us in resuming specie payments on that day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. RIDGELY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *February* 20, 1817.

SIR: A draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Manhattan Company, for $2,018,386 98, has been presented by the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank in this city for payment, which exceeds the *cash credit* of the said Treasurer $647,177 73, unless the Treasury notes bearing an interest of 5 2-5 per cent. per annum were intended by him to be paid to the Branch Bank as cash. As these notes, however, were held in *special deposit* by the Manhattan Company, and passed, when they were received, to the Treasurer's credit, in a separate account from that wherein he was credited for cash, it would have been better if he had drawn one draft for the cash he intended to draw, and another for the Treasury notes.

It has been proposed by the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank to take these Treasury notes in part payment of the Treasurer's draft upon us, according to our account of them for the present, so that the draft may be satisfied; but, instead of actually receiving the Treasury notes, to receive our acknowledgment to account for their amount, principal and interest, in Treasury notes, as soon as the interest on them can be calculated. This means nothing more nor less than that we should make out a particular list of the Treasury notes, with the interest on them, and hand over to him this list, with the Treasury notes. It is desirable to all parties to have such a list prepared, as then every note could be examined and checked, which would prevent all questions hereafter. Our Board would have no objection to direct such a list to be made, though it would take some time to make it if it were made as particular as the list of the Treasury notes which were sent to the Treasurer on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of November last, by the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, if we could spare one of our clerks for the purpose; but, unfortunately, two of them are sick and absent, and the remaining clerks, having their own duty to perform, in addition to that of the two absent clerks, cannot possibly undertake to do more work. I would therefore respectfully propose that a clerk be employed, at the expense of the Treasurer of the United States, to make out a descriptive list of the Treasury notes, under the inspection and direction of our Cashier, in such form as the Treasurer may dictate, to be delivered, when completed, together with the said notes, to the Cashier of the Branch Bank in this city.

I beg to be favored with your answer to this as early as may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President of the Manhattan Company*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Since the preceding letter was copied, the Treasurer's draft, in favor of the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, for $1,342,223 23, has been presented and paid in cash. This second draft

supersedes the first. I think, notwithstanding, that the interest on the Treasury notes should be calculated to a certain day, say February 20, for instance, before they are delivered over by us. If, on reflection, you should be of the same opinion, you will then give us the direction asked for or suggested in the preceding letter.

HARRISBURG, *February* 22, 1817.

DEAR SIR: As President of the Harrisburg Bank, I beg leave to inform the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury that this bank resumed specie payments on the 20th of this instant; and am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. ELDER.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: You will please to receive the inclosed account of William Cochran for services rendered in performing sundry duties, as directed in the letters of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated June 1, 1816, &c.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The United States to William Cochran, DR.

To services rendered in performing sundry duties required in the Secretary of the Treasury's letters to the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated June 1 and November 25, 1816, &c..... $250

Received payment, February —, 1817. WM. COCHRAN.

CARLISLE BANK, *February* 25, 1817.

SIR: I am ordered by the Board of Directors of this bank to inform you that this institution resumed its specie payments on Thursday, the 20th instant; and am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, February* 25, 1817.

SIR: On the 18th instant I received a letter from J. Brockenborough, Esq., President of the Bank of Virginia, giving the first official information that the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, having made an arrangement with the Bank of the United States, had agreed, in consequence thereof, to resume specie payments on the 20th of February.

In my letter of the 14th ultimo to you I pledged that this bank would resume specie payments simultaneous with the other State banks generally. I now have the honor of stating to you that the bank has redeemed that pledge by resolving to resume the payment of specie this day at the principal bank and its branches, relying that the Treasury Department will aid this institution in obtaining from the Bank of the United States all the advantages which were agreed to be given to the banks who formed the convention in Philadelphia in January last; and for this purpose, General Stokes, a Director of this bank, and one of the Senators from this State, is authorized to communicate with you and the President of the Bank of the United States, and to enter into any arrangement that may be deemed beneficial to the parties.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HUNTINGDON BANK, *Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, February* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that this institution resumed specie payments on the 20th instant, agreeably to the recommendation in your circular of the 20th of December last.

We have full confidence that the Treasury Department will adopt the most proper measures to prevent any undue advantage being taken, either by the United States Bank or those banks in which large sums of our paper may have been deposited by the different collectors of United States tax. We apprehend no danger or inconvenience from any other quarter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. ORBISON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 26, 1817.

SIR: On the 31st ultimo I had the honor to receive your circular of the 28th of that month, and on the 17th instant your letter of the 14th current; and in conformity with their contents, on the 19th present I waited on the President of the Bank of the United States in view to make the preparatory arrangement for the payment of the deposit of the public money in my bank. But, owing to a little misunderstanding on the subject of complying with an agreement between the convention of the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and the Bank of the United States, on the ground that, as I was not represented, nor my name or that of my bank mentioned in said agreement, I could not be considered as one of the parties, it is only yesterday that I accepted the proposal, and this day have arranged the payment of the Treasurer of the United States draft on Stephen Girard's Bank to the satisfaction of the Bank of the United States.

On the 20th of the present month my bank commenced and has continued to pay specie for its notes, and paid the deposits in notes of the banks of this city until this day, when it has resumed specie payments, agreeably to the proposal and agreement before mentioned.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN GIRARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK AT MORRIS, *March* 1, 1817.

SIR: Annexed you will find a descriptive list of bank notes deposited in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on special deposit. This list is furnished agreeably to instructions received from the Treasury Department under date of June 1, 1816, in which the Hon. Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, observes: "For the service required by this letter a reasonable compensation will be paid at the Treasury." The object of my present inquiry is to be informed what compensation has been allowed to Cashiers of banks who have performed those duties, and the proper mode of obtaining such compensation. Your attention to these inquiries will confer an obligation on, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

HENRY I. BROWN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, *March* 3, 1817.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the Board of Directors of this bank, I have the honor of informing you that they have resolved to resume specie payments on this day.

This bank has always been ready to forward the views of the Treasury Department, and to co-operate with the other banking institutions of the State in any measure which would accelerate this much desired event.

This bank is not at present the depository of any of the public funds of the United States. Neither the Collector of the Customs of the port of Wilmington nor the Collector of the Internal Taxes of the district makes his deposits here. As this bank does not participate in the benefit arising from public deposits, the other banking institutions of the State, which are the exclusive objects of public bounty, will not be subjected to the same disadvantages, on return to specie payments, which will be experienced by this bank. The Directors, therefore, indulge a hope that some arrangement will be made at the Treasury Department by which this bank will receive a portion of public deposits. If the Collector of the Customs of this port and the Collector of the Internal Revenue in this district should be directed to deposit in this bank all bills and notes which they receive, issued by this bank, and all checks and drafts drawn on this bank, we would then receive a portion of the public deposits, which would place us on an equal footing with the other banks of the State, and be highly gratifying to us. This arrangement would meet, we believe, the concurrence and approbation of the officers referred to in this letter, who only await directions from the Department over which you preside to adopt the measure.

The drawing of funds from our vaults to deposit in another State bank in the same town will, after the resumption of specie payments, not only be beneficial to the favored bank, but have a tendency very injurious to the operations of this institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *March* 3, 1817.

SIR: In conformity to the views of the Treasury Department respecting the assumption of specie payments by the banks on the 20th ultimo, our institution proposed a meeting of the banks of this State, and on the 12th day of February a convention of delegates from all the banks, except the Farmers and Mechanics', at Laurel, was holden at Wilmington for this purpose, at which meeting our bank proposed to commence the operation on the 20th; but, in consequence of one of the banks declining *then* to come into the proposed arrangement, and intimating that after the expiration of ten days their accession might be expected, the result of the convention was, an agreement to commence the payment of specie on the 4th instant, except on the part of the dissenting bank, from which an answer was expected before the time should arrive.

This branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, having received deposits from one of the Collectors of the Revenue of this district, upon a special agreement entered into between him and the bank, according to the terms specified in circular No. 13, dated November 25, 1814, and confiding in the assurances of the Treasury of December 20, 1816, notwithstanding no general arrangement with the other State banks could be immediately effected, considered it would be expedient to take its own course, and I am ordered by our Board of Directors to inform the Treasury Department that this bank did resume specie payments on the 20th of February last, expecting that the United States deposits would be permitted to remain with us according to the terms proposed by the Treasury.

We have received a letter dated February 24, 1817, from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, informing us that the Treasurer of the United States has remitted to him his draft on the Cashier of our bank for $56,279 08, with a request to place the same to the credit of his account.

The object of this letter is to communicate the information to the Treasury of a compliance on our part as to the assumption of specie payments, and to ask for its interference, so that the time and manner of payment to the Bank of the United States may be conformable to the arrangement with the Collector and the proposition of the Treasury, provided the transfer of the deposits to the Bank of the United States must remain and be carried into effect; and further to express our surprise that a transfer of the *whole deposit* should be made before it could be known at the Treasury what course this bank would take as to the assumption of specie payments, and to add that we suppose it will be impossible for any bank in this State to assist by its operations the officers of the revenue in the collection of taxes, if the whole deposits are to be thus transferred to the Bank of the United States.

Having full confidence that you will do what is proper in this business, and give in your opinion as to what will be expected of us,

I have the honor to be, your obedient, humble servant,

KENSEY JOHNS, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

City Bank, *New York, March* 4, 1817.

Sir: Your letter of the 31st of January last I have received this day, in which you request, immediately upon its receipt, all Treasury notes in the possession of the bank be transmitted with descriptive lists, to the Treasury Department. As we have not at this time any clerks who are not fully employed, if you should think proper we will employ, by your direction, a clerk for that purpose; otherwise it must remain until we have sufficient leisure to do it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. FEW, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

New Haven Bank, *March* 5, 1817.

Sir: In compliance with your request contained in your letter to the President of the 31st January, I have forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States all the Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in this bank.

The amount of bank notes on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in this bank is $187,817 08, and consists of notes of the City Bank in the city of New York.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

State Bank, *Boston, March* 5, 1817.

Sir: Your letter of the 24th ultimo to the Cashier of this institution, advising that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this bank for two hundred thousand dollars, was received, and the same day the Branch Bank in this town presented the Treasurer's draft for that amount, which we have paid, though attended with great inconvenience at this time. All drafts of the Treasurer in favor of members of Congress and the Judges of the United States courts shall be duly honored; but, sir, the Directors of this institution desire me to inform you that they have to pay on the first of April twelve hundred thousand dollars to the stockholders of this bank, being a reduction of their capital stock to that amount, and it will be impossible for them to pay over the remaining balance of that until the 1st of July next.

If, from any or all the reasons heretofore offered, you should judge that we have a fair claim to this indulgence, you will greatly oblige,

Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Phœnix Bank, *Hartford, March* 5, 1817.

Sir: I did not receive your circular of the 31st January last until this day. Having forwarded to you from time to time descriptive lists of all the notes denominated small Treasury notes which are in this

bank, I hope they will be sufficient; if, however, another list is required, please to inform me. Shall hold the notes until we receive your further instructions, and shall then forward them per mail together, or in separate packages, by different mails, as you shall direct, cancelled. The other Treasury notes in our hands shall be forwarded in a few days with the account. We do not hold any kind of bank notes as a special deposit on account of the Treasurer. We keep an account with the Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York, and have at all times been prepared to pay the drafts of the Treasurer on us by drafts on that bank, or in bank notes current in that city. We now pay specie for every description of notes which we have issued. There is still, however, a difference in Boston between their money and that of New York. Much the greatest part of our business is with New York; it would therefore be inconvenient to us to pay in Boston. Hope you will not have occasion to move the funds which we hold subject to the Treasurer's drafts to that place. I took the liberty to write to you on the subject of these funds on the 11th ultimo, to which have not had the honor to receive your reply.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

NORM'D KNOX, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, *March* 6, 1817.

Sir: I had the honor to receive only on yesterday your letter of the 3d* instant.

The 20th of February having been fixed on for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, instead of the 1st of July, as was at first contemplated, it became desirable, from the short notice we had of this change, and from our arrangements having been made to meet that state of things four months later, to hold at our disposal funds at as many different parts of the Union as practicable. It was with this view that I applied to you and stated that a Government deposit of $30,000 in a draft on New York, and $10,000 on North Carolina, would be at this moment acceptable, not that I apprehended we should have occasion for it, but in order to grant the greater facilities to the holders of our paper. For these two sums, the day after they were received, our Cashier gave a proper receipt to the accounting officer of the Treasury.

I have the houor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

State Bank of North Carolina, *Raleigh, March* 6, 1817.

Sir: Pursuant to your instructions of the 31st ultimo, I have this day forwarded, under cover, to the Treasurer of the United States eleven hundred and eighty dollars in small Treasury notes, the amount of special deposit standing to his credit on the books of this bank.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Newburg, *March* 6, 1817.

Sir: Your favor of the 5th of February, respecting the stamp duty, was duly received. I had *included* in the *schedule* and *receipts* given to the Collector the amount of composition, and named it in the account merely to show it had been paid to him. Duplicates of his receipts not having been before required, I wrote to him for them. They were received *this day*, and are now inclosed.

Your favor of the 31st of January, postmarked March 1, was received yesterday. I will embrace the first convenience to transmit the Treasury notes, as requested.

With my January returns, at the request of our President, I expressed to you, in answer to your *circular* of the 20th of December last, that this bank would resume specie payments whenever it was done by the banks in the city of New York, and accordingly did so on the 20th of February; but I yesterday received advice from Mr. Catlin, Cashier of the branch in New York, that he held the Treasury draft on me *in his favor* for $5,900 10, which we conceive to be adverse to the conditions of that circular, as no cause we presume has occurred to render the transfers necessary at this time, and this bank has complied with all that the Treasury required. We can only attribute the transaction to the miscarriage of my letter or to a misapprehension of its contents.

Mr. Catlin states that payment may be delayed until the first of July, if *interest* is allowed thereon.

We are opposed to paying *interest*, especially as we have had a petty and troublesome account to keep with the Treasury, and have given the Treasurer *cash* credits for the circulating medium of this country, which for the last two years has not been current in the Bank of New York, while ours was received there.

I have therefore to inquire whether the transfer may be delayed until the 1st of July *without interest*, in conformity with the stipulations of your circular of the 20th of December last, subject to the other conditions therein mentioned.

An early answer is respectfully requested, as we will be liable for the interest until the arrival of your decision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* Error in date—should be 1st instant.

FARMERS' BANK, *Lynchburg, March* 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR: By a reference to the monthly returns from this office you will discover that there is a considerable balance due the United States Treasury.

I should be pleased, if agreeable to you, to have this balance transferred to the mother bank at Richmond, and a check given in favor of Mr. Nekervis for the amount will meet with due attention

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIDSON BRADFULL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *March* 6, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to cover to the Treasurer of the United States my account for services rendered the Government, at the request of your predecessor, Mr. Dallas, only $30. As I have received no acknowledgment of its fate from the Treasurer, I take the liberty to inquire from you whether it has been allowed.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, March* 6, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 31st January by this day's mail.

The small Treasury notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank will be immediately cancelled and forwarded, agreeably to your instructions.

As it requires some time to prepare descriptive lists of the Treasury notes bearing interest, it will probably be some days before they will be ready to forward. A considerable part of the deposits made by the Collectors of the Internal Revenue, &c., were in notes of banks situated at a great distance from us, and were not equal in value to specie or bank notes of the banks in New Hampshire, Boston, Salem, or Newburyport; but, as it would require more time than could conveniently be spared to make a special account of them, we placed them to the credit of the Treasurer as specie.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *March* 6, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of January 31 was received the 4th instant. We have begun to assort the small Treasury notes in special deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and, when they are assorted and counted, shall punch them with our cancelling hammer, and send them, together with a list of them, to said Treasurer, by mail, as no other mode of transportation is pointed out in your letter.

With regard to the Treasury notes which bear interest, of which the list should be made very particular, I beg leave respectfully to renew the proposition made by my letter of February 20, that a clerk be employed, at the expense of the Treasurer of the United States, to make the list, especially as you desire, in your circular of January 31, that the list of the notes be made and transmitted, together with the notes, to the Treasurer "with the least possible delay." By referring to the list of the Treasury notes which were sent to the Treasurer on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of November last, by the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, you will find that the making of a descriptive list of a large parcel of Treasury notes, bearing interest, as it ought to be made, will be a work requiring considerable time to execute; and it will naturally occur to you that if the work is to be done by one or more clerks of the bank, as their daily ordinary business will allow, it cannot be completed as soon as if a clerk were specially employed to do it.

We never passed any bank notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in special deposit. If any notes not current here were at any time deposited by Collectors of the revenue, the Treasurer was credited for them in his cash account.

I have informed the Cashiers of the offices of the company at Utica and Poughkeepsie of the requests made by your circular of January 31, and desired them to proceed immediately to comply with them.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March* 7, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of January 31, 1817, is received, wherein we are directed to cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, as also all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are in our possession, and transmit the same to the Treasury of the United States, and to punch the same, accompanied by a descriptive list. We have about $1,100,000 of small Treasury notes of three, five, ten dollars, &c. Would the bills of each denomination put up in packages by themselves, with the amount of each package, be complying with your views? If a more particular descriptive list is necessary, it will take some months to accomplish the same.

Your answer will oblige us, and whatever it may be, we will comply with it as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK STATE BANK, *March* 8, 1817.

SIR: In the absence of the Cashier, I have to acknowledge your letter of the 31st of January last, which was received this day.

All the Treasury notes now on deposit in this bank have this day been transmitted to the Treasurer in the manner you direct.

We have no bank notes upon special deposit.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE C. SHARPE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, March* 8, 1817.

SIR: The circular letter with which you favored us, under date of 31st of January last, was received this morning.

The Treasury notes bearing interest now held by this bank, received in payment for custom-house bonds, and for which the United States have been credited, amount to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Would it be agreeable and convenient for you to pay them off, or that we should apply the balance standing to the credit of the Treasury as far as it will go to that purpose? We have one hundred dollars in small Treasury notes, which will be transmitted to your Department by the Cashier.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SACO BANK, *March* 9, 1817.

SIR: Your circular, dated January 31, 1817, did not reach this office till this day, and bears the Washington postmark of March 1. The Treasury notes shall be sent on as soon as possible, cancelled as you direct.

Am I to receive Treasury notes payable at New York and Boston, and allow interest to the day of payment? I have no orders to the contrary, and the Collectors depositing here claim interest to the day paid in.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL PIERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, March* 10, 1817.

SIR: I have received yours of the 24th ultimo, and inclose duplicate of the Treasurer's account current of the 7th of February, the original of which must have miscarried.

You will also receive herewith the Treasurer's account current of March 7:

Balance in his favor on Treasury note account	$172,802 72
And in cash account	202,515 84

Respecting your circular on the subject of Treasury notes and bank notes in special deposit, I would beg leave to state to you that all the deposits made of the former by tax collectors and other officers of the Government have been kept in separate envelopes, in which are contained descriptive lists, with the interest calculated to the time of payment into the bank, the amount of notes with interest agreeing with each entry at the credit of the Treasurer. We have no special deposit of bank notes.

You will please to inform me if it will answer your wishes to strike a punch through the signatures of the Treasury notes, and to send them on in their respective envelopes, as they were received.

You will also receive, inclosed, a statement of the funds of this institution.

Your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March* 12, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, covering a protested bill of exchange for £450 sterling, and having, as instructed, demanded and this day received payment for the same of Messrs. Briscoe & Partridge, the drawers thereof, there has been placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the sum of $2,416, conformable to the inclosed statement, which is according to the established custom of merchants.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March* 14, 1817.

SIR: The Bank of Baltimore, wishing to dispose of two hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. stock of the United States, and having been informed by William Lorman, Esq., one of its Directors, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund contemplate a purchase, I beg leave respectfully to offer to the Government the aforesaid amount of two hundred thousand dollars, upon terms to be agreed on.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WILSON, *President of the Bank of Baltimore.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PITTSBURG, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: We address you in behalf of the banks of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern division of Ohio. We have been appointed a committee on the part of those banks to make arrangements for their mutual advantage, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments.

We have submitted a proposition to the Bank of the United States respecting the United States deposits in the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg. It is this: that the United States funds on special deposit in that branch shall be distributed upon deposit to the different banks that have issued the notes, and not drawn for until August next. This is all we ask of the United States Bank or of the Treasury to enable us to resume the payment of specie; and by this, as the deposits are special, we are satisfied the Treasury cannot lose.

We beg leave to suggest that the continuance of the United States deposits in this branch is a very serious disadvantage to the western banks. It places them in the power of an institution the Directors of which are not at all identified in feeling or interest with the western banks or country. We are induced to suppose that the deposits from this country will not be sent to so great a distance as the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati; and as most of the paper of our banks passes into the Land Office at Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, and Wooster, we would strongly urge the propriety of making the deposit in one of the Ohio banks. The banks of Steubenville, Muskingum, and Marietta, are as safe, and of as solid credit, as any banks in the Union. If the deposits were made in one of those, there would exist a community of interest, which would be of great advantage to the other banks in making such disposition of funds as might meet the views of the Treasury without injury to themselves. In the branch at Pittsburg a contrary result seems inevitable. The interest of the Bank of Pennsylvania must chiefly be consulted, which operates as a continual drain of specie from the country, without advantage to the Treasury, and of serious injury to the country banks.

It is presumed that the United States will no longer make deposits in the Bank of Pennsylvania. The objection of making a new account, heretofore the obstacle to removing this deposit, no longer exists. We therefore most seriously urge, as an act of justice to this part of the western country, a removal of this deposit to one of the banks before mentioned. We will be much obliged by your informing us of your determination in this matter, as early as convenient, by letter addressed to Bezaliel Wells, at Steubenville, Ohio.

With much respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servants,

BEZ. WELLS.
JOHN WHITE.
SIMEON PERKINS.
WM. WILKINS.
C. HAMMOND.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN, *March* 15, 1817.

SIR: It is requisite that this institution should have funds in Philadelphia to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and in New York to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of taking up the notes of this bank at those places, and thereby prevent an exchange of about two per cent. now existing between there and the District of Columbia. If you will be pleased to direct the above sums to be deposited in our bank to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, subject at any time to your order, it will be a great accommodation to us at this time.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

WM. MARBURY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and now inclose the certificate required for the deposit of $2,416 in the Branch Bank here.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March* 20, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has been duly received. The Directors of this institution thank you heartily, sir, for so far acceding to their wishes. They now know what they have to depend on, and can go on and pay out the one million two hundred thousand dollars on the 1st of April, being the reduction of their capital stock, and be in readiness promptly to pay over the balance which may be due the Treasury Department on the 1st day of July next; and, in the meantime, to redeem all the Treasury notes still in circulation, and payable in Boston.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your very obedient and humble servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *March* 21, 1817.

SIR: Some time ago the Cashier of the Bank of the United States informed me that he had received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take the paper placed in this bank belonging to the United States.

Accordingly, I have delivered to the Bank of the United States all the paper which was in my possession which was the property of the United States; that is, on the 28th of February I delivered ten packages, said to contain 1,000 sheets each, and on the 18th instant I delivered fifty-five packages; of which, fifty-three are said to contain 1,000 sheets each—one to contain 1,375 sheets, and one 1,135 sheets.

I will thank you, sir, to inform me if this measure meets your approbation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, March* 21, 1817.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions contained in your circular letter of January 31, (received March 6,) all the Treasury notes on deposit in this bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have been cancelled and transmitted to him, accompanied with the necessary abstracts.

I would avail myself of this occasion respectfully to state that, in compliance with the request of Mr. Dallas, your predecessor, in his circular of June 1, 1816, abstracts were then made of all the Treasury notes on deposit in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer, both of those bearing interest and the small Treasury notes. This was necessarily attended with much labor, the number of notes then in our hands being very large. Mr. Dallas, in that letter, stated that for this service a reasonable compensation would be paid at the Treasury. No compensation has, however, yet been made.

I would also further state, that all the small Treasury notes funded in the State of Rhode Island have been deposited in this bank, and duplicate certificates of deposit have been issued therefor, by myself, to No. 215. This has been attended with much labor and responsibility, as well as some expense.

The Treasury notes bearing interest, specifically deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, with the necessary abstracts, have also caused much labor and a considerable degree of responsibility.

It is with deference conceived that, for this labor and responsibility, some compensation ought to be made; and I respectfully solicit your attention to the subject, relying on your justice as to the amount of such compensation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, March* 22, 1817.

SIR: On the 10th instant I addressed you on the subject of the Treasury notes received by this institution from Collectors of Internal Revenue and other officers of Government. The Commissioner of Loans has made an inquiry of me, "why the small Treasury notes sent on in August have not been returned according to his directions." I would beg leave to state to you that a number of parcels, which I understand were intended for renewal of the Treasury notes payable in this place 1st September, (had the measure been acceded to by the banks,) were placed in my possession by the Deputy Collector for *safe keeping*, and I have never believed that I had any control over them. I am very willing to attend to your directions as soon as an order places them in my hands. The parcels appear to be sealed and in the same state as when received here.

The Treasurer's account current is inclosed.

Balance in his favor on Treasury note account	$172,802 72
And on cash account	166,535 84

Your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *March* 25, 1817.

SIR: On the 28th February, ultimo, Aa. Hassert, Esq., Collector of Perth Amboy, left at this bank for collection John Bulkley and J. Stevens' bond for $1,385 08, which bond was, on the 1st day of March, sent to the Mechanics' Bank, New York, to be collected for us. On the 5th March I received a letter from the Mechanics' Bank, notifying me, among other things, that the said bond was paid, on receipt of which I gave a certificate of deposit to Mr. Hassert that the money was placed to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States. But on the 17th March I received a letter from the Mechanics' Bank, stating that a mistake had been made respecting the bond in question, that it was not paid, and they, at the same time, inclosed me the receipt of Jona. Fisk, Attorney for the United States, that said bond had been placed in his hands for prosecution and collection. The bond, therefore, in question has not been paid, and it is solicited of the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury that the certificate of deposit for $3,615 38, sent on by Mr. Hassert, and in which the amount of said bond is included, may be returned to him, and the entry reversed on the books of this bank. A certificate shall then be forwarded to the Treasury Department for the balance, being $2,230 25.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I forward Mr. Fisk's receipt for the bond, for the satisfaction of the Secretary, which I beg may be returned.

C. W. D.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March* 25, 1817.

SIR: I received your letter of the 20th instant. We have forwarded all the Treasury notes of the old emission, agreeably to the instructions received from the Treasury Department; and have also forwarded registers of all the Treasury notes of the new emission which now remain in the bank, amounting to about $1,700,000; to examine these by the copy of the registers, and to punch them, &c., will take a considerable time. As soon as this can be accomplished, we will proceed to register and forward the small Treasury notes, agreeably to the instructions contained in your circular of the 31st of January last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, March* 28, 1817.

SIR: The letter with which you favored us, bearing date the 21st instant, has just been received. We are truly sorry that we should have expressed ourselves so imperfectly in our letter of the 10th instant as to be misunderstood. We did not intend to raise any claim against the Treasury Department of a doubtful character. We did not mean to convey the idea that the $160,000 of Treasury notes mentioned were held by us on account of the United States; they are all the property of this bank. We were led to believe, from the tenor of your circular letter of the 31st January, you were desirous of paying them off, and therefore took the liberty of inquiring whether it would be convenient and agreeable that the balance to the credit of the Treasurer should be applied to that purpose? All the Treasury bills we have on hand are bearing interest, and are of the class usually termed perpetual. There is neither place nor time assigned for their payment.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA BANK, *March* 29, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, advising that the principal banks of the Atlantic cities were to resume specie payments on the 20th February, and that it was expected that the bank over which I preside would immediately follow. I now have to inform you that the Louisiana Bank, as well as the other banks in this city, will re-commence specie payments on Monday next, the 31st instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THO'S URQUHART, *President of the Louisiana Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ORLEANS, *New Orleans, March* 29, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo was received in due course. It was laid before the Directors of this institution, who, with the Directors of the other banks, have entered into a resolution to resume specie payments on Monday next, the 31st instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L PACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

RICHMOND, *March* 29, 1817.

SIR: I received your letter of the 22d instant only yesterday, inclosing nine drafts, as therein described, amounting to $331,185 37, all of which have been put in the proper train of collection and appropriation, except one, upon the M. and E. Company, Charlestown, Virginia. That place, with some difficulty, I learn, is situated in a remote corner of the State, much more convenient to either Baltimore or the District than to Richmond; but as I have received no particular instructions as yet, and am under the impression that you are better acquainted with what will be my duty, with regard to that branch of the business which relates to the Treasury, than I can be myself at this time, I must presume that you had good reasons for sending the draft to me, and shall make every effort to comply with your wishes.

I beg leave at the same time to inform you that the Bank of the United States has not hitherto found it convenient or practicable to set into operation the office at this place, where we remain ready and in daily expection, and not until that event takes place can any business of the office be conducted but through the medium of the existing banks here, and, of course, not with the desired and usual facility. Together with the means for the commencement, I expect to receive further instructions, particularly with regard to the business of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March* 31, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 27th instant, your letter of the 25th.

The information required by it should have been sooner communicated, but the Cashier having been confined at the time by indisposition, I could not, without his aid, collect the requisite materials. As I am persuaded a personal interview will most readily put you in possession of the circumstances of the case, and as Mr. Whann, from his situation in the bank, had the immediate agency in the transactions in question, and is more familiar with the detail than I am, I have presumed that it would better answer your object that he should wait on you than myself. He will have the honor to hand you this letter, and will, with your permission, explain the means by which the balance arising from the deposits of public moneys has accrued in this bank, and will submit to you a list of the credits which, in a long course of agency, in difficult times, they have produced to this institution in other banks. He will also take the liberty to express to you, as you have pleased to allow, the manner in which it will be most convenient for this institution to extinguish the balance due to the Government; and I am entirely confident, from the liberality which you have always evinced towards the banking institutions, that you will extend to the Bank of Columbia, in consideration of its late agency for, and, I can but hope, utility to, the Government, all the indulgence that may be compatible with the public interest.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. MASON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement accompanying the preceding letter.

The following debts are due to the Bank of Columbia by other banks, viz:

Due by banks in Baltimore, and notes	$239,535 69
Due by a bank in New York	11,123 40
Due by a bank in Charleston, South Carolina	15,576 24
Due by banks in the District of Columbia, and notes	175,495 40
Due by a bank in Fredericktown, Maryland	46,729 51
Due by a bank in Annapolis, and notes	22,887 13
Due by banks of Hagerstown and Cumberland, and notes	23,498 02
Due by banks in the interior of Pennsylvania, and notes	11,743 46
Due by banks in Virginia, and notes	5,246 79
Due by banks in New Orleans and North and South Carolina, and notes	3,694 00
Due by banks on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and notes	5,120 00
	560,649 64

Notes.—Banks in Hagerstown, Williamsport, Cumberland, Greencastle, and interior of Pennsylvania, special deposit, $18,903 18.

MECHANICS' BANK, *New York, April* 3, 1817.

SIR: I acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to observe that it does not appear by our books that the sum of $1,620 was ever deposited by Francis Cook, Collector of Wiscasset, for account of the Treasurer of the United States. There was, however, on the 18th November, 1815, that amount received for account of Francis Cook, Collector, for which it is probable the certificate in question was issued. Neither his order for the transfer of that credit to the Treasury nor the certificate having appeared, it remains at his credit, and cannot be passed, as you request, until we are furnished with that certificate or some other authority that may be to us an ample voucher for the charge against him for the sum which you claim.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FISH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April* 10, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been communicated to the Directors of the bank, and I am directed to say that they had not anticipated receiving the loan of 1812 at this time, and should prefer its continuing till the first of July next. If it should be agreeable to you to pay it at that time, they will receive it, and would thank you to inform us of your decision as early as convenient. We have accepted a Treasury draft on us, in favor of the United States Bank at Boston, for forty thousand dollars, which will leave a balance to the credit of the United States of $25,527 77.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most humble servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April* 11, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to your directions, I have transmitted by mail the remainder of Treasury notes received on special deposit to the Treasurer of the United States. The labor attending this business has been very considerable; and, as the late Secretary of the Treasury stated to us that a reasonable compensation would be allowed by the Treasury Department for the services connected with it, I have thought proper to subjoin what I think you will consider a very moderate charge therefor. It will be recollected that each of these notes, when received, were entered on a schedule or descriptive list, two copies of which were given to the Collectors, and one transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States; that when returned to the Treasury, a new list, and the interest again computed, was made out, and monthly accounts transmitted, to which should be added the responsibility attached to it.

The amount of Treasury notes received at Cumberland Bank on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of the old and new emission, from December, 1814, to April, 1817, including interest at the time of receiving, is..... $205,319 53
Of small Treasury notes..... 32,062 00

237,381 53

Half of one per cent. on the above sum (eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents) is $1,186 90, which I trust you will not think an unreasonable charge.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEWPORT BANK, *April* 17, 1817.

SIR: Having understood that the Collectors of the Internal Revenue in this State had been directed by the Commissioner of the Revenue to deposit what moneys they had on hand, and what they might hereafter collect, in the Bank of the United States or one of its branches; and having likewise understood that they had written to the Commissioner requesting that they might deposit as usual until the branch was in operation at Providence—

At present I do not know whether sufficient time has elapsed from the date of their letters to receive an answer; but, having heard that C. R. Perry, Collector, who resides in this town, had about $6,000 on hand, and the Newport Bank being drawn on for that amount, I had concluded that said Collector had been directed to deposit his money with us; as, when the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on this bank, in favor of C. Taber, Navy Agent, was presented, viz., on the 14th instant, for the before mentioned $6,000, the amount due to the Government was and is still only $4,106 77; consequently, the amount overdrawn was $1,893 23. The draft, however, has been honored; but, as we had advanced the Navy Agent $6,000 in anticipation of this draft, it only paid the debt due to us; whereas, had it been on another bank, or had C. R. Perry, Collector of Internal Revenue, had orders to deposit his $6,000 with us, we could have made it convenient to advance the Navy Agent the sum of $4,000, which he is anxious to receive, and which he had promised to persons here to whom the Navy Department is indebted, on the receipt of this draft.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *Pennsylvania, April* 18, 1817.

SIR: The draft upon this bank by the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, appears to be for cash only. The deposit by the Collector here was special, and we were only to be accountable for the money deposited; such part thereof being our own paper, we are ready to pay and settle, but about the sum of $60,000, embraced in this first draft, consists of other paper which never was changed, and which we are ready to hand over to Mr. Smith; but upon a communication with that gentleman, he declines to receive the said special deposit until advised of such arrangement by you. Allow me, sir, to call your attention to this subject; the Collector's

letter, forwarded also to you, will throw further light and evidence of this arrangement, which I believe happened before you were at the head of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient and very humble servant,

EDW. CRAWFORD,
President of the Bank of Chambersburg.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHAMBERSBURG, *April* 16, 1827.

SIR: By an agreement with the Bank of Chambersburg, made in conformity with the instructions of the Treasury Department, I have been making my deposits of cash with said bank since January, 1816.

I have understood that a draft has been made upon them for the amount deposited, without reference to the deposits being special according to the agreement. It is presumed that the mistake has arisen from the manner in which their monthly statement was forwarded to the Secretary, stating so much *cash*, without copying the schedules of notes.

My deposits were made monthly, generally; I always assisted the Cashier to assort the notes, who uniformly rejected those which did not pass at par in their bank. Duplicate schedules were made—one transmitted to the Commissioner of Revenue, the other filed in my office. These notes were then tied up in bundles, endorsed, and laid away. I can assure the Secretary that this money has never been used by the bank, and that it remains as deposited, excepting that at one time some *western* paper was taken out, and at the same moment replaced by Chambersburg paper, which was then, and is now, of a higher currency.

Should the Secretary not have the agreement with the Bank of Chambersburg, it can be had by reference to the Commissioner of the Revenue.

Most respectfully, I am, the Secretary's most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE CLARKE,
Collector of Revenue of the 11th Collection District of Pennsylvania.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, April* 19, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d instant. Were it necessary to say more than I have already stated respecting the bundles of Treasury notes in my possession, it would be precluded by the observation of their never having appeared at the credit of the Treasurer in the accounts sent on weekly.

According to your directions, I shall send per this mail four bundles directed to Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, and shall continue to send the same number by each succeeding mail, until got through with. I found it impossible to strike or punch through them, but have had them bored in such a way as I hope will answer your intentions.

The Treasurer's account is inclosed; balance in his favor on Treasury note account.....	$172,802 72
And on cash account.....	174,075 26

Your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PORTLAND BANK, *April* 23, 1817.

SIR: I received your favor of the 16th instant. In answer, say, when the United States deposit was made in this bank, the understanding was, the same should be drawn out for the current expenses, and paid at the bank. Had the draft been presented here it would have been paid on sight, but as I had to take it up in Boston, I wanted a little time to remit the money on; the draft was paid on the 14th instant.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April* 23, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th is received. The United States deposit in this bank was under an agreement entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury by the Maine Bank, the charter of which expired in 1812, and the Cumberland Bank was substituted in its place. The Secretary was advised of this change, and he transferred their deposits to the Cumberland Bank, under the same agreement, which has been acted on ever since. I have inclosed a copy of the agreement referred to above. The Directors had ordered the Treasury draft for $40,000 to be paid this week, before the receipt of your letter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BATH BANK, *Bath, April* 24, 1817.

SIR: I have received yours of the 16th instant, in which you state that you have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he states that I have advised him "that arrangements will be made for paying the draft of ten thousand dollars drawn upon the bank at Bath in sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury." The agreement to which I referred was entered into by this bank with the Hon. Wm. Jones, acting Secretary of the Treasury, as will appear by his letter dated December 13, 1813, in which he says, "that if it shall be found necessary to draw the moneys deposited in the Bath Bank to Boston, the bank will engage to place the amount of such drafts as may be drawn by the Treasurer for any part of that money in such bank in Boston as may be specified within sixty days from the presentation of the draft." It must be well known to the Treasury Department that the money received for duties at this bank is received generally in the bills of the different banks in this district, which are uniformly one per cent. below the price of money in Boston, and that sixty days for paying over in Boston is therefore as little time as the exchange can be effected. It is, however, understood that the Treasurer's draft for moneys to be expended in the District of Maine will be paid at sight. If you do not wish to continue this arrangement you will please notify us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, April* 25, 1817.

SIR: I inclose for your acceptance Judge Fisher's draft at sight for three hundred dollars. As it is probable we may frequently receive such drafts, I would wish to be advised of the manner I shall dispose of them in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES COWPER, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, April* 28, 1817.

SIR: I am sorry to acquaint you that we have this day been under the necessity of refusing acceptance to a Treasury draft, dated the 18th ultimo, for one hundred thousand dollars, for want of sufficient funds to cover it.

Presuming that the Branch Bank in this place, now the permanent depository of the public moneys, had funds to meet the draft, or, in any event, would advance them, we made application there; but the Cashier, after consulting with the President, refused to pay it. We are still, however, under the impression it was intended the draft should be paid at that bank, as, from the weekly statement sent on by our Cashier to your Department, the balance due by us could not fail to be known.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *April* 29, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 23d instant, on the subject of the public deposits here, and we regret exceedingly that any misunderstanding should take place relative thereto.

In making out our monthly account current, to which you refer, it is not stated that the money received was a special deposit, but to the receipt forwarded to the Treasurer is attached a schedule containing the amount and kind of notes in such deposit. Why furnish such schedule, if we were to be charged with the same as cash? The fact of returning a list of the different bank notes, independent of the special agreement, signed and forwarded to your Department March 21, 1816, would be sufficient to show that the deposits were special.

Mr. Clark has stated to you that he assisted in assorting the paper; for what object could this have been done but to make the deposit special? The deposits have been made here monthly, and the money received has been kept separate from that belonging to the bank; no use has been made of it, and it is still in that situation. From what has been stated, you will perceive, sir, that the amount of paper received, other than our own, can be ascertained by reference to the schedules attached to our receipts, now in possession of the Treasury Department, duplicates of which are also in the hands of the Collector. We are free and willing at all times to afford every facility in our power to the Government respecting its fiscal concerns; it is our duty to do so; but, under the circumstances of this case, which can, if necessary, be further verified, we are persuaded that you would not ask this institution to become liable and pay an interest for a sum of money left merely for safe keeping for the use of the Government.

We do not object to be accountable, except that it would be somewhat expensive and hazardous to collect. The paper is all good, and the Government having collections to make in the western parts of Pennsylvania, (as stated in a conversation lately in Philadelphia by Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to A. Colhoun, Cashier of this bank,) the whole can be done at the same time and without any additional expense.

The balance of the draft upon us, beyond the special deposit aforesaid, about $34,000, has been paid, and we are and have been always prepared to hand over the other deposits agreeably to the agreement aforesaid.

Qualifying, then, the draft, so as to authorize Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to close this account, would be attended with no loss to the public; it would be carrying into effect the original understanding, and would, moreover, be pleasing to this institution, inasmuch as the slightest misunderstanding with your Department, on this or any other subject, will not fail to produce anxieties and even pain.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

EDW. CRAWFORD, *President of the Bank of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, April* 30, 1817.

SIR: I have informed the Commissioner of Loans that the funds assigned for the payment of the dividends on the United States stock are expended, and a balance of $9,845 is now standing to his debit in advance.

This information I beg leave to communicate to you, in order that other drafts may be transmitted to cover this advance and enable me to continue the payment of the dividends.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. LUKENS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *New York, May* 10, 1817.

SIR: Your favor of the 3d, inquiring as to the nature of the deposit of $110,000 to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th of April, 1816. This deposit was made by me, as Chamberlain of this city, on account of the State's quota of the direct tax of the United States for that year.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FISH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Charleston, May* 14, 1817.

SIR: I received yours of the 3d instant, requesting information by whom the deposit of the quota of direct tax for this State was made in this bank, say $129,119 66.

It was done by the Treasurer of the lower division of this State at the instigation of the Comptroller General thereof. If you will be so good as to look over the file of papers of your predecessor you will see by whom, and all other information you want on this subject.

I remain, sir, yours, with respect,

A. HENRY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAVANNAH, *May* 14, 1817.

SIR: The sum of $2,020 paid by me into the Planters' Bank on the 11th of May, 1816, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, was money which had been collected by U. B. Bulloch, Esq., when he was District Attorney, and had been retained by him in payment of an account which he had exhibited against the United States, but which was rejected. This sum was made up of two payments received by Mr. Bulloch on the judgments of the United States against the estates of the late John Habersham, formerly Collector of this port, and the late James Jackson, one of the sureties of T. D. Johnston, also a Collector for this port; from the first $769 33, and from the last $1,250.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DAVERS.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *May* 20, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 9th instant, respecting the public deposits in this bank. It appears that you give considerable importance to the word "par" in our returns. I shall endeavor to explain this. These deposits, I presume, were received at par here, that is, equal to our money; but the whole was under par, generally speaking, at least five per cent., compared with Philadel-

phia money, where these deposits were to be paid. Can it be believed for a moment that we intended at any time to pay any part beyond our own notes in city funds, and thereby throw away five per cent., and perhaps more, without any object under the sun? I think not. The sum in question was taken for safe keeping for the use of the Government, and still remains so. I understand the Collector, Mr. Clarke, now absent, has written you to this amount, and hope that Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will be advised accordingly.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDW. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, May* 22, 1817.

SIR: The Commissioner of Loans this day deposited to his credit ten thousand dollars. At the time the deposit was made, his account was overdrawn fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars, leaving a balance still in our favor of four thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars for payments actually made up to this date. The debit of the account of the Commissioner of Loans is seldom stationary for a single day, depending wholly on the demands of the public creditors. If it is intended the balance of interest due the public on the books now in our hands should be paid at this bank, there will be wanted for that purpose, including the amount stated as overdrawn, from fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars.

The rules of this institution do not admit of advances without a previous understanding with the party. The Board of Directors can alone confer the power.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, June* 2, 1817.

SIR: Your circular letter, under date of the 29th of April last, addressed to the President of this bank, was duly received; and in conformity with the instructions which it contained, the balance of the account of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $23,510 54, was transferred to the credit of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. The deposits of the public money since made have also been carried to the credit of that bank, and our returns have been made to the Cashier thereof. As your letter is silent on the subject of Treasury notes, which continue to be deposited in small sums by the Collectors, we have placed them, as heretofore, to the credit of the Treasurer, and shall continue, as usual, to forward them to the Treasury Department.

I beg leave to call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 16th of January last, to which no answer has yet been received. It contained an account for services rendered, during and since the late war, in the management of Treasury notes belonging to the Government; interest on several small sums advanced to the Government, and commissions on a sum obtained to the late loan of Treasury notes, amounting to $1,579 06.

We understood from the President of the State Bank of Boston that that institution made a charge of one-quarter per centum for similar services in their account current of Treasury notes, by which means they paid themselves in that species of paper without any draft from the Treasury Department. I have forborne to pursue a similar course, under an impression that it would be more consonant with the rules and usages established in the Treasury Department that a draft should be issued for the amount, as is usual in the payment of ordinary demands upon the Government. If, however, it is equally as agreeable to the Treasury Department, we will pursue the same course as the State Bank at Boston, viz: make a charge of our services, &c., in our account current of Treasury notes, and remit the balance to the Treasury Department. This we will do in our next account, unless in the meantime the account is otherwise liquidated, or something further on the subject is received from the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, June* 2, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you an account of money deposited in this institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, for the month ending the 31st of May instant. Presuming it would be approved by your Department, we have transferred the balance of the Treasurer's account to the Bank of the United States, and would be glad to be informed if not perfectly agreeable.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Acting Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Charleston, South Carolina, June* 12, 1817.

SIR: I hasten to comply with your request by furnishing the inclosed account, which should have been attended to long since had I not considered it unnecessary, from having given Mr. Chapman a dupli-

cate receipt at the time of his making the deposit, and the connexion between this bank and the Treasury Department having ceased to exist.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DAWSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, June* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and shall cheerfully and promptly comply with its contents. Inclosed you will receive a statement of the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," with this bank, to the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *June* 18, 1817.

SIR: During the late session of Congress I took the liberty of asking my friend William Irving, then at Washington, to represent to you that, while officiating as Cashier of the City Bank, at New York, I was called upon to perform a considerable amount of services in relation to the Treasury notes received in that bank for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Irving informed me that he had two conversations with you on this subject, at the last of which he fully explained the nature of the services rendered, and presented my account, amounting to seven hundred and fifty dollars; that you "thought the charge very reasonable," and that upon receiving the accounts of some other of the Cashiers you would make a decision as to the allowance to be made.

Feeling conscious that the charge I have made is a reasonable one, and presuming that it will now be convenient to settle this claim, I beg leave to solicit your attention to the subject, and to request that I may be furnished with a draft for the amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. VROOM.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dr. The United States to G. B. Vroom.

NEW YORK, *January* 29, 1817.

For services rendered, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in arranging, preparing descriptive schedules, cancelling and forwarding to the Treasurer of the United States, from the City Bank of New York, about two millions of dollars in Treasury notes..... $750

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, June* 18, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th, apprising me of my appointment as agent, under your superintendence, to make purchases of stock on public account.

As there is no restrictions in your instructions nor in the act of Congress as to the kinds of stock to be purchased, I have presumed that the old and deferred six per cent. stock are meant to be included, and that the table used by the Bank of the United States to ascertain the unredeemed amount of these stocks is the correct one.

If I have been mistaken on this point, I beg you will have the goodness to advise me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, June* 23, 1817.

SIR: Your circular of the 21st instant is received; it is the first communication I have received from you; the Treasury notes at your credit shall be transmitted agreeably to your instructions.

I am your most obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *June* 24, 1817.

SIR: In conformity to the instructions received in your favor of the 21st instant, I have this day transmitted by mail to the Treasurer of the United States a packet containing two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars in small Treasury notes, with a descriptive list of the same.

Inclosed is a bill of the attendant expenses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, June* 25, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and in conformity to your instructions have continued the Treasurer's account from the 2d instant, and have charged him with all the drafts drawn on me since.

As I had credited the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, with the balance of the Treasurer's account on the 12th May, from a misconstruction of your circular of April 29, I have charged the Bank of the United States, &c., with the balance on the 2d instant, and have given credit for the Treasurer's drafts drawn on me, as per inclosed statement, leaving a balance of $28,435 75 to the credit of the Bank of the United States, and $7,696 07 to the credit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, June* 26, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose weekly returns of the account with the Treasurer and with the Bank of the United States, (in compliance with your letter of the 18th,) which, I believe, will correspond with the books of the Treasury, and which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I should not have ceased regularly to have forwarded these returns had I thought it required by your letter of April 29.

The Treasurer's draft, No. 8784, for $315 61, having been presented after the transfer of the balance to the Bank of the United States, I have forwarded to the Cashier weekly returns of the account, to replace those in which the draft in question was charged to that bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *June* 27, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of June 20 has been received. I regret that *all* the Treasury notes in the Manhattan Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have not been arranged and transmitted as directed by you. I certainly expected they would have been long ago. The *small* Treasury notes were first taken up, and, as soon as they were arranged and counted, were made up in packets of a convenient size and forwarded by mail, together with a list of them; and our Cashier has received a letter from the Treasurer acknowledging their receipt. The other description of Treasury notes were then taken up and considerable progress had been made in their arrangement, when the person employed therein was taken sick. This alone has occasioned the delay. He has just resumed the work and will very shortly complete it; and when it is completed the notes will be forwarded in the same manner the others were, in different packets, by mail, accompanied with a list. The small notes already sent were punched. Those to be sent will likewise be punched.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, June* 28, 1817.

SIR: In attending to the first regulation communicated in your circular letter of the 29th of April, I do not clearly understand whether it is intended that the moneys received for duty bonds shall at once be placed to the credit of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer," or whether, as has hitherto been the case, the bonds are to be placed to the credit of the Collector, and by him transferred, at stated periods, to the credit of the Bank of the United States. On this subject I take the liberty to ask for information; and am,

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BATH BANK, *Bath, June* 30, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter under date of the 21st instant, in which you request me to forward the Treasury notes remaining in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, "as it is desirable that all possible despatch should be given to the performance of the duties required by your circular under date of the 31st of January." The circular above alluded to I have not received, which will account for the delay.

The Treasury notes will be transmitted immediately.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July* 1, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed is a duplicate of the account between this bank and the Bank of the United States. I should have transmitted you duplicates of all our returns to that bank since the Treasurer's balance was transferred, but I was not informed, till the receipt of your circular under date of the 18th of June, that you required it. They shall in future be punctually transmitted to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lynchburg, July* 2, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Your circular letter addressed to the Cashier, dated the 18th ultimo, has been received, and I attend particularly to its contents. There has been one deposit made here for the United States since the 29th of April, which was improperly entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; but the drafts drawn on this Department since that date have been charged conformably to your instructions. In the quarterly return which I this day forwarded to the Treasurer, the deposits which, according to late instructions, should have been entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, will appear to his credit, and as soon as he may direct the transfer, it shall be made here.

I inclose, according to your instructions, the state of this Department for the first week in this month, and will attend particularly to forwarding duplicates of the returns which may be made to the Bank of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILL. NOWELL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July* 5, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, and, according to your instructions, and in the manner pointed out, have cancelled and returned, per the mail of this day, to the Treasurer of the United States, the eight packets of small Treasury notes referred to in your letter.

The packets are in the same state they came to Augusta, excepting the exterior paper covering of two, which the Postmaster (to whom they were originally directed) took off to ascertain their contents, of which he had no advice at the time. The seals, however, of the whole are unbroken, and a punch has been passed through all the packets in two or three places.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMING, *President of Branch, Augusta.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July* 15, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a statement of the state of this bank as it existed on the 1st instant. Also a statement of the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," to the 14th instant.

On the 8th instant I purchased $239 96 of three per cent. stock, at $65 for $100 stock, amounting to $155 97. As the amount purchased is so small, I have not forwarded a regular stated account, which will be done when any further purchases are made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July* 22, 1817.

SIR: In my statement of 23d ultimo I charged the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," with the balance of their account on the 2d June, and gave credit for all the Treasurer's drafts on me with which it had been debited, in order to place the amount of revenue received per my statement of 2d June to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and informed the Cashier that the revenue was thus placed by your directions. By a letter of 15th instant he informs me that the amount of revenue received and reported by me on the 2d June is credited to the Treasurer of the United States in that bank; consequently the Treasurer has credit in both banks for the sum of $8,100, being the amount of revenue received and reported to the Bank of the United States from the 12th May to the 2d June.

As they have not received notice to that effect from the Treasury Department, they decline withdrawing the before mentioned sum of $8,100, without the draft of the Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Inclosed is a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, to the 21st instant.

J. RICE, *Cashier.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *July* 25, 1817.

HON. SIR: Inclosed I hand you the two statements requested in your letter of the 21st instant.

By the statement for dividends on public debt you will perceive, sir, that I have paid on that account $25,557 87 more than has been furnished for that purpose by the United States. There is yet due the claimants for interest, payable on the 1st of January last, $3,882 96; and for a part of this sum I have issued checks, which are not yet presented to the paying teller. This account cannot be finally settled until after the 30th day of September next, unless I shall be directed to cease from paying the interest on the public debt for that quarter.

The other statement relates to the fund for paying the Treasury notes, by which you will perceive that the balance to the credit of that account on the 24th instant was $263,542 88. Some of the Treasury notes are presented at this bank for payment almost daily, and are regularly charged to that account. On the presentation of William White's check I was informed that he had ceased to be an officer of the Government, and I therefore concluded it would be most proper for me to wait for your direction before I should pay his check.

In relation to these two accounts, I do, sir, most respectfully request that this bank may be permitted to finish the business to which they relate. A change at this time would be productive of some inconvenience to the bank, to the public creditors, and to the Treasury. The account for dividends on the funded debt will be closed immediately after September 30, when the balance due to the bank for its advances on this account can be ascertained and settled. The fund provided for the payment of Treasury notes is daily diminishing, and all of it will be paid to the holders of those notes at no distant period. It is now generally known that a fund is placed in this bank for the payment of these notes, and they are occasionally sent to me for that purpose from distant places, with direction to place the proceeds to the credit of other banks or to that of individuals. A removal of the fund would cause some inconvenience and delay to the distant holders of the notes.

There are also considerations arising from the connexion which has long existed between the Treasury Department and the Bank of Pennsylvania which, I hope, sir, may be regarded in the decision of this subject. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Dallas frequently expressed very warm approbation of the manner in which the public business was done by this institution, and for the readiness always evinced to promote the objects of the Department. For a long time the bank was subjected to the payment of a very heavy interest to the other banks in this city, which was enhanced by having received from different collectors and from the Treasury funds on southern and western banks which for years remained unavailable. Indeed, sir, for several years the public accounts were disadvantageous to this bank, and the Directors were induced to continue to do the business of the Treasury only from the hope of benefit to be obtained after the restoration of peace. Soon after they began to realize this hope the balances were transferred to the Bank of the United States, which occasioned a severe pressure on this institution. These now are all that remain of the public accounts; and, sir, if it shall comport with your views to suffer me to continue the payment of Treasury notes from the fund here provided, it will prevent an increase of the present pressure on the bank, and it will accord with the intention of Mr. Dallas, evinced by his repeated assurances that certain balances arising from the reception of southern and western funds should not be transferred to any other institution, but should remain in the bank, to be paid to the public creditors as called for.

This fund was set apart for this object when the Treasurer of the United States had but a small amount to his credit in this bank, except what had arisen from the sums received on southern and western institutions.

If, however, sir, it shall be your wish that I shall not finish the business to which these accounts relate, I will most respectfully propose the following as the most convenient mode for closing them:

On receiving your direction to make no further payments on the two accounts above mentioned, I will forward to you the statements up to that day; and on receiving payment of the balance which will be due to the bank on the one account, I will pay the amount which may be to the credit of the other, as you shall direct.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, honored sir, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

W. White, Commissioner of Loans for dividends on public debt, in account with the Bank of Pennsylvania.

DR.					CR.
1817.			1817.		
July 23	To payments made for the quarter ending September 30, 1816, as per statement made to July 1, and sent to Loan Office	$415,719 25	April 1	By balance due to the Commissioner of Loans, consisting of payments made to this time but not yet accounted for by this bank	$678,755 44
	To payments made for the quarter ending December 31, 1816, to be particularly stated for the Loan Office Department after September 30, 1817	488,594 06		Balance	25,557 87
		904,313 31			904,313 31
July 24	To balance due the Bank of Pennsylvania	25,557 87			

W. White, Commissioner of Loans, agent for paying Treasury notes, in account with the Bank of Pennsylvania.

DR.					CR.
1817.			1817.		
July 23	To sundry Treasury notes paid since May 5	$74,980 00	May 5	By balance due on settlement this day	$342,571 80
	Interest on the above	4,048 92	July 24	Balance	263,542 88
	Balance	263,542 88			
		342,571 80			

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July* 30, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d of May last was duly received, directing this bank should not pay any Treasury drafts subsequent to the date of your letter, except those in favor of the Governor of the State of Georgia, until otherwise instructed. On the 7th of July a draft in favor of the Governor of this State was paid, of $100,000; prior to that time a draft from the Treasury Department dated June 14, for $25,952 40, was presented and refused. You will oblige me by saying if this bank shall re-commence the payment of drafts extant, or if it is intended to draw a further sum in favor of the Governor.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July* 31, 1817.

SIR: My last letter of the 29th instant inclosed you $16,337 99 in Treasury notes; and you now have inclosed, in paper marked No. 24, Treasury notes amounting to $32,579 15. This completes the transmission of Treasury notes at the credit of your Treasury note account, which is balanced on the books of this office by charging you with $172,802 72, transmitted you by mail at different times commencing on the 17th instant, and which please acknowledge at your convenience.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, I employed an officer of this bank (Mr. Lloyd) to make up lists of the notes sent on. It has been a tedious and laborious business; the compensation for the service is submitted to your consideration.

With respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

THOS. T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, August* 1, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed you have a statement of the Treasurer's account as it stands at this bank. I also hand you the vouchers to support the items on the debit side.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I also inclose a draft debited the 2d of August last, No. 9009, and amount $26,056 57.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *August* 1, 1817.

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th of June last, on the subject of returns to be made to the Treasury Department.

I am at a loss to know whether I am to continue reporting monthly, as heretofore, or quarter-yearly. Be pleased to inform me on that subject.

Presuming it correct, I herewith inclose you a monthly report of the Treasurer of the United States' account with this institution up to the 31st July last, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SACO BANK, *August* 14, 1817.

SIR: By an arrangement with Mr. Gallatin, when money was first deposited at this bank on account of the Treasurer, the following agreement was made by him as per his letter to me, viz: It being understood that you will pay the Treasurer's drafts, either at Saco, on sight, or at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, sixty days after notice of said drafts; the latter mode will be followed until otherwise notified.

Accordingly, the Treasurer's drafts at sight, payable at the old United States Bank and at the State Bank in Boston, have been paid by me within sixty days after notice of said drafts being received by them, which has been thought agreeable to my agreement with Mr. Gallatin, and practiced upon. I never have had any intimation of alteration from the Secretary, and therefore thought I had a right to the sixty days; and, therefore, have so vested the money as to have it at command in Boston fifty-seven or sixty days after notified, mostly in the hands of R. D. & T. & Co., and in the banks in Boston; and, under the idea that we could not be called upon without sixty days' notice, we have received bills of the different neighboring banks that were current, from the Collectors, &c., and became ourselves accountable to pay in Boston money or specie in Boston, and have always done it to the satisfaction of the Treasury.

The last draft, however, of the Treasurer, in favor of E. Frothingham, Esq., Cashier of the United States Branch Bank in Boston, for $23,515 47, payment immediately after being notified was insisted on, and we accordingly paid it, though different from what we had agreed to do. We now owe the Treasurer of the United States $13,754 37, and expect every day to be called on for it, as the Treasurer does not now have any deposits made at this bank. Now, as our money is vested, subject to our order, to have it deposited in Boston in fifty-seven days, it would not be so convenient for us to pay it without the sixty days' notice, as formerly was adopted. I wish you would converse with the Secretary, and get him to give directions that I may have the sixty days' notice, or I shall be obliged to pay specie here, and have to remove as much from Boston; or otherwise, if the Secretary will order me to place such sums as he thinks proper, within sixty days after receiving his order, at the United States Branch Bank in Boston, it will greatly accommodate me, and be according to our former agreement and practice; we, however, wish to retain as much as the Secretary thinks proper, and as long as he pleases. However, at any rate, I wish the old principle recognized, that I am to have sixty days' notice before I am obliged to pay his drafts for any considerable sum, which is all the consideration we have for receiving the money.

I want you immediately to be so obliging as to attend to this business, and get the Secretary to write me, if he thinks proper, on this subject. I should have written directly to him, but thought it best for you to converse with him about it, and have as favorable arrangements made as is consistent, and perhaps you may induce him to continue to have deposits made here, which would be an accommodation to the public officers here as well as some little advantage to us, if we could calculate on not having it called out without sixty days' notice, in any considerable large sums, say over one thousand dollars.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL PIERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. R. CUTTS.

STATE BANK, *Boston, August* 23, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th instant. The accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for Treasury notes with this bank were made out in conformity to directions given me by the Board of Directors. I have to regret that at this time three-fourths of the gentlemen composing the Board are absent on tours for their health; when they return I shall lay your letter before them and receive their instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. HOMER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, August* 28, 1817.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States, by his letter of the 22d instant, declines admitting a charge of $521 79, a balance of interest account, and one other charge of $59 27, amount of William Rice's bill for collecting Treasurer's draft, No. 5635, on the Cheshire Bank.

The late Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, (A. J. Dallas, Esq.,) by his letter of the 15th of July, 1816, made propositions to this bank for an equitable settlement of the Treasurer's account relative to an offset made by this bank, by their appropriating money, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, to the payment of Treasury notes held by the bank, which had been received for revenue, collected as "*specie.*" The President of this bank, in reply to the late Hon. Secretary's letter of the 15th of July, 1816, proposed, "That the bank be allowed interest on the Treasury notes held by it to the 1st of July, 1816; and that the United States receive the same rate of interest, viz: five and two-fifths per cent., on all money to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the time the bank declined paying his drafts in specie, and on all sums subsequently deposited to his credit previous to the 1st of July, 1816." The Hon. Secretary was pleased to accept these propositions by his other letter of the 16th of September, 1816, and an interest account was forwarded him exhibiting the interest accrued on the various receipts and payments to said 1st of July, 1816, (a copy of which is inclosed,) and the Treasurer's account debited with the balance. Agreeable to the foregoing propositions, I now inclose for your approbation an account debiting the United States with the balance of said interest account, and William Rice's bill of expenses for collecting the Treasury draft on the Cheshire Bank, No. 5635, payable in cash or such bank notes as should be acceptable.

As the Cheshire Bank is situated in the interior of New Hampshire, there was no practicable way of collecting the draft but by an agent. Mr. Rice, one of the Directors of this bank, undertook the collection of it, and, on presenting it at the bank, could not obtain other than their own notes for it, which were below par in this place and in Boston; consequently he was under the necessity of receiving specie in payment which created some additional expense, which we had no doubt the Hon. Secretary would allow us. Be pleased, sir, to favor me with your decision on the inclosed account as soon as it may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW LONDON BANK, *August* 30, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant is received. No public officer or agent has any money on deposit in this bank at this time. Should any such deposits take place in future, they shall be designated in my monthly statements, agreeable to your instructions of the 7th instant.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, September* 1, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed are copies of our accounts with Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer United States, Bank of the United States, for use of the Treasury of the United States, and statement of the situation of this bank on the 28th of August.

I have made one or two purchases of United States stock, but not having paid the proprietors as yet, shall retain the Commissioner's certificates until I do. I have the prospect of obtaining more in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *September* 1, 1817.

SIR: The Treasurer having drawn the balance of his account, and the probability existing that he will have no further transactions with this bank, I am led to request you to give him directions to transmit me a draft for my private account, the receipt for which was put on the account I sent him, if I remember.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, September* 2, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, to the 1st instant.

In my statement of the 4th of August, Josiah W. Seaver, Esq., Collector, was over credited $100 on account of direct tax of 1816, which I have corrected in this statement The credit should have been $1,330 instead of $1,430.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, September* 6, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed are a copy of our account with the United States Bank and an account of stock purchased by me for the United States under your direction, together with the certificates.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *September* 16, 1817.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 13th instant, and, agreeably to your request, have examined the books of the bank in relation to the two entries mentioned in your letter.

The Receiving Teller informs me that his impressions are, that the deposit made by Lieutenant W. R. Duncan, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on July 25, 1816, of $8 75, was a balance of moneys placed in his hands for recruiting purposes, which, on the conclusion of the war, he, with the other recruiting officers, was ordered to deposit in this bank, and to forward a certificate for the amount to the War Department.

The Teller, on examining the account of cash received on September 3, 1816, cannot discover any circumstances relating to the deposit of $442 98 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States other than that it was deposited by B. Morgan, and a certificate given him that he had deposited this sum to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Probably this certificate may have been sent either to the War or Navy Departments.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

NEW YORK, *September* 29, 1817.

SIR: By the inclosed copies of letters from Mr. Dallas you will observe that he grants that it is proper *"that some compensation should be made,"* and that it should be *"a reasonable compensation."* To those who are in any way acquainted with the amount of Treasury notes received, the time employed and the labor attending their receipt, and the necessary care and responsibility attending the whole, would not, I am confident, be of opinion that the sum of $2,404 50, charged by me, was more than a very moderate and reasonable compensation.

I annex the items contained in my account, with the addition of Treasury notes sold for the United States in the year 1813, which, had they have been sold through a broker, would have cost more than the whole of my charge, because they were filled up, registered, duplicate copies of the register furnished, endorsed, and sold by me—a business that no broker would have done for one-fourth of one per cent.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. FLEWELLING.

M. L. DAVIS, Esq.

THE UNITED STATES TO SAMUEL FLEWELLING, DR.

To receiving in special deposit Treasury notes, bearing interest, amounting to $5,819,673 88, at $150 per million	$872 90
To paying out $201,620 72 in Treasury notes, bearing interest, at $150 per million	30 15
To arranging and transmitting $1,134,190 69 in Treasury notes, bearing interest, at $150 per million	169 10
To receiving and issuing receipts for $4,686,083 in small Treasury notes, at $150 per million	702 90
To paying out $4,195,000 in small Treasury notes, at $150 per million	629 45
	2,404 50

THE UNITED STATES TO SAMUEL FLEWELLING, DR.

To commission for filling up, registering, endorsing, and selling $950,000 in Treasury notes, between November 11, 1813, and March 11, 1815.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *September* 30, 1817.

SIR: I have received your letter of July 8, 1817, informing me that you hold a receipt from this bank for $1,200, deposited by Aaron Hassert, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, on the 1st August, 1816. As I have nothing in the bank to prove the fact, (not having noted that such a receipt was given on my register,) I have requested Mr. Hassert to let me see the duplicate in his possession. This he promised to do, and as soon as his promise has been performed, which I expect will be in a few days, a supplementary return, in which it will appear, shall be forwarded.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, October* 1, 1817.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to transmit an abstract of funded debt purchased on public account, under your instructions of June 11th, with the necessary vouchers.

By this statement it appears that the amount of cash advanced by the Roger Williams Bank is $4,053 37, and my commissions $10 13.

Mr. Ellery, the Commissioner of Loans, informs me that he forwarded to your Department, on the 16th ultimo, certificates of transfer for this stock, in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *late Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Please address Nathaniel Smith, Esq., Cashier of Roger Williams Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, October* 6, 1817.

SIR: From the 4th regulation contained in your circular letter of the 29th of April last we inferred that the public money in this bank, although standing "to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," was to be subject to the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States only; but as the Cashier of the Bank of the United States has lately drawn upon us, it would seem that the same fund is subject both to the drafts of the Treasurer and the Cashier.

If this is the understanding at the Treasury, I will thank you to inform me of it by return of mail, and to state expressly that I am authorized to pay the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, October* 7, 1817.

SIR: I have this day been presented with a draft of $150,000, drawn upon this bank by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the fund to be that which is held for the use of the Treasury

thereof. Not doubting but that the transaction has been authorized by the Treasury Department the draft has been duly honored; yet, as it is not strictly in conformity with your communications of the 29th April and 18th June last, I have deemed it correct to notify you of the transaction, and to inquire if any change in the arrangements has been made subsequent to the date referred to.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, October* 10, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed are three certificates of stock purchased for the United States, amounting to $251 47. Is the money deposited in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, subject to the draft of that bank, or to the draft of the Treasurer only?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *October* 14, 1817.

HONORED SIR: As requested in your letter of the 1st of August, I have made out and now inclose a statement of the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania for dividends on public stock with this bank up to the 1st instant. From this statement it appears that there is due to this bank $26,626 71,* for this sum advanced to the United States on this account.

I have also made out and now inclose a statement of the account of the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania with this bank for the payment of Treasury notes, by which it appears that the balance to the credit of this account on the 1st instant was $235,590 80.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Baltimore, October* 17, 1817.

SIR: On the 28th day of April last this institution sold to James William M'Culloh, Cashier, fifty thousand dollars of United States six per cent. stock standing on the books of Maryland to its credit.

A power of attorney to transfer the stock and to collect the dividends until transferred was duly executed and delivered, but the certificates could not then be found.

Diligent search has since been made, but without success.

As we have every reason to believe that they are destroyed, or so mislaid as to defy research, I have to ask the favor of a warrant to issue new certificates, that a transfer may be made of this stock by Mr. M'Culloh to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I annex a memorandum of the lost certificates, attested by the Acting Commissioner of Loans.

Although the capital of this institution is large, and the amount of lost certificates comparatively small, still, if thought necessary, other than its corporate security will be cheerfully given.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES MOSHER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I hereby certify that five certificates of stock in the "funded six per cent. stock of 1812," in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, were issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Maryland, under date of October 31, 1812, viz:

No. 31, bearing interest from June 10, 1812, for	$10,000
No. 32, bearing interest from June 10, 1812, for	10,000
No. 33, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for	10,000
No. 34, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for	10,000
No. 35, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for	10,000
	50,000

JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, acting as Commissioner of Loans.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, October* 17, 1817.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, October* 2, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th ultimo, and, in conformity to your instructions, inclose an account of all the stock purchased by me under your instructions of the

* Should be 45.

11th of June, amounting to $208 60, also the necessary vouchers. You will likewise find inclosed a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, to the 20th instant.

Will the honorable Secretary please favor us with his decision on the account forwarded to him on the 28th of August?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October* 24, 1817.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th instant is received, and, agreeably to your directions, have transmitted (yesterday) to the Treasurer of the United States a return of all the moneys that have been deposited by the Collector of the Customs at this place to the credit of the United States Bank, since my last return to the Treasury Department, amounting to $37,500. Had I received any instructions from the United States Bank, they would have been attended to. The deposits were made by the Collector unsolicited, and believing at the same time that he was authorized to do so.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, November* 13, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed I transmit you a statement of the Treasurer's account for the month of September last, which I regret to find had not been forwarded at the proper time.

With the statement for October I forwarded to you for acceptance Judge Fisher's draft for three hundred dollars, to which you will please give your attention as soon as your convenience will permit.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES COUPER, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, November* 13, 1817.

SIR: On looking over the letter file I observe I have omitted to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 8th August last, wherein you acknowledge the receipt of all the Treasury notes sent on to you.

May I beg through you to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the compensation to be allowed to Mr. Lloyd, the young gentleman who transcribed the lists of the Treasury notes?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of the United States.*

PROVIDENCE, *November* 19, 1817.

SIR: The draft in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States established here has been promptly paid by the Roger Williams Bank in specie. There now remains due from said bank to the United States about forty-three thousand dollars. The Directors of the Roger Williams Bank are desirous of being informed whether it is the intention of the Government to remove this balance to the United States Bank, or suffer it to remain, subject to the drafts of the Treasury Department, for the use of the Loan Office here and other demands of the Government.

We are aware if it is left at the discretion of the Directors of the United States Bank their interest will prompt them to a speedy removal of this balance into their possession. So large a sum ($125,000) being drawn in so short a space would have a tendency to affect a banking institution with a much larger capital than that of the Roger Williams Bank.

It is not our intention to plead inability to meet all the demands that can be exhibited against us, but to beg the indulgence that has been extended to others similarly situated.

At the time of the removal of the deposits from the Providence Bank, we are informed, a large amount was left in that bank and drawn out in small sums, as the exigencies of the Government required. This bank has at all times paid the Treasury drafts in specie with the utmost promptitude, although at times a large amount in Treasury notes have been on hand, the property of the bank, overdue and unprovided for, when other banks similarly situated have dishonored the drafts of the Government.

This institution (as well as many of its stockholders) has at all times aided the Government to the extent of its ability, and by so doing experienced considerable loss. But we do not claim remuneration for any aid or assistance that has been given the Government; we feel a pride in having rendered such assistance, and shall feel happy, as we always have been, to render to the Government of our choice all the aid and assistance our feeble powers will permit. All we desire is, that the same indulgence may be extended to us as heretofore has been granted to the systematic and violent opposers of the Government.

In behalf of the Directors, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. R. KNIGHT, *President of the Roger Williams Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, November* 21, 1817.

SIR: On receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to H. P. Diman, former Cashier, I lost no time in examining the account with the Treasurer of the United States, which commenced on the 2d of June of the present year. The items in the account have already been transmitted to the Treasury Department, (the last of which credited June 30, 1817,) and the amount carried to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, ($14,000,) fourteen thousand dollars.

This institution had no account with the Treasurer from the 1st July, 1816, until the 2d June, 1817. It was kept with the Collector of the Customs, Mr. Collins, as respects the receipt of the public money.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CITY BANK, *New York, November* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing copies of your letters to the President of the bank of the 31st of January and 21st of June last. Those letters were not addressed to me, and I never considered it belonging to any part of my duty to attend to them. The Treasury notes will be forwarded with as little delay as possible, and the Treasurer's account charged with the expense of assorting those notes and making out the lists paid to persons employed by the late President of this bank.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

S. FLEWELLING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *November* 27, 1817.

SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received, requesting certain Treasury notes deposited in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States to be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to that officer.

In answer, it is my duty to inform you that no Treasury notes are now on deposit to the credit of any officer or individual in this bank. Upon examination I find that the Treasury notes you allude to were disposed of some months since, and the amount accounted for in other moneys drawn by the Cashier of the United States Bank on account of the deposit then standing to the credit of the Treasurer.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK, *November* 29, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed are a statement of the situation of this bank on the 27th instant and a copy of our account with the United States Bank on account of the Treasury of the United States.

About the 12th of October I inclosed to you the Commissioner of Loans' certificate of stock transferred to the United States for $250 85, which I hope was received, and I now inclose the printer's bill for advertising.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK TO HENRY C. FLAGG, DR.

June 24, 1817.—For advertising notice of Treasury Department respecting purchase of stock three weeks	$1 75
October 7, 1817.—For advertising notice of Treasury Department respecting purchase of stock, continued thirteen extra weeks, at 37½ cents	4 87½
	6 62½

Received payment for H. C. Flagg.

STEELE & GRAY.

NEW HAVEN, *October* 8, 1817.

DECEMBER 1, 1817.

SIR: Please to pay to Richard Smith, late agent of the Bank of Columbia, in Washington, such commissions as may be awarded for arranging and settling Treasury notes in the Bank of Columbia.

WILLIAM WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *December* 5, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and, in conformity to instructions contained therein, have transferred the deposits which stood to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, (on the books of this bank) to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. An abstract of the Treasurer's account with this bank up to this day, inclusive, is herewith transmitted, exhibiting the state of each Collector's account, which I trust will be considered satisfactory. I also transmit herewith a statement of the situation of this bank as heretofore. The great disparity between the bills discounted and amount of capital paid in has arisen in consequence of a purchase from the Philadelphia Bank of its branch in this place, (the debt to that bank to be paid in eight semi-annual installments.)

We have been instructed by the Bank of the United States to receive the public deposits, hereafter, to the credit of that bank for the use of the Treasury; this we suppose to be in accordance with your wishes, and shall be governed accordingly.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lancaster, December* 5, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have transferred to the credit of the account of the Treasurer of the United States the amount of deposits made in this office to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States.

I now inclose a copy of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with this office, from July 1, 1817, to the 4th instant, which I hope may prove satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. OGILBY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *December* 9, 1817

DEAR SIR: Herewith are transmitted, inclosed, as directed in thy favor of the 5th instant, nine Treasury notes, of $100 each, deposited September 30, 1815, to the credit of A. J. Dallas, Treasurer of the United States, in his special account of Treasury notes, as per our receipt forwarded.

Three Treasury notes, of $100 each, dated October 11, 1814, payable to the order of R. Brent, Washington		$300 00
Six Treasury notes, of $100 each, dated October 11, 1814, payable to the order of T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia		600 00
Interest on three notes, of $100 each, for eleven months and nineteen days	$15 70	
Interest on six notes, of $100 each, for nine months	24 30	
		40 00
		940 00

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

DAN'L BYRNES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TRENTON BANK, *December* 9, 1817.

SIR: I inclose our account for the past week, and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters under date of the 24th ultimo and 3d instant, addressed to the President of this bank; the instructions contained in them shall be complied with.

I regret that we cannot avail ourselves of the services of a person who has a practical knowledge of the duties which we are about to enter upon. Mr. Ewing has been in the habit of executing them himself, but if I can obtain temporary aid from him, I will with pleasure avail myself of it.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *December* 10, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, directed to my predecessor, is received, in which you state that "the Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax have made certain deposits in the Bank of Chester County, and placed them, by mistake, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury."

Upon the receipt of your letter, I examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and of the United States Bank with the Bank of Chester County; upon which it does not appear that any money has been deposited by any Collector, to the credit of the United States Bank, upon any account whatever.

The state of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with this bank remains the same that it was on the first of August last. The balance due the Treasurer on the first of May last, as will be found by a return duplicate sent to the Treasury Department in that month, amounted to eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents, which has been effected in no other way than by two drafts, drawn by the Treasurer, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, and leaving a balance, on the first of August last, of six hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents, due the Treasurer; which remains the same, as will appear by the duplicate statement inclosed.

No intimation has been given to this bank by the United States Bank of its selection as agent in receiving the public deposits.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the New Hampshire Union Bank, *Portsmouth, December* 11, 1817.

Sir: In conformity to a vote passed by the Directors of the New Hampshire Union Bank, I have the honor to transmit to you the account of said bank, the greater part of which is for compensation for certain services rendered to your Department, as will more fully appear by the inclosed account. The first and third items thereof, I would beg leave to refer you to the late Secretary, the Hon. A. J. Dallas' letters, dated June 1 and September 16, 1816. The second charge in the account is no more than was actually paid by the bank to an agent for his expenses in a journey to the Cheshire Bank, which is a great distance from hence, in the interior of the State. The fourth and last charge in the account is what has been allowed the Cashiers for opening subscription books for the loans, and is as reasonable a charge as can be made for services required to be performed, that of granting certificates of funding small Treasury notes, &c. I must therefore request your honor to take the subject of the inclosed account under your consideration, and make as early a reply thereto as your convenience will permit.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your humble servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW,
President of the New Hampshire Union Bank.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

The United States Treasury Department to the New Hampshire Union Bank, Dr.

July 1, 1817.—To amount of interest account, rendered as per agreement of the Hon. A. J. Dallas, late Secretary of the Treasury	$521 79
To expense of collecting the Treasury draft, No. 5635, on the Cheshire Bank	59 27
To clerk hire, for abstracting Treasury notes, received and paid, from January, 1815, to March, 1817—2 years and 2 months, at $350 per annum	758 33
December 1, 1817.—To commission for granting duplicate certificates of deposit for $121,150, small Treasury notes funded, at one-fourth per cent	302 87
	1,642 26

New Hampshire Union Bank, *Portsmouth, December* 10, 1817.
Errors excepted.

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Farmers' Bank of Reading, *December* 15, 1817.

Sir: Your favor of the 28th of November last came duly to hand, and, agreeably to your request, I have caused the errors of the Collectors to be corrected, by transferring the sums credited to the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. A duplicate account is herein inclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Chester County, *December* 26, 1817.

Sir: Yours of the 8th instant, respecting the Treasury notes, has been received.

As it respects my letter of the 27th ultimo, which states that the Treasury notes have been disposed of, and the amount accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States, it is my duty to explain that my intention was to have mentioned that part of the amount had been accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States.

By the statement of the accounts of this bank with the Treasury of the United States, sent to the Treasury Department on the 1st of May last, it appears there was then a balance due that officer of $8,150 38. No money has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer subsequent to that time. In the month of June last two drafts were received in favor of the Bank of the United States, amounting to $7,532 78, and leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $617 60, which has not been affected by any subsequent transaction, as appears by the books of this institution.

The amount of Treasury notes placed as a special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer appears to have been $712 10, which sum, if demanded and paid, would leave a balance due this institution, and which was my reason for stating (or intending to have stated) that part of the amount of those notes were accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States.

I beg leave here to observe that a large amount of money deposited by the Collectors of Internal Duties and Direct Tax, to the credit of the Treasurer, was such as this bank did not at the time receive in payment of debts due to it, and which was received from those officers as a special deposit; that a return was made to the Treasury Department of the particular kinds of money on deposit, and no intimation having been given that it would not be received in payment of the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer, it was retained for that purpose; that when the Treasurer's draft of the 20th of February last was presented for payment, the Cashier was notified that the uncurrent paper then on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer could not be received by the Bank of the United States in payment of that draft; consequently this bank felt at liberty to dispose of the whole of the special deposit to the best advantage. The Treasurer's draft was accepted, and paid in current money, in several installments, with interest. The uncurrent money on deposit was disposed of at a considerable disadvantage to this institution.

As it respects the Treasury notes, I am authorized to inform you that this bank is willing to account for the whole amount of the balance due the Treasurer, with interest, in current notes or specie, but that it appears impracticable to replace the Treasury notes.

Since writing the above I have received yours of the 15th instant, in which you observe that the balance appearing in the last return made by this bank of its account with the Treasurer of the United States is less by $94 50 than the balance stated by that officer.

I am at a loss to conceive how this difference in the accounts could have arisen. The books of this bank, from which I have taken the account, show a balance of only $617 60 due the Treasurer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Merchants' Bank, *Salem, December* 29, 1817.

Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. I am apprehensive that an error has occurred at the Treasury in the *amount of the Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted from this bank.* Your letter states that amount to be $369,058 39, and the commission on the same, at one-twentieth of one per cent., at $184 52.

I cancelled and remitted in my letter of the 27th of August, 1816, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by the Treasurer on the 2d September, 1816, the sum of	$114,812 64
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 4th September, 1816, and acknowledged on the 9th September, 1816	124,622 80
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 20th September, and acknowledged on the 26th,	123,362 24
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 29th October, and acknowledged on the 4th November, 1816	57,498 40
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 11th November, 1816, and acknowledged on the 18th	38,459 57
Remitted on the 14th January, 1817, and acknowledged on the 21st	68,179 32
Remitted on the 11th April, 1817, and acknowledged on the 16th	68,631 02
Remitted on the 28th June, 1817, and acknowledged on the 5th July	5,007 00
	600,572 99

One-twentieth of one per centum is $302 86.

The quantum of compensation allowed is *so very trifling* that anything less than the commission upon the whole sum transmitted will fall short of paying the necessary clerk hire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Narragansett Bank, *Rhode Island, December* 31, 1817.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, wherein you have stated that, in pursuance of instructions from your Department, this bank has cancelled and transmitted (with a descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States Treasury notes amounting to $932 89, and that you had instructed that officer to remit to me for the use of this bank a draft on the bank of the United States for forty-six cents.

It is something strange so small a sum should be found on the Treasury books, when, by Mr. Tucker's receipt, under date of April 3, 1817, he acknowledges to have received Treasury notes to the amount of $17,660 89; and by another receipt from the same gentleman, of May 23, 1817, he received $4,272;

making, in the whole, $21,932 89; for which I am entitled to receive, (if anything,) by your rate of compensation, $10 96.

Mr. Crawford's letter of instructions which I received is dated January 31, 1817.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *January* 2, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th December, 1817, requesting me to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the amount of the moneys deposited in this bank by the Collectors of Internal Duties and Direct Tax to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, antecedent to the instructions from the Bank of the United States on the appointment of this institution as its agent for receiving the public deposits. As an account has been previously rendered to the Bank of the United States of the deposits made here to its credit by the Collectors, and the Easton Bank is consequently subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States to the amount of that account, I thought it indispensable to obtain the concurrence of that bank in the transfer desired by you; and therefore I wrote to Mr. Smith on the 23d ultimo, requesting his order to that effect, to which letter I have not yet received any answer. In the meanwhile, that I may fulfil your wishes as far as the circumstances will permit, I send herewith duplicate copies of the account rendered, as above mentioned, to the Bank of the United States; which will show as well the particular sums as the total amount of the deposits made by the Collectors under the misconception of their orders from the Treasury Department as stated in your letter, and will probably exhibit that "state of the accounts of the officers with the Easton Bank which may be necessary to their adjustment at the Treasury."

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THO'S M'KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *January* 10, 1818.

SIR: In conformity to the instructions received in your favor of the 7th instant, I have this day transmitted by mail to the Treasurer of the United States a packet containing $390 in small Treasury notes, with a descriptive list of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LATE OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburg, January 12, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the account current of the Treasurer of the United States up to the 10th instant, when this office was transferred to the Bank of the United States, and with it the balance of the special and cash deposit that remained after the payment of his two checks of the 29th ultimo—No. 9050 for $255,880 35, and No. 9055 for $34,454 46, as noted in the account.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR, *Agent for the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK STATE BANK, *January* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have just received from R. Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, a draft for $75 06 on the Bank of the United States, being the compensation allowed for cancelling and transmitting to the Treasurer of the United States $150,123 53 in Treasury notes, with a descriptive list, as stated in your letter of the 8th December last.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. W. YATES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, January* 12, 1818.

SIR: I have this day received from the Cashier of Discount and Deposit at Washington a check for $155 13, as an allowance of one-twentieth of one per cent. on Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted by me to the Treasurer of the United States.

Permit me respectfully to inquire whether any allowance is to be expected for receiving, registering, and furnishing Collectors with duplicate descriptive lists, and transmitting a copy thereof monthly to the Treasurer of the United States of the Treasury notes above mentioned?

I will only add that all this labor was performed by myself, or at my expense, and no compensation whatever has been allowed me by this bank.

Very respectfully, your most humble servant,

LEVI CUTTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Office of the New Hampshire Union Bank, *Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January* 13, 1818.

Sir: I had the honor to address you on the 11th of December last, and inclosed you the account of the New Hampshire Union Bank for interest and certain services rendered your Department, to which I have had no reply. Since that time I have received your circular of the 8th ultimo, and have also received Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier's letter of December, 22, 1817, inclosing the draft you mentioned in your circular of the 8th of December, in favor of John Rice, Esq., Cashier of this bank, for $161 10, which draft the Directors of the New Hampshire Union Bank do by no means consider as adequate compensation for the third charge in the account I had the honor to inclose you, and to which I beg leave to refer you; which draft now remains in the bank, subject to your order.

If you wish further explanation with regard to the charge of interest in the account transmitted you, I will furnish you with the letter of the late Secretary, which points to the charge in question. I must therefore again call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 11th ultimo as soon as your convenience may permit.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your humble servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Merchants' Bank, *Salem, January* 15, 1818.

Sir: Your letter of the 7th instant is received, by which it appears that the error committed at the Treasury Department, in the amount of Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted by me, has been discovered and corrected. I shall receive the amount directed to be remitted to you, and place the same to your credit on account of the compensation which was promised by your predecessor, but I cannot admit that the same is to be *in full* for services rendered on account of those notes.

The bank has no interest whatever in the transaction. When the bank was desired by Mr. Dallas to receive and circulate Treasury notes as cash, it was impossible to comply with that request, in consequence of the distracted state of the circulating medium. Treasury notes were then at twenty per cent. below specie, on the basis of which only was the business of this bank conducted. But the Secretary was informed that the Directors of the bank (at all times willing to facilitate as far as was in their power the money transactions of the Government) would allow the Cashier to receive the Treasury notes and reissue them, provided they should be managed exclusively in a *special account* between the *Treasurer and the Cashier*, and not admitted into the cash transactions of the bank; and they at the same time ordered that, as this business was foreign to the duties of the office of the Cashier, whatever compensation should be paid therefor by the Government should be received by him and the clerks exclusively.

The compensation of one-twentieth of one per cent., which you have thought proper to allow, is altogether inadequate to the services rendered. Independent of the *responsibility and care*, it will not pay the labor of the clerks.

I have understood that the State Bank at Boston has proposed the compensation should be settled by submitting the subject to the fair and impartial judgment of disinterested persons. I think this a proper course, and trust it will be acceded to on the part of the Treasury. I shall be perfectly satisfied to be governed in the settlement of my claims by their decision in the case of that bank.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Pennsylvania, *January* 19, 1818.

Honored Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th instant.

In the situation in which the accounts of the late Commissioner of Loans with this bank are placed by his sudden disappearance, I take the liberty, sir, most respectfully to propose that your wishes for the final settlement of those accounts may be carried into effect in the following manner: that I shall receive your direction that the balance due to "the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of the Treasury notes" shall be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank, and that the Treasurer should then forward to me his check for $26,626 71 to discharge the balance of the account of "the Commissioner of Loans for payment of dividends on public debt." By closing those accounts in this manner, the books of the bank and of the Treasury will always show the transactions; and the fund can then be transferred by the Treasurer's draft to the Bank of the United States, or in any other way you may direct.

Excuse me, sir, for not promptly complying with your request to deposit in the Bank of the United States the balance now due from this bank to "the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of Treasury notes" and to take duplicate receipts for the amount. As this is not the usual mode of doing business in

this institution, it would be necessary for me to obtain the direction of the Board before I could adopt it; and I presume the mode which I have proposed above will be perfectly agreeable to you.

I am, honored sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, January* 21, 1818.

SIR: I have this morning received your favor of the 12th instant. On November 30, 1815, G. A. Worth, Esq., late Cashier of this institution, proposed to the Treasury Department to place to the credit of the Treasurer as cash all such Treasury notes as we held on special deposits.

The proposal on our part was purely a patriotic measure, with a view to save your Department labor and facilitate the operations of the Treasury. Treasury notes at the time the proposal was made did not bear a par value, and we cannot therefore be suspected of sinister motives; and though they have since risen in value, we have never been benefited by their advance beyond par.

The amount of Treasury notes now received is very small, and I doubt whether we have seen $2,000 for the past year. We shall, however, be particular in obeying such instructions as we may receive from the Treasury Department or the Bank of the United States.

I inclose the copy of a letter from the late Secretary, Mr. Dallas, which I trust will justify the manner of our receiving Treasury notes; and also a copy of a letter from Mr. Catlin to satisfy you of the disposition of those we received from Mr. Van Ness, noticed in your favor of the 12th.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 7, 1815.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received. The Treasury notes bearing interest, now deposited in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in a special account, may be placed to his credit as cash in the manner you propose. You will credit in a separate item in the Treasurer's account the amount of interest which has accrued on the notes while they have been in your keeping.

Treasury notes of the same description, which may hereafter be paid into the bank to the credit of the Treasurer, may be placed to his credit at once as cash, and will thus become the property of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. DALLAS.

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July* 14, 1817.

SIR: Your account has credit for $1,189, being the amount of the Treasury notes with interest received in yours of the 7th instant.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

T. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *January* 26, 1818.

SIR: In conformity to the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I have deposited in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, $235,590 80, being the balance in this bank due on account of William White, late Commissioner of Loans and agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, for which I have received duplicate certificates, and one of which certificates you will be pleased to find inclosed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

VIRGINIA STATE BANK, *Clarksburg, March* 3, 1818.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I here inclose you a statement of the deposits made since my last return.

The draft for $6,046 63 was presented and paid February 28, 1818.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WEBSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK, *March* 3, 1818.

SIR: Inclosed is a bill of United States stock purchased of W. Woodbridge, amounting to $427 54.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *March* 17, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th February was duly received, and reply delayed only to acknowledge the presentation and acceptance of the Treasury draft for $50,000. That draft has not yet appeared, but when it does it will be promptly and cheerfully honored. Had there been no funds, no disappointment should have resulted; but since the receipt of your letter funds have been provided by the Cashier of the United States Bank.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, March* 26, 1818.

SIR: Yours of the 11th instant, requiring the state of accounts between this bank and the Government, has been duly received, and should before this have been attended to had it not been from the circumstance of the book-keeper's indisposition. You may, however, rest assured that no time shall be lost in making out and forwarding the state of the account. In all events you shall have them with this month.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HAYWARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, April* 1, 1818.

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. It is proper, in reply thereto, that I should inform you that no arrangement whatever was entered into between the Treasury and the bank, by which the bank engaged to pay interest on the Treasurer's deposits. The late Secretary did, indeed, urge such a claim as an offset to our claim for interest on the sums which the bank advanced. In relation to our claim, however, our Board of Directors, considering the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Treasury and the Bank, have no disposition to insist upon it, if the Treasury Department deems it in the least degree unreasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *April* 6, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, which you did me the honor to address to me on the subject of the "Merchants' Bank of Alexandria."

In communicating to you the information you desire to obtain, I regret that you will collect from it little to induce a hope that the claim of the United States will be paid. When the embarrassments of that institution commenced, it was conceived, from the reputed respectability of some of the persons engaged in its direction, that a partial insolvency only would take place; and that, at least, upon a close of its concerns, the loss would not exceed fifty per cent. A disclosure, however, of its real state presented nothing to the view but the certainty of a total loss.

Three gentlemen, resident in Alexandria, have been appointed trustees of its effects, and they instituted suits against the persons indebted to it. They are Colin Auld, Thomas Swann, and Edmond I. Lee. The debts due to the bank are considerable in amount, but I believe due principally from a very few individuals; and there is no reason to anticipate the collection of an important sum. The only property, in addition to the debts conveyed to the trustees, is a tract of land of eight hundred acres, which may, under favorable circumstances, be sold for twenty thousand dollars; and this has been specially transferred for the use of some creditor banks, whose names are recited and subjoined to the list of stockholders, which I inclose you direct.

The amount of notes *admitted* to be in circulation exceed *two hundred thousand dollars;* and even in the event of the special conveyance of the land being annulled, the most intelligent are of opinion that ten cents in the dollar will never be divided among the creditors.

Suits have been prosecuted against the stockholders, in order to render them personally liable for the debts of their copartnership; and this course would seem to offer the only recourse for the claimants. I nevertheless entertain strong doubts whether, in the event of their responsibility being established, the amount of the judgments will ever be obtained.

Permit me, sir, to make you a tender of my services to procure and convey to you any information more minute or particular which you may desire, and it be within my means to obtain, and to express the very great respect with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

John Anderson, James Anderson, Daniel Annin, Samuel Beall, William H. S. Boswell, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Baden, Thomas K. Beall, James Bloxham, George Bruce, jr., Richard Wood, Thomas Cocken-

dorfer, Hugh Carolin, Daniel Cawood, Samuel Chester, Corse & Rounsaville, George Colman, John Cohagan, James H. Dulany, Camillus Griffith, Nimrod Farrow, Robert Getty, Peter Heiskell, J. Hagerty, jr., Robert Hall, John Jackson, Alexander Kyle, John M'Pherson and Daniel M'Pherson, late joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Daniel M'Pherson & Son, Daniel M'Pherson, Charles Mexley, Alexander Moore, Thomas Mount, James R. Riddle, administrator of Ferdinand Marsteller, Joseph Mandeville, Joseph Mandeville, Samuel B. Larmour, joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of Mandeville & Larmour, Robert Mandeville and James Mandeville, joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of Robert & James Mandeville, William N. Mills, Robert A. Mills, Thomas Pickerill, Craven T. Peyton, Noble Herbert, administrator of William Paten, jr., Thomas Neill, Thomas Olive, James R. Riddle, Nathaniel Rounsaville, Thomas Rigden, Peter Saunders, Daniel Somers, James S. Scott, John A. Stewart, William Smith, Thomas Semmes, Thompson Simpson, Evan P. Taylor, William A. Linton, executor of William Taylor, Ambrose Vasse, Robert N. Windsor, Robert Young, Cave Withery, Richard Wells.

The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Washington, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Bank of Chambersburg, Bank of Waterford, the Bank of Winchester.

Copy.—Test, G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *April* 15, 1818.

SIR: When this bank agreed to become the depository of the revenues of the General Government collected within the State of North Carolina, it was found necessary, in a representation by the Collectors of the Revenues, to authorize them to receive in payment the notes of most of the chartered banks in the middle and southern States. This was done not as a matter of choice, or as a means of enhancing the interest of this bank, but from the particular situation of the country requiring such an extension of credit to the notes in circulation as would enable the citizens to pay their taxes. Some of these notes were at that time under par, and continue so to be at the present. The debt due by the State Bank of North Carolina to the General Government, arising from the collections and deposits aforesaid, having been transferred to the Bank of the United States, and by it to a branch thereof established in the town of Fayetteville, which has at sundry times drawn from this bank and its branches between one and two hundred thousand dollars in *specie;* and there being yet a portion of the drafts of the United States Bank transferred to the Branch Bank at Fayetteville unsatisfied, and deposits of the public revenue still making in the State Bank and its branches by the Collectors of the Revenue, I wrote the President of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville on the 11th ultimo, and requested of him to inform me whether, for unsatisfied balances, the bank over which he presided would take checks or drafts on banks where branches of the United States Bank were established, or the notes of the principal bank and its branches. To which he replied that neither of these payments could be received, except in a very limited degree; upon which the Directors of this bank resolved to suspend any further deposits on account of the United States, as well in the principal bank as in its branches.

All the notes of the Bank of the United States, by the 14th section of the act of incorporation, are receivable in payment of debts due the General Government; and the State Bank of North Carolina, as agent in collecting the taxes, was bound to receive them, and therefore had reasonable expectations that no difficulty could have arisen to prevent the Branch Bank of the United States Bank to receive them in payment of a debt which had been created by a deposit of the public revenues, and were greatly surprised and disappointed at the letter of the President to that effect. Had the same spirit of accommodation been extended to the State Bank, which it had reasonable grounds to expect, and which it had been in the practice of giving and receiving from all the banks with whom it had any relations, a suspension of the public deposits would not have been resolved upon; and I trust the motives which actuated it in doing so will acquit the bank of an unfriendly or unaccommodating spirit, more especially as the Bank of the United States is bound to concentrate the revenues of the General Government by the 15th section of the aforesaid act, without charging commissions, or claiming allowance for and on account of difference of exchange.

A copy of the resolution of suspension, accompanied by some observations similar to those now given, would ere now have been transmitted to you, but from a hope the President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville would, on being furnished with a notice of the resolution of this bank of a suspension of the public deposits, (as they were,) have consented to receive payments in checks on specie banks, where the United States Branches were located, and also the notes of the principal bank and of all its branches.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April* 18, 1818.

DEAR SIR: I have this day resigned the office of Cashier of the Cumberland Bank. Joseph Smith, Esq., is appointed my successor, whose signature is annexed.

I am, respectfully,

LEVI CUTTER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *April* 23, 1818.

SIR: By an arrangement of the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, our offices at Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Fredericksburg, are the depositories of the public revenue at those places.

We have considered this arrangement of some value to our institution, and now appreciate it as such, provided the deposits be chiefly used for the purposes of the Government; but if it be understood that the Bank of the United States has the privilege at pleasure of obtaining checks for the whole sum thus deposited, it is obvious that what we acknowledge as a benefit may be converted into an injury very oppressive. The Bank of Virginia is on the most friendly terms with the Bank of the United States, and we have never had the disposition (even if in our power) to put that bank to any inconvenience. Indeed, with its branch located here, mutual good offices are habitual; but it is impossible to know what the complicated operations of that institution may require, and it behooves us to guard, as far as practicable, against contingent mischief. I hope then, sir, you will pardon the design I have in troubling you with this letter, which is to ask the forbearance of the Treasury in granting large checks on our offices to the Bank of the United States, *when it is not indebted to us*, and when the object must manifestly be to draw heavy sums of specie.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHŒNIX BANK, *Hartford, May* 21, 1818.

SIR: I duly received your favor of the 14th instant. There have been sundry deposits made in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $46,433 74, (as per statement inclosed,) which sum I have transferred, agreeably to your directions, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

Immediately after the first deposits were made, I informed the Treasurer, and requested to be instructed how the accounts should be kept; in answer to which I was informed that the letter had been shown to the Secretary, and that his orders were, that the deposit should remain for the present; since which I have had no directions respecting it until yours of the 14th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BEACH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *May* 22, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant is received. I have examined our books, and find that the sum of $2,335 has been twice credited to the Treasurer of the United States. On September 3, 1817, I posted the above sum, neglecting to put the postmark to the original entry, and at the same time made out the account of the Treasurer, and balanced the account on our books; it was then transferred to another page, and the young man posted it again, and it was again included in my account to the Treasurer on September 30.

I have inclosed a statement of Mr. Clarke to the same effect. There have been no moneys deposited in this bank by any other person, to the credit of the Treasurer, but George Clarke, Collector of this district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COLHOUN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHAMBERSBURG, *May* 22, 1818.

SIR: I have been requested by A. Colhoun, Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, to inspect the books of said bank relative to a deposit to the credit of the United States on the 30th September, 1817, and I do certify that the same sum of $2,335 was credited on the 3d and posted by the Cashier, and that afterwards the same sum appears to have been posted over again by the clerk of the bank. The sum is credited to me as Collector of the Revenue in both places, and no deposit of that sum was made but once.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CLARKE,

Collector of Revenue, 11th Collection District, Pennsylvania.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *Pennsylvania, May* 25, 1818.

SIR: At the request of the Collector of this district, and upon condition authorized by the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Bank of Washington was induced to receive the deposits of the public money. It was, in a great degree, composed of the notes of spurious unchartered institutions, which sprung up during the suspension of specie payments, and which have since expired with the baneful cause that encouraged their origin. With a view to our own profit, as also to a conversion of those funds that would be advantageous to the Government, we employed them in our discounts, relying upon the terms of our agreement, which stipulated that "*notes of equal value with them received*" would be taken from us by the Treasury in payment. We had, besides, some hopes that the money would be permitted to remain with us, to be employed in the construction of the national road. Under these impressions, and aware of the pecuniary difficulties under which our section of country labored, we were unwilling to withdraw our loans (with inconvenient precipitation) to meet the transfer of the public deposit to the United States Bank. We were further encouraged to this course by the favorable anticipations which we drew from

the circular letter of your predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Dallas, dated July 22, 1816, concluding with the following paragraph:

"From the State banks a sincere and effectual exertion in the common cause of restoring the legal currency is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury and the National Bank. The transfer of the public funds from the State banks to the National Bank and its branches will be gradual, and the notes of the State banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank."

For the evidence of the disposition of this institution to co-operate in a sincere and effectual exertion in the common cause, I beg leave to refer to my reply to Mr. Dallas, according to his proposition. The letter of December 20, 1816, which I had the honor to receive from yourself, contains the suggestion, and, indeed, the assurance of a liberal policy that would have spared me the necessity of troubling you if it had been shown by the National Bank. You say "that if the State banks will resume specie payments on the 20th February next, the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to the Bank of the United States;" and further, "as the receipts into the Treasury during the year will probably exceed the current demands upon the Treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts until after the first day of July, 1817; subsequent to that day the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the *Treasury* shall require; but in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made upon it or its branches." This institution *did* commence the payment of specie, as proposed, and has on all occasions, with the strictest fidelity, fulfilled its engagements with the Government, as you do us the honor to acknowledge in your letter of the 28th January, 1817. Under these circumstances, it was with some surprise we learned, by your communication last referred to, that the Bank of the United States was authorized to receive the public money deposited here; but still relying upon your assurance that "the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State banks would be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part," we hastened to comply with the requisition. The amount of the Treasurer's check was $62,134 66. In addition to this sum, the Bank of the United States, at the same time, demanded payment of $26,683 of our notes, which it had received as part of the special deposit of Government in the branch of the Pennsylvania Bank at Pittsburg. This large debt, together with interest, we actually paid in a few months after demand in Philadelphia paper. Thus far, then, on our part, every requirement has been punctually complied with, and every engagement honorably fulfilled. We are, however, sorry that we cannot experience from the Bank of the United States the "favor" which you were good enough to request on our behalf, as intimated in your letter of the 28th January, 1817. On the contrary, a system of operation seems to be adopted towards us which, so far from exhibiting a "friendly character and disposition," must inevitably prostrate our institution, of considerable local utility, unless the suggestions we have heretofore made should be further enforced. In the letter of Mr. Dallas, to which I have already referred, it is distinctly promised that "the notes of the State banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank." His generous views, in this respect, have never been realized. The United States Bank has never received, either in payment or deposit, the notes of the country banks; and the branch of Pittsburg, although only twenty-five miles from us, publicly refuses to give a credit to our paper. The consequence has been, such a restriction of our circulation as has operated a constant drain of our specie. But although it denies us the advantage of a currency by this means, yet it privately takes our notes, and we are exposed to very oppressive demands occasionally from it. Another circumstance which has been extensively injurious to us for some time is the refusal of the Land Offices to receive anything but specie, United States Bank paper, or the notes of some local banks. This has caused a run upon us, and has contributed materially to embarrass us. From this combination of causes the situation of this institution has become straitened; and unless some favorable change can be effected the result will be, not the insolvency of the bank, but the ruin of a great portion of our now wealthy and respectable population. It seems particularly hard that those banks that received the depreciated money, in which the revenue was principally paid for several years past, and converted it into funds advantageous to the Government, should most severely feel the pressure. I can safely say, that of the whole amount of the public deposits in this bank, not $10,000 could have been employed for active purposes by the Treasury, and a considerable part would have been entirely lost. The nation, then, has been materially benefited, and we confidently hope that our destruction is not to be the consequence. If we had not received the public money at all, this bank would have been in a better state than any in Pennsylvania, for the whole sum which we have paid to the Bank of the United States (more than $100,000) would have been specie in our vault. We now owe the National Bank about $21,000, which it is inconvenient for us immediately to pay for want of the kind of funds which they will receive. In a few months we shall be fully prepared to meet every demand without any great pressure upon our customers. To your candor and justice I am induced to appeal for a favorable interference in the meantime. I beg you, sir, to refer to the terms upon which we consented to receive the deposit; to the nature of that deposit; to the correspondence of Mr. Dallas and yourself with this bank upon this subject; to the repeated assurances of aid and protection from the Treasury; to the fidelity with which we have complied with our engagements; to the large amount of payment we have already made; and, above all, to the peculiar situation of this country, laboring under a scarcity of money and a depreciated medium. Should a consideration of these things dispose you to favor us, I beg leave to suggest a mode which will be peculiarly advantageous to this institution without any inconvenience to the Treasury. An appropriation was made by Congress, at the last session, to complete the Federal road so far as contracts had been made. I respectfully propose that the whole or a part of those funds may be transferred to the credit of this bank, and that drafts be drawn upon us as expenditures become necessary. This arrangement would be particularly desirable to the contractors, as they have now to negotiate their drafts, with some delay, through this and other neighboring banks. There can be no objection to this course, as we will stipulate to pay them, if required, in Philadelphia paper. If, however, you conceive this course not advisable, I would request that some part of the deposit which we have paid should be transferred to this bank, upon our engagement to pay it in the course of the summer, as may be demanded. In your several letters I observe that this power is distinctly retained; and the exercise of it in favor of this institution will be productive of extensive public advantage to this portion of country.

Allow me to hope for a favorable reply to this communication, for which I beg to offer an apology, and to assure you that I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. BAIRD, *President of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, May* 30, 1818.

SIR: Annexed is the statement of the Bank of Bristol. From the suggestion in your letter of the 11th October, 1817, I presumed you meant to dispense with this regulation, as the Treasury would keep no account with the banks employed to receive the deposits of the public money.

Should I have not comprehended you, and it is your intention to have a monthly statement in addition to the weekly returns of the Bank of the United States, it shall be regularly done and forwarded to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MANHATTAN OFFICE, *Utica, July* 4, 1818.

SIR: On the 8th May, 1818, Richard R. Lansing, Esq., deposited, to the credit of the District Court of the northern district of New York, thirty-three dollars and eighty-three cents; and on the 9th of May, 1818, John W. Livingston, Esq., deposited, to the same credit, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NAZRO, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK OF ALLEGHANY, *July* 6, 1818.

SIR: Herewith you have Thomas T. Tucker's, Treasurer of the United States, account with this bank.

James L. Hawkins, Cashier, to whom I forwarded David Shriver, jr.'s, account, No. 181, for $5,000, on yourself, in my letter of the 18th May, writes me, in his letter dated the 20th June ultimo, that he has not received my letter or the draft.

Please instruct me how to get value therefor. Shall Mr. Shriver give me a duplicate draft?

He tells me he wrote you when he gave the draft. Or, if you instruct him, it no doubt will answer as good a purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WALLACE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. My letter above alluded to, with five others, were all forwarded by mail carrier as way letters, the office being closed; to neither of which I have received an answer. I have no doubt the post rider has either kept them or destroyed them.

M. W.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *July* 7, 1818.

SIR: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me under date of the 1st instant, I am instructed to state that this institution readily expresses its acquiescence in the terms upon which you propose it shall continue the collection of the public revenue in this city. The regular returns you have required shall be promptly made.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. HERBERT, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, July* 11, 1818.

SIR: I have this day received your favor of the 1st instant, and this bank will continue to receive public deposits upon the conditions therein expressed.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Due Bank United States, for use of Treasury United States, (old account) $485 19.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *July* 13, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received. The modification of the terms of receiving the public deposits, therein proposed, is perfectly satisfactory to this bank, and the proper instructions will accordingly be given to our offices.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF UTICA, *July* 13, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the President of this bank, was received by the last mail.

The Bank of Utica accepts the public deposits upon the conditions prescribed in your favor, and promises a faithful compliance therewith.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July* 14, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received, and I am directed to inform you that the conditions contained therein, respecting the public deposits, are agreed to by this bank.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK, *July* 14, 1818.

SIR: Your letter under date July 1 was duly received. I beg leave to signify to you our acceptance of the propositions therein contained; at the same time to assure you the rules and regulations therein prescribed shall be strictly regarded.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ÆNEAS MONSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, July* 15, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received, and I am directed to inform you that the Directors of this institution accept of the public deposits, agreeably to the terms contained in said letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

THE HARRISBURG BANK, *July* 15, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received, notifying The Harrisburg Bank of the late arrangements made by the Treasury Department relative to the deposits of the public money in the State banks. In answer to which, I am instructed to say that this institution agrees to accept the public deposits on the conditions you propose.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. ELDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, July* 15, 1818.

SIR: I received your letter of the 1st instant, and have to reply that this institution accepts the public deposits on the conditions you have named in that communication.

In the Cashier's last return you will perceive $3,000 is credited to the Bank of the United States, instead of its being credited to the United States, which was done previous to receiving your letter which contained the new arrangement. It did not reach our post office until the 13th instant.

This sum can be entered as an item of charge in the next return to the Bank of the United States, and credited in the new account.

I am, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW LONDON BANK, *July* 15, 1818.

SIR: I had yesterday the honor of receiving your favor under date of the 1st instant.

The New London Bank will receive on deposit the public money on the conditions expressed, and make the returns of the same as by you directed.

With sentiments of respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

ELISHA DENISON, *President of the New London Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *&c., &c.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July* 16, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, stating that a difference existed between my return of November last and that of Josiah W. Seaver, Esq., Collector.

On referring to my books, I find the error originated in entering the credit from the waste book to the journal. My return should have been thus:

Josiah W. Seaver, D. T.	$897 00
Josiah W. Seaver, I. D.	60 00

I regret that you should be thus troubled with my mistakes, and feel under great obligations for your condescension in thus pointing out the error, which I beg you will excuse.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *July* 16, 1818.

SIR: Your letter under date of the 1st instant has been laid before the Directors of this bank. The terms on which you propose to continue the deposits of the public money they have instructed me to assent to. Your proposition not to draw *en masse* when a draft is in favor of the United States Bank is correct. While that mode was practiced, the deposit could not be considered of any importance to many of the banks, although of great convenience to the people making payments to the Government. The money which we received is in the bills of banks of this district. They are one per cent. discount at Boston. Nearly all the money which we have paid on the account of Government deposits has been paid in Boston. Considering the amount of specie which we have been under the necessity of keeping there to meet drafts as they have been formerly drawn, it may well be doubted whether the deposit has been of advantage to the stockholders of this bank. As it will now be in the power of Government to indemnify, at least in part, the banks that really suffered very much during the late war, in consequence of having received Treasury notes at par, I sincerely hope they will have a disposition to do it. This bank had for a considerable time more than sixty per cent. of its capital in Treasury notes of the Government, and at a time when the pressure for specie was never greater—so much so, that more than twenty per cent. loss was sustained by this bank in the sale of them; and this, in one instance, to pay a draft of the Government in favor of the State Bank at Boston, which declined taking the Treasury notes for the draft. If, sir, we can be assured that the deposit will not for a time be reduced below thirty thousand dollars, excepting it should be done by small drafts in favor of individuals, it would be an act of justice to this bank, and would be particularly gratifying to me, as most of the loss, I have no hesitation in saying, was in consequence of my particular request that the Government paper should not be dishonored by a refusal. It is but justice, however, to all Directors of this bank to say that they were disposed to go as far as prudence should have induced them.

The favor of an answer is requested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHESHIRE BANK, *July*, 16, 1818.

SIR: The communication from the Treasury Department under date of the 1st instant has been received, and I am instructed to state that this bank accepts the public deposits upon the conditions therein specified.

N. DANA, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EASTON BANK, *July* 17, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, which I have just received, refers to a former letter of the 1st instant, which has never come to my hands. As the first letter seems to be necessary to the perfect understanding of the second, I ask the favor that you will direct a duplicate of the letter of the 1st of July to be forwarded to me, when the instructions of your Department shall be carefully and punctually attended to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. SITGREAVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *July* 18, 1818.

SIR: Your communications of the 1st and 11th instant, prescribing a different mode of depositing and drawing the public money at this office from that heretofore adopted, have been received, and I have been instructed by the Board of Directors of this branch to apprise you of their acceptance of the public deposits on the terms and conditions mentioned in those communications.

They would avail themselves of this opportunity to remark, that one of the principal inducements which led them to accept the deposits of the Government, and agree to perform the duties devolving on the Bank of the United States, in the State of Delaware, was the understading that the Receiver of Public Moneys, as well as those entrusted with the expenditures in this State, should keep their accounts in this bank, that it might have the benefit resulting from such deposits; in this expectation they have been disappointed. The Collector of the Internal Revenue formerly kept his account here, but he has not, since the 29th of April last, deposited any money with us; it is possible, however, no public money has since that time been received by him. The Collector of the Customs for this district makes no deposits in this bank; he keeps his account, I have understood, in the Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, notwithstanding the Farmers' Bank have a branch established at that place.

Captain Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, who superintends the fortifications erected on the Pea Patch, five miles below this, and through whose hands large sums in expenditures for materials and work pass weekly, does not keep an account with this bank.

Your attention is drawn to these facts, as they are deemed by the Board of importance to the institution. They have believed that all public officers were to deposit public moneys in the Bank of the United States or its branches, or such banks as might be selected by that bank to do its business where it had no branch.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BLACK, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July* 20, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant was duly received, and the requests contained therein shall be complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, July* 20, 1818.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, and shall observe the instructions therein contained.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, July* 21, 1818.

SIR: Your favors of the 1st and 11th instant, in regard to proposals for Governmental deposits in this bank, have this day been laid before the Board, and, in the absence of the President, I am instructed to inform you that the Board accede to the terms offered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July* 21, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant is received, and we are perfectly disposed to accommodate your Department in the arrangement therein proposed.

Our officers will attend to the due execution of your wishes.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CUMMING, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July* 23, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th has been received since my reply of the 21st to yours of the 1st instant. The necessary attention will be given to the contents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CUMMING, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bellefonte, July* 24, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st current has been received, and I am authorized to inform you that this bank agrees to continue its acceptance of the public deposits on the conditions therein specified. The Cashier has accordingly forwarded a statement in conformity with the direction contained in your communication.

Very respectfully, sir, I am your most obedient servant,

ANDREW GREGG.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILMINGTON BRANCH, *July* 26, 1818.

SIR: The President of the Wilmington Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina being absent, the duty of replying to your favor of the 11th instant devolves on me. Your letter of the 1st instant has never come to hand; I am therefore unable to act in pursuance of the arrangements proposed therein. Do me the favor to transmit a copy of your letter of the 1st instant for my guidance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOOPER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, R. I., July* 29, 1818.

SIR: Your favors of the 1st and 11th instant have been received; the delay occasioned in not answering them sooner was owing to the necessity of ascertaining from the Bank of the United States in what manner the payments of drafts in its favor were to be made; said bank having agreed to receive its own notes and those of its offices in payment, I am directed to say that this bank accepts the public deposits upon the conditions mentioned in said letters.

Be pleased to receive our thanks for your exertions in our behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *August* 3, 1818.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 1st and 11th of July last, I send you, annexed, the account of this bank with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, subsequent to the 30th of June last; as also the balance due the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, prior to the said 30th of June.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOS. M'KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, August* 6, 1818.

SIR: The Directors of the Cumberland Bank have the satisfaction to inform you that they have this day recovered all the moneys stolen from said bank on the night of the 1st instant. This happy event restores to the stockholders all their property, and enables the bank to resume their business, and will insure to your Department, and all the branches of the General Government who transact business with this institution, the same facilities which have been heretofore afforded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—The principal person in this robbery is required to recognize in the sum of $240,000, and one of his accomplices has taken his own life.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, *August* 17, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant to the President and Directors of this bank has been laid before the Board, and I am directed to inform you that the proposition therein contained, for this bank to pay (as a temporary loan to the Government) the bills that may be drawn on the Treasury by the superintendents of the Cumberland road until the first day of October next, has been agreed to. The bills, as

paid, shall be charged to the United States, as directed, until Congress shall have made appropriation for the same.

The bills directed by you to be paid shall be attended to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. KERR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MANHATTAN OFFICE, *Utica, August* 24, 1818.

SIR: I inclose the return of this office received in your favor of the 5th of October, 1816.

The return corresponds with our books, but Mr. Marsh persisting in his claim for the $80, that amount has been paid to him.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. NAZRO, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Lynchburg, September* 8, 1818.

SIR: I inclose the weekly state of this office, and a duplicate of the Treasurer's account, which still stands to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, as I am without any of your instructions, except a copy of those dated the 11th of July, to the President of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond. Should this not be the present mode of keeping the account, according to your wish, I should be glad to be advised to the contrary, and any change you desire shall be immediately complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA,
Lynchburg, September 19, 1818.

SIR: Having been some time absent from home, your favor of the 11th July did not come to my hands till yesterday. That referred to of the 1st of the same month has not been received at all. On receipt hereof, please send me a copy of the same, and your wishes in regard to deposits made in this institution on account of the Government shall be fully attended to. Up to this date no deposits have been made to the credit of the Bank of the United States; of course there will be nothing to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th instant.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CH. JOHNSTON, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, October* 5, 1818.

SIR: You will receive inclosed the usual statement of the public moneys deposited to the credit of the *new account*, opened for the "United States Bank, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," by which you will perceive that I have, in conformity with your instructions of the 11th July last, transferred the whole amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; a statement of that account in conformity thereto you have also inclosed. There is still a balance of $25,755 86 standing to the credit of the *old* account, which will remain for further instructions.

I likewise inclose you three small Treasury drafts, Nos. 7286, 7532, and 7684, that were debited in April last, and omitted to have been sent on with the statement of the transaction of that month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bellefonte, October* 31, 1818.

DEAR SIR: There have been deposited in this bank, to the credit of the Government of the United States, $11,712 48, of which $9,346 38 are of various descriptions, but none of it cash, having been collected prior to the instructions limiting the Collectors to the receipt of such money as would be received as cash by the banks where the deposits were made. Should Government see proper to allow time, and direct an exchange of this money, it might perhaps be effected to advantage, as it is sometimes asked for by people migrating to the neighborhood of the banks that issued it; and this institution would willingly avail itself of every opportunity of making the exchange, but it will require time to effect it. In addition to this, the Bank of the United States may return, as a special deposit made here, a check on the Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania for $13,815 38, a very small portion of which has been paid, the check still being held for collecting the balance. Notes of this bank to the amount of $14,069 are now in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and will probably be returned to Government as a special deposit. For the payment of this sum, if consistent with the arrangements of the Treasury, we would beg to be indulged till the early part of the ensuing summer. Hard times, as they are called in the

country, makes the collection of money extremely difficult. Our distance from the seaboard makes us dependent on the spring freshets for getting our produce to market, and it is only by the return that money, receivable at par in the maritime towns, can be procured without forcing the sale of property by legal process, which, under existing circumstances, would be truly distressing; indeed, it is doubtful whether it could be effected.

From the present aspect of things, I think it probable that many of the State banks, especially those in the country, will find it to their interest to close their concerns, but they must do it gradually. A prompt and absolute call of the whole of their debts would produce an undescribable sum of distress; whereas payment by installments might be depended on with some degree of certainty, and the debtors saved from total ruin.

In relation to this institution, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief of the solvency of its debtors generally, and arrangements are now making for assessing such payments on them as will enable the bank at no remote period to redeem all the paper it has in circulation. The amount is already greatly reduced. No individual or moneyed institution could have been more punctual in lifting their notes when presented for redemption; not a solitary instance has occurred of a person leaving the counter dissatisfied. It is intended, as far as possible, to preserve the same punctuality. The magnitude of the claim the Government may have might prevent this if presented before arrangements are made to meet it. When this is done, there will be no delay.

I am aware of the delicacy of asking anything looking like favor where so many are placed on similar ground of expectancy; but, on general principles, I cannot but conceive it would be good policy in the Government not to press too hard when they find the disposition good, and full and complete payment ultimately certain, which, as far as I am capable of judging, is really and truly the case with this institution.

Permit me to trespass so much further on your time as to ask a letter from yourself in reply to this; and do, if you please, tell me at the bottom whether Milledge is alive, and how he is.

With sentiments of real respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, truly yours,

ANDREW GREGG.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, *November* 2, 1818.

Dear Friend: The President and Directors of this bank are willing to give, in payment of the demand made on them by Edward Jones, Esq., for the amount of $17,376, in their notes, as follows:

A judgment bond of $10,000, with interest, signed by Joseph Baily, on behalf of the Wilmington Turnpike Company	$10,000 00
Forty shares in the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at par, amounting to	2,000 00
And the balance in the stock of the Gap and Newport Turnpike Company, at par, in the State of Pennsylvania—say about 107 shares	5,376 00
	$17,376 00

By order of the Board:

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Elkton Bank of Maryland, *November* 2, 1818.

Sir: In answer to your note of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to state that it is with deep regret we have to state the inability of our institution to make immediate payment (in such currency as would meet the views of the Treasury Department) of the sum on deposit in the Bank of the United States of Elkton Bank paper; and have therefore, at the instance and suggestion of Edward Jones, Esq., transmitted a list of notes and other securities of debts due the Elkton Bank; any of which, if acceptable to your Department, will be transferred to meet the claim.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

PHIL. HARDING, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Merchants' Bank, *Salem, November* 10, 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant. On the 13th day of July last I received your letter of the 1st of the same month, notifying me that the arrangement by which the public moneys deposited in the State banks as offices of deposit were subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States had, by agreement, expired on the 30th ultimo. I had had, on that day, Treasury draft No. 2372, favor of J. Story, for $875, presented, and it was paid and charged to the Bank of the United States previous to your letter. On the 18th of July our return to the Bank of the United States show a balance due it, on account of the Treasury, of $58,375 95, and on the 23d of the same month the Cashier drew on me for what he supposed his balance of $59,250 95. But the above Treasurer's draft, $875, having been paid and placed to his debit, his account was, of course, overdrawn that amount. The above Treasury draft was cancelled and inclosed to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, as usual, and he no doubt debited the Treasurer with the same. As, therefore, this balance

arose in consequence of the public moneys being subject to the drafts *of both the Treasurer and the Cashier of the Bank of the United States at the same time*, and as the Bank of the United States continued to have carried to its credit deposits made subsequently, though, to conform to the regulations of the Treasury, they were credited in a *new account;* and as the Treasury has probably been charged by the Bank of the United States with the same draft, it being charged them, cancelled, and sent on by us, no difference can arise to the Treasury in consequence of the transaction.

If, with this explanation, the Treasury is satisfied, I will make no alteration in the account, it being now closed with the Bank of the United States, and cannot be again opened without inconvenience and informality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, *Albany, November* 11, 1818.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, and whilst I acknowledge with shame the error pointed out by you, permit me to assure you of its receiving speedy correction.

I am, with profound respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. . Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Trenton Bank, *November* 13, 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and transmit the account with the alteration required. In future it shall be transmitted monthly. I also send our monthly statement.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Cumberland Bank, *Portland, November* 14, 1818.

Sir: I received your letter of the 3d instant. I find ten Treasury drafts, amounting to $1,803 90, charged in the Treasury account since the 30th of June last. Now, if those drafts are withdrawn from the Treasury account, I must charge the same account with $738 03, over credited September 30, in the balance transferred from the United States Bank, which will leave a balance due the Treasurer this day of $59,500, being the amount of public deposits made since June 30 up to November 14, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, *Albany, November* 23, 1818.

Sir: Presuming that all drafts drawn by the Treasurer subsequent to June 30 would be chargeable to the "new account," we acted accordingly, and transferred on September 30, agreeably, as we supposed, to your instructions, the balance of the "new account," $430 83. We now learn that we should have charged the draft to the "old account," and not to the "new." We have corrected our errors, and transferred from the "new account" $8,654 38 to the credit of the Treasurer, &c., which, with the former transfer of $430 83, includes all credits to the "new account," inclosing a statement of the "new account."

I remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, *Albany, December* 3, 1818.

Sir: I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo. In my letter of the 23d ultimo was a statment of "new accounts" only, and, as we have erred in that account, I should, perhaps, have been more clear in my explanations. On the 30th ultimo I inclosed you a statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank for the month ending that day, and as it agrees with *your* account, I venture to believe it will be found correct and satisfactory. On the opposite side I recapitulate the Treasurer's account, and have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York.

*Amount brought from "new account"	$9,085 21
Deposit, October 1	70 96
Deposit, October 5	155 00
Deposit, October 30	163 00
Deposit, October 31	16 01
Deposit, November 7	400 00
Deposit, November 30	255 00
Balance	10,145 18

* The transfer from the "new account" will be found in two items:

September 30	$430 83
November 21	8,654 38
	9,085 21

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, December* 7, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, informing me that the Treasurer was instructed to draw on this bank for $55,000, at sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days. The drafts of the Treasurer shall be promptly paid at maturity, and I am instructed by the Board of Directors to embrace this occasion to state to you their satisfaction at the late salutary change in the situation of the public moneys deposited with us.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, December* 9, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of advice, that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this institution, at different periods, for $36,000, is received, and the said drafts will be duly honored at maturity.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, December* 10, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 25th ultimo, giving us notice that the Treasurer of the United States had been instructed to draw on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, for thirty-six thousand dollars, in drafts of twelve thousand dollars each, has been received.

We would consider it as a favor if you would cause the first two drafts to be drawn and forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, with a request on our part that they would be forwarded by him, when received, to the branch in this quarter, at which he wishes the payment to be made, say New York, Providence, or Boston; the branch to be informed when the drafts become due, and to hold the same until paid, as we wish to make remittances when opportunities offer, being desirous to pay the drafts before they become due. If it should interfere with your arrangements, in drawing at sight, to extend the time of payment beyond sixty days, I would propose, in that case, that this second, and all future drafts, in favor of said bank, should be drawn sixty days previous to the time of payment, and forwarded, &c., agreeable to the method now proposed.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *December* 26, 1818.

SIR: The State Bank of North Carolina, on accepting the terms offered in your letter of the 11th of July last, with regard to a resumption of a deposit of the public revenues, had no reason to apprehend that, in the course of five months, it would be constrained to decline the receipt of those deposits.

The revenues of the Government are received in the notes of the banks of this State, and those of the United States Bank and its branches; and these are converted into specie by the debt being transferred

to the Bank of the United States. More than fifty thousand dollars in specie have been drawn from the branches of this bank within the present month, although in one instance a check for the amount demanded was offered in payment on the mother bank; and in another, checks on the banks of Philadelphia and New York; both of these were refused, and the specie paid.

The power which the Bank of the United States has to draw specie from this bank grows principally out of the depository of the public revenues; and to prevent the exercise of this power in future, the Directors have resolved that the State Bank and its branches shall cease to receive in deposit the revenues of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK,
President of the State Bank, North Carolina.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, *January* 12, 1819.

Sir: The information received through Colonel M'Lane of your refusal to take the bonds offered for paper of this bank, held by the Treasury Department, we regret, inasmuch as, from conversation with him on the subject, I have reason to fear the offer was not properly understood. The proposition was not to give turnpike stock, but bonds, with judgment duly entered, to the amount of $10,000 or $12,000, given by the Wilmington Turnpike Company for money loaned, and for which (being almost the only debt against that company) they are substantially able to pay. The Colonel has requested me to make some other offers for the redemption of the money in question. We feel a delicacy in making any proposition through that gentleman, knowing that, if the convenience of individuals is to be consulted, (as was the case with respect to the turnpike bond,) none would be willing to have his note transferred to a source that would command par payment, when payment could be made to this bank in their paper at thirty per cent. discount. The Directors of this institution are using every possible effort to bring their business to a close, and to retire from a conflict no longer sustainable under the present deranged order of things. That they will ultimately be competent to meet all their engagements, is as certain as that their present embarrassments have arisen from a too patriotic and liberal support of the manufacturing interest and other public improvements, and which at the present moment of extreme depression would be closing their business. We should prefer giving a certificate on deposit of this money for the amount, drawing interest, until such times as it will be in our power to discharge the principal; or, should this not be satisfactory, we offer the following notes in payment:

O. Horney, Esq. Endorsed by Thomas Cooper, Esq., late member of Congress from this State...	$1,800
E. J. Dupont De Nemours. Endorsed by V. Dupont.....	2,500
Duptarty, M'Call & Co. Endorsed by Archibald M'Call, Victor and E. J. Dupont.....	5,500
Victor and Charles Dupont. Endorsed by E. J. Dupont.....	2,000
Peter Baudery. Endorsed by Thomas Badune's note on Baudery's judgment bond, payable in June, 1820.....	5,500

It is more than probable that those notes would not be paid on demand, although we believe them to be substantially safe, and we offer them in hopes that, being (with the exception of the first) all manufacturers of powder, cloth, or cotton, and known to the Government, it may be made easy to the parties, by their supplying the United States with such articles as would be mutually advantageous.

It may be further probable that we may have it in our power to transfer judgments now in suit, and which may be obtained during the present year, provided the Legislature of this State should throw no embarrassments in the way of execution process.

With sentiments of respect, I am yours, &c.,

JOHN WAY

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

State Bank, *Boston, January* 16, 1819.

Sir: The Directors of this institution learn with great satisfaction that you have received the President's authority to adjust our account with the Treasury; and "that you will proceed to the adjustment upon the ground of services rendered to the Government, in relation to Treasury notes, which have not been compensated by benefits resulting from deposits, and not on account of losses sustained in consequence of loans."

We have, indeed, a claim, and a strong one, not merely on the liberality but the justice of the Government. We lent them silver and gold; we received in return depreciated paper. We allude to this topic, in answer to the admonition which has been given us above, not to make it an item of account; but the amount which we demand is for services rendered, and which have not been remunerated by any advantage to this institution.

In November, 1812, this bank commenced receiving Treasury notes, and passing them as cash, to the credit of the Government. But the great amount of the emission, and other causes, soon made it apparent that they were not cash; nor were they equal to cash, even nominally; and under date of the 8th March, 1813, we informed your Department that, after the 1st April ensuing, we could not receive them as cash, or give credit for the amount as specie to the United States.

The letter of your predecessor, of the 15th March, of the same year, contained an *urgent appeal* to us to continue this course; and on the 25th of the same month the Directors informed your Department that, influenced by a wish to aid the views of the administration, and anxious to prevent inconvenience to the Treasury, they yielded to the request.

From this period no advantage accrued to us from receiving the paper of the Government; on the contrary, our specie was drained from us, our means of ordinary and profitable business annihilated, our charter attacked by the State authority, our dividend suspended and sacrificed, our credit lost. If, from the period above mentioned until the conclusion of the peace of 1815, any benefit was derived to the Government from the management of this institution, it was wholly free from any offset of advantage to the institution itself.

In consequence of the entanglements produced by the accumulation of Government paper, Mr. Ward, one of the Directors, was charged with a special agency to New York and Philadelphia, on the —— day of ——, at considerable expense; and his negotiations there enabled us to struggle yet a little longer with the embarrassments that were gathering around us.

On the 8th of September, 1813, the Secretary of the Treasury was again informed of the condition to which our consent to aid his circulation of Treasury notes had reduced us, and that henceforth, when received, they would be held as a *special deposit* for the Department, but not credited as cash. Mr. Ward, on the 18th, was again sent to the southward, at the expense of the institution, to make arrangements concerning the great amount of Government paper. One hundred and forty thousand dollars of the notes were sold at a loss of thirteen thousand dollars to this institution, and still our specie, which was a million, was diminished to less than nine thousand dollars.

These results happened from yielding to your predecessor's request, and we think will satisfy you that thus far no advantage to us could balance the accommodation (if any) which we made for the Treasury.

In November, 1814, Mr. Ward was again instructed to proceed to Washington to make such further arrangements concerning the Treasury notes as the Secretary's ability would enable him to adopt. From November, 1814, to August, 1817, the bank received as special deposit the amount of $11,231,392. The labor, the responsibility, and the time required in transacting this immense amount of business has been devoted to the Government; the advantage is solely theirs, and no benefit, direct or indirect, has been received by the bank.

The Secretary will please to remember that during this period the accumulating interest, amounting to above one hundred thousand dollars, has been accounted for to the Treasury; no part was retained by the bank; and he will please further to bear in mind that, on those special deposits, the bank could make no discount; and that for such purposes a Treasury note was of as little value as brown paper.

In these two points this bank differs from all other banks with whom the Government business was transacted. At the southward and westward a Treasury note was as good in the market, and oftentimes far better than the paper of such banks, and of course was eagerly sought after by such institutions. But as, by our charter, we were compelled to pay specie on demand, and did during this whole period, in fact, pay specie on demand for our bills, it was impossible for us to exchange them for Government paper, which could not command specie.

Banks which could discount on Government notes, or which received the growing interest on such notes while lying in their vaults, have been abundantly paid for taking them and sending them to Washington. We have done neither. It will not surely be denied that to receive these eleven millions of Treasury notes was doing a service to the Government. Our building and our officers were devoted to this object, and the large monthly balances transmitted to the Department show the magnitude of the labor and the time devoted to the business. The method by which other banks obtained their compensation for this service was shut to us. We gained no interest from the notes—we were no richer by possessing them in deposit—nor were they available to us for discount, or in any other way: we are, therefore, without compensation. What compensation are we entitled to? In the receiving, counting, calculating and depositing eleven millions of dollars was a great and anxious responsibility, to which the President and Directors, not less than their clerks, were always subjected. It is this responsibility and expense which entitle them to their reward. With other institutions the reward has been received collaterally from indirect sources, that is, by a profit in discount, and by accumulating interest, which has well satisfied them.

Had it been possible to have made this advantage to the State Bank, the Secretary must perceive that two or three per cent. on the gross sum would necessarily have been produced; and in any event, if advantage of this kind could be had in any way, the small per centage of the present account would sink into insignificance. We pray the Secretary to make the distinctions which exist in our case. Like other banks, we have received the public revenue; but they have got their reward for their trouble—we have received nothing; they have got it, because the notes which they received were of value to them when received—to us they were of no value.

From the above remarks it must appear obvious that in doing the business of the Government we were receiving no advantage; and we presume if the right to charge anything to the Government be admitted, the amount of our account cannot be a cause of objection. If the paper received had been such as would enable us to proceed with our discounts, a very much larger profit (equal, probably, to three or four per cent.) would have been received. If the growing interest had been appropriated to ourselves, more than one hundred thousand dollars would have been realized. Your predecessor held us accountable for accuracy as well as fidelity, and when three times the whole capital of the bank was at risk, we can hardly suppose a less charge would be proposed by any man conversant with money negotiations.

The Directors of that period, like the Directors who have the honor to address you, were anxiously disposed to aid the administration of the country. They applied their shoulders to the wheel when the machinery was at a stand; but having got on good roads and in fine weather, they expect that their services will be remembered, and that although *nothing be added* for their good will, that at least *nothing will be deducted* from the value of their labor.

In closing their observations on this subject, the Directors would advert to some remarks in your own letters as to the mode by which they retained what they believed a fair compensation. It is true they deducted their payment,*——— they were about paying into the Treasury. Among them were merchants whose habit it always was to take their commissions from the avails of property consigned to them, and they of course settled your account in the usual mode; but the Directors are perfectly willing, and shall be happy to meet your ideas in the mode of making out the account, and, provided the sum charged is allowed, the form is immaterial.

In behalf of the President and Directors of the State Bank.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WM. WARD, *President.*

* In the original, part of a line is worn off.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *January* 22, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of to-day's date, apprising me that you had drawn for $20,000, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of this town, in lieu of the draft the Treasurer was instructed to draw, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days from the 25th of last November.

I had supposed the draft of the Treasurer to be in Philadelphia; and, in order to provide for its punctual payment, I remitted on the 20th instant the sum of $20,000 to the Bank of the United States to be applied to its liquidation at the moment of its maturity. With this representation, I may be permitted to hope, sir, that, in aid of the Mechanics' Bank, you will substitute other funds for the draft you have been pleased to draw now on this institution. It has no doubt been represented to you that the Bank of Alexandria has exercised a liberal and friendly feeling towards the Mechanics' Bank in its pressing embarrassments. It has bestowed relief regardless of the inadequacy of its means, and at a moment when relief was withheld by other banks whose means might reasonably be considered more ample. In the long series of years in which this bank has been employed in the service of the Treasury, it has unavoidably admitted of loans to facilitate the payment of the revenue, (in obedience to the qualified injunction of Mr. Gallatin when Secretary,) and many of those loans yet form a part of the bills and notes of the bank and will not bear a rapid reduction. A system of retrenchment, nevertheless, has been long pursued as the consequence of the great reduction in the circulating medium and unceasing demand for coin, and the commerce of this town languishes for the want of that capital which has been necessarily withdrawn from its support.

It has usually derived great assistance from the kind consideration on the part of your Department, which has influenced it to leave generally in the bank collecting the duties a portion of the surplus in the Treasury; and very general distress has arisen from the entire exhaustion of that fund, which, in relation to this bank, has been found expedient.

The commerce of this town has been greatly dependent on a factitious capital, and to this circumstance may the embarrassments of the Mechanics' Bank in some measure be ascribed. To relieve the bank more effectually and to lessen the general pressure, I would beg *leave most respectfully and humbly* to solicit that the pecuniary assistance accorded by the Treasury might be, as far as consistent with its convenience, supplied from a distance, rather than created within this city in a season of unexampled distress.

I shall retain the Treasury warrant until I shall have the honor of receiving your instructions; and I beg permission to subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect,

Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW LONDON BANK, *January* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of December 8, relating to the public deposits, came to hand on the 12th instant. There is not, to my knowledge, any public officer in this vicinity who receives or disburses the public moneys, excepting the *Collector* of the Customs and the *Postmaster*. The latter charges *postage*, collects his bills at the end of the quarter, and deposits the amount in the Branch Bank at Middletown, under instruc- from the Postmaster General.

Should I at any time ascertain that the regulations respecting the public deposits are evaded, I shall immediately forward the necessary regulations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, January* 30, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank for the month ending this day.

Your instructions of the 8th December I had the honor duly to receive. Major James Dalaby, of Gibbonsville, has a deposit in this bank of $3,287 46, and I beg leave to mention that this gentleman, to all appearance, employs the funds entrusted to him with the most strict integrity.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, January* 30, 1819.

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter, advising us that the drafts would be payable in Boston, we have not had what we considered a safe conveyance of the amount necessary for the payment of the first two drafts. I, however, put into the post office yesterday, for Boston, a check for $8,500, which will arrive this evening, but too late to be included in the return from the Boston branch, but, with what was previously deposited, will pay the first draft of $12,000.

Your printed letter of the 8th December last was received by mail on the 14th instant. Since the receipt of the circular of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated March 12, 1818, we have reported to you all the officers of the Government who kept their accounts with us, and a statement of such accounts, agreeable to the form prescribed by said bank in said circular. We know of no other persons in our vicinity who hold public moneys, except the District Attorney and Postmaster in this town.

I am informed by the District Attorney that he is directed to deposit at the Branch Bank, in Providence; and by B. B. Mumford, the Postmaster, that he collects from three to four hundred dollars per quarter, and that the Postmaster General draws on him.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, February* 1, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th December last was duly received on the 13th ultimo. The only public officers known to me in this town who receive or disburse public money are the Collector of the Customs and Postmaster. The latter officer keeps no *public account* with this bank. The amount standing to the credit of the Collector I have always stated in my monthly returns to you.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *at Lynchburg, February* 6, 1819.

SIR: I inclose, agreeable to your instructions, the weekly state of this department of the Bank of Virginia and the monthly state of the Treasurer's account, to which there has been nothing added since my last exhibit. Please inform me whether it is necessary to render a monthly account when there is no variation in it from the last one.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *February* 10, 1819.

SIR: I hope your kind condescension will induce you to pardon this obtrusion upon your time; I should not be guilty of it, were I not encouraged by the consideration that has urged you to adopt measures for the relief of this town in a moment of extremity.

Your letter of the 25th of November had apprised me of instructions having been given to the Treasurer to draw on this bank drafts for $20,000 each, at the expiration of 60, 90, and 120 days hereafter; and when I had the honor of an interview with you I informed you that, in order to prepare promptly for the payment of the first draft, I had remitted $20,000 to the Bank of the United States to be applied to this special object.

The receipt of this remittance was regularly acknowledged, and no objection was stated to its special application; but in a few days succeeding, to my great astonishment, the Treasurer's check was transmitted to me by the Cashier of the Washington branch for payment. Supposing this singular occurrence to arise from inadvertency, I re-drew upon the mother bank for the amount remitted, and was then only informed it could not be applied in the mode I intended it to be. Had this information been given at the time of the remittance made by me, I should have been prepared for the second payment with less inconvenience than has resulted from its abruptness; but this unexpected requisition has placed me under the necessity of soliciting a slight forbearance, sir, from you.

This town is entirely *commercial*, its tonnage is respectable, and the amount of duties it has paid to the revenue has been very large. In the long series of years during which this bank has collected the revenue, it has been actuated by liberal principles, not carried to imprudent excess, as our returns have always shown I hope, and every facility has been given to the payer of duty bonds. In many instances we are yet in advance on this account, although safely so; and we have retrenched and curtailed until it has become nearly ineffectual, and confounded the wealthy and the poor in the universal inability to pay. In truth, the money is not here; it has gone to a distance, and returns in the hands of the broker.

Indulging the spirit which has actuated us towards the Mechanics' Bank, we are again *inconveniently in advance for it*, (their last aid from you, as I predicted it would be, having proved inadequate to relieve its necessities effectually.) Pecuniary distress is at present profound and universal, but it may safely be affirmed that the town is solvent and progressive in wealth, its habits being moral and economical.

I have presumed, sir, to communicate to you the circumstances attending the passage of the first Treasury draft upon us through the Bank of the United States, and to add the general observations which follow in the hope that my request will prevail, that you will decline making upon this institution *any further draft intended to relieve the embarrassments of another*, and that you will, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, be pleased to defer your contemplated drafts, in favor of the United States Bank, for 30 days beyond the period you have assigned for them; so that the two drafts yet to be issued will appear upon the 25th of March and April, instead of the present month of March. My motive in addressing you being to preserve the usefulness of the bank to the community and to avert the consequences of an increased pressure, I hope the liberty it has incited me to take will be pardoned, and that you will permit me to express the very great respect with which

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *February* 11, 1819.

Owing to the absence of the President of this Board, no answer has been given to thy favor of the 18th of January. I am now directed to inform thee the Board are willing at any moment to comply with the offer made them in thy last letter.

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

TRENTON BANK, *February* 12, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to send you our monthly statement.

The Collectors of the revenue reside at too great a distance to make daily deposits, and are, therefore, in the practice of paying the money simultaneously with receiving certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

PIERSON HUNT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, March* 3, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of the affairs of this office for the month of February, with an abstract of public deposits. I further beg leave to hand you a list of notes of various banks which form the deposit made by Beverly Daniel, Esq., Marshal of the district of North Carolina, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, and which was receipted for as "*special*," in consequence of the paper of those banks not being received in general deposit at this office. This list should have accompanied our abstract of the 2d of February, as the deposit is therein credited.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

FRANKLIN BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *March* 4, 1819.

SIR: Having on a former occasion been so obliging as to grant us a deposit of $15,000, which we supposed would be amply sufficient to remove existing as well as contingent pressures, we find ourselves compelled to retire our circulation more rapidly than we anticipated. It is with reluctance we again state this pressure still continues, and we cannot bring into action such resources as we have in time to remove the difficulty. If an additional deposit of $15,000 could be granted this institution, it would be a considerable accommodation, and afford entire relief.

Respectfully,

W. S. SWANN,
President of Franklin Bank, Alexandria.

By order of the Board.
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March* 13, 1819.

SIR: In obedience to your request, under date of the 11th instant, which came to hand last night, I herewith inclose a statement of the notes and other obligations of the Steubenville Bank, included in the special deposit at the credit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

Statement of the notes and other obligations of the Bank of Steubenville, now in possession of the Bank of Columbia, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, viz:

Notes		$3,895 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation		3,548 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation		2,869 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation	$30,000 00	
Off credit for payment	9,766 05	
		20,233 95
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation		12,673 00
		43,218 95

WM. WHANN.

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March* 13, 1819.

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, April* 1, 1819.

SIR: I have this day placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Branch Bank of the United States, Washington, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to an arrangement made on behalf of this bank on the 17th ultimo.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JACOB MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *May* 10, 1819.

SIR: I feel great reluctance to intrude a solicitation upon you at this period, but I am encouraged to hope it will not be unavailing by your polite condescension in a former instance when I appealed to your liberality. I forward the stated return of the account of your Department with this bank, by which you will perceive the balance is reduced to the small sum of $23,994 20, including therein the payment of bonds made within the past week; and to promote the payment of which, we were induced to grant considerable facilities by affording advances, and by the reception of notes issued from remote banks.

The object of my present address is to solicit the favor of you to discontinue for some time your drafts upon this balance, and upon the additional but small sums which may be expected to be deposited within the present and ensuing month.

For a knowledge of the motives which incite me to this application, I would ask permission to refer you to my letter in February, in which I endeavored to depict the suffering state of this community. Since that period this pecuniary distress has augmented to a degree which threatens prostration; and the continued requisitions of the Treasury upon the town for the revenue collected within it must have a strong tendency to insure this catastrophe, by the necessity it enjoins for increased curtailments, and by arresting the hand that might otherwise safely extend relief.

For a long series of years the average deposits of the Government in this bank exceeded $150,000, and this was employed in nourishing the commerce of the town; and since its withdrawal by the Treasury we have found it difficult, by pursuing the most steady system of retrenchment even, to contract our business adequately to the pressure produced by this cause, co-operating with our present destitution of individual deposits and the rapid reduction of our circulating medium.

May I presume, in order to recommend this institution to your lenity and forbearance, to observe, that at the most trying period of our late war, when the national credit had reached its lowest point of depression, when the enemy was apprehended to be meditating a second attack on Baltimore or the District, and when the contractor *declared* he could no longer obtain the means of furnishing the troops stationed at Snowden's Iron Works, (having failed in his applications for advances both in Baltimore and Washington,) we advanced, without hope of profit, $125,000 upon personal acceptances of Mr. Monroe, then acting as Secretary of War, and suffered much inconvenience before its repayment. Independently of this aid, the Bank of Alexandria subscribed largely to the *eleven* million loan at par, to all the subsequent loans, and contracted for considerable sums in Treasury notes.

In pursuing this course it was actuated by *principle*, by a sense of *public duty*, and *not by the expectation of gain*, however favorable, in this respect, the result of its negotiations may have been.

Permit me, sir, to have the honor of subscribing myself, with most perfect respect,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, May* 15, 1819.

SIR: Since the appearance of the Treasurer's draft of the 29th April, at sight, for $7,000, I have been requested, under a resolution of the Directors, to write to you on the subject of the deposits and the manner they have been drawn out. In obedience, therefore, I have the honor to address you: 1st. That the money paid in on the bonds from the Collector is received in bank notes of nearly all the banks of this State, as well as some from adjacent States; 2d. That all denomination of money, except specie, is refused on the presentation of the Treasurer's drafts at sight that are made payable to an individual; and, 3d. That never has there been an instance of one dollar having been paid on a bond in specie. The last draft of $7,000, to be provided for in one hour, and in specie, say so large an amount without notice, was not anticipated. I now beg leave to request so large a sum will not in future be drawn for without advice.

From the last private statement of the Cashier the impotency of the bank is to be seen (without the fingers of Midas) to meet so large a sum as $7,000, without sacrifice to the institution.

I have only to repeat the wishes of the Directors, that the Cashier may be advised of the Treasurer's drafts for any amount over $3,000, and that all the drafts advised of may be paid at the Branch Bank in Providence.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *May* 14, 1819.

SIR: The Cashier of the Branch Bank at Boston advised me, by letter dated on the 22d of April last, "that he had received the Treasurer's draft on this bank, No. 9248, for ten thousand dollars, and requested to be informed if it would be convenient to pay the same in Boston." On the 24th of the same month I received this information, and returned for answer that the draft should be paid in Boston, within sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Treasury Department.

I have received a letter this day from the Cashier of the Branch Bank, under date of the 11th instant, saying that the Treasurer's draft for $10,000 belonged to A. Binney, Navy Agent, and would be returned to him. Having made provision to pay said draft in Boston, funds have been accordingly appropriated to pay the same within sixty days from the 22d April. I have usually received from the Collectors the current bills of the district, and sixty days is as soon as the same can be converted into specie and paid over in Boston.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. D. ROBINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, *Albany, May* 31, 1819.

Sir: I inclose the monthly statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank, and would here beg leave most respectfully to solicit a small portion of the public deposit. The Directors of the institution and most of our stockholders are men warmly attached to the General Government. During the late war we gave every assistance which our limited capital and the infancy of our institution would allow, and, in proportion to our means, I venture to say that but few banks gave greater support to Government and its agents.

The bills of this bank are taken freely by the banks in the city of New York, and funds placed in this city could be drawn for by the Treasury in any disbursements north or west of this place. If you can accord to us this mark of your favor, it will be highly gratifying to the Directors and friends of our institution, and I believe it will not be found inconvenient to the Treasury to draw upon this city, or injurious* to the interests of the Bank of the United States to place funds here.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Union Bank, *Alexandria, June* 3, 1819.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of ten thousand dollars by Mr. Herbert, which has been, in due form, receipted for to the Treasurer of the United States.

The Board of Directors take this mode to tender you their sincere thanks for the very friendly aid you have been pleased to grant us; at the same time have authorized me to lay before you a list of our debts, agreeably to your wish, expressed to Mr. Herbert.

The list now inclosed I hope will be received by you as a private document, furnished for your own inspection, to which I have added some remarks considered necessary; also a list of the names of our Directors.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

State Bank of North Carolina, *Raleigh, June* 9, 1819.

Sir: Lest misrepresentations should reach you, it is deemed advisable to send you a copy of an arrangement adopted by the three banks of this State. I will only add that, if it shall effect a stop to the odious traffic in the notes of the banks of this State by brokers, it is confidently expected that the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches will be able to meet all demands of fair dealers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President*.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

A meeting at Fayetteville, on the 31st ultimo, of delegates from the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Cape Fear, and the Bank of Newbern, charged by the respective institutions to take into consideration the present state of the country as it affects the business of the banks, and to report whether any measures are proper on the part of the banks:

The committee having considered that the repeated heavy runs for specie, made by brokers and others, who, by disingenuous means, depreciate the notes of the banks of the State, and then purchase them and present them for payment in specie, have considerably reduced the specie which was held by the banks; seeing no reason to hope such runs will be discontinued while the calls are met by specie payments, and the advance price of specie, added to the discount of the purchase, renders the operations profitable; believing that the reduced value of the agricultural produce of the country, and the losses of the merchants of this State, consequent on the unexpected and great fall in the value of produce and the failures of merchants in other States, render it impossible for the citizens of this State to pay their debts to the banks at the present period; and convinced that attempts to enforce the collection of the debts due

* When the amount is not large, and to be disbursed in this vicinity.

the banks, by suit and execution, would result only in the sacrifice of estates and in the ruin of thousands, the committee are compelled to conclude that the banks of this State must choose between the alternatives of enforcing the collection of the debts due them, regardless of the ruin and distress that course must occasion, of continuing to pay specie to speculators until their emptied vaults shall compel them to dishonor their notes, or to refuse to redeem with specie their notes presented by speculators.

The choice between these alternatives is painful. The one course may affect the credit of the banks; the other will certainly overwhelm a community with misery and ruin.

The committee, anxiously weighing the difficulties of either course, believing that a suspension of payment of specie to those who have obtained their notes for speculation will be productive of much less general injury than the other alternative, agree to the following resolution:

That the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Cape Fear, and the Bank of Newbern, will (while the present state of things continues) refuse to pay specie to brokers or to others who they believe have obtained their notes by purchase at a discount for the purpose of obtaining specie from the banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, June* 14, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of a circular to certain Collectors of the Customs respecting a uniformity of making deposits of revenue, and receiving therefor certificates of deposit. In whatever relates to this bank, you may rely on its conformity to the regulation of the Treasury Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *June* 30, 1819.

SIR: Believing that the Treasury Department does not intend, by its employment of particular State banks, to encourage or allow them to use the extraordinary means they derive from that circumstance to the injury of others, I am induced to invite your attention to the case of the Bank at St. Stephen's, in which, it is understood, all the proceeds of sales of public property in that quarter are deposited; the direct effect of which, by withdrawing suddenly from circulation and in large sums the bills of those banks which are receivable, is to create demands to an unusual extent for specie on us, the nearest banks; and this is the more inconvenient, as happening at a time of very general pressure, needing that relief and accommodation which we could considerably afford, if it were not that, to be prepared for this hitherto unlooked for drain, we are compelled to abridge our discounts; whereas, with only providing for the ordinary calls of merchants and planters for coin, we have been always, and still are, abundantly able to supply them, having carefully restricted our issues within proper bounds, and kept our vault supplied with a sufficiency of specie for all contiguous claimants, or from a distance where our bills are taken up in the ordinary course of business and presented for payment. But all these precautions would not exempt us from inconvenience, if another institution, by its locality or the confidence of Government, (which, in the case alluded to, is understood to be well placed,) is thus enabled either to claim the redemption of our bills in large sums for its engaged remittances of public money to the north, or to supply its vaults by entailing on us the expense of premium and impost. I have taken the liberty of drawing your mind to the subject, under a full conviction that if you see a way of relief, consistent with the public interest, it will be afforded. Should your Department have more funds in Alabama, &c., than is to be expended there, I suppose that a transfer, in part, to your credit, in this or any bank in which you have confidence, would be convenient for disbursement for public purposes. Such transfer could only be made, perhaps, by your orders on them, which would lift our own money, or instructions to deposit a part, at least, of the Georgia bank notes in Savannah and Augusta, for the use the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, July* 16, 1819.

SIR: Mr. John T. Ricketts having been appointed by the Board of Directors of this institution to solicit a further deposit in this bank, has communicated that you would require a greater reduction of its circulation. The circulation of this bank is now reduced to less than $25,000, its list of debtors (a copy of which you have seen) is as good as any bank in the District can exhibit; but in these times of unexampled pressure it is impossible to collect them, except by moderate curtails. The aid of a few thousand dollars would enable this bank to revive its credit, and wind up its business with greater facility; and such deposit as you may be pleased to make shall be returned in from four to six months, or perhaps sooner, if required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHA. CHAPIN, *Cashier*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH, *July* 31, 1819.

SIR: I am requested by the Directors of this bank to inquire "of competent authority whether the copper coin of the United States is a lawful tender in payments of debts generally due to and from citizens of the United States."

I have taken the liberty of applying for this information to your Department of the Government, presuming that the application will not be considered intrusive, and that it may be convenient to cause the information to be furnished our directory without material delay.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient, humble servant,

BENJ. ROBINSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *August* 3, 1819.

SIR: Your communication of the 8th December last imperatively enjoins on me the duty of bringing you acquainted with any omission which might come within my observation of any public officer or other agent appointed to receive or disburse public moneys omitting to deposit the same in this bank as an institution authorized to receive the public revenue. My letter of the 8th May apprised you of an instance coming within the object of your instructions, in the case of Captain Theo. W. Maurice, of Engineers, stationed at Fort Washington; and his deposit was transferred early thereafter from the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, which had long enjoyed it, to this bank.

I regret, sir, that it has again become my duty to inform you that the deposits, preparatory to disbursements being made on account of the public works at this fort, are *retransferred* to the Farmers' Bank, and discontinued in this. Captain Maurice states to me that he draws on the Farmers' Bank as agent for Colonel W. K. Armistead, of Engineers, who has selected, he says, the city Branch Bank as his place of deposit; nevertheless, Colonel Armistead, it is admitted, keeps an account in *Alexandria*, and Captain Maurice concedes that it is necessary, for the more convenient disbursement of money, that an account should be preserved in some contiguous bank. Colonel Armistead is probably not apprised of the requisitions of the President, as announced in your circular of the 8th December; or, as he is a Director of the Farmers' Bank, he may inadvertently prefer it as a channel through which his expenditures shall pass; or, from some cause, he may enjoy an exemption from the application of the general rule; but I hope I do no more than respect your directions in making this communication.

At the only period when the Bank of Alexandria could improve an opportunity for indicating its attachment to the principles of our Government, and at a crisis when it could peculiarly evince that its public spirit could inspire hopes to counteract the influence of fears which such vigilant efforts were exerted to instil, it zealously identified its interests, and even existence, with the successful issue of our struggle. That such was not the animated feeling of the bank which has since derived great advantages from the favor of the public agents to whom I have alluded, I beg to be permitted to say the records of the Treasury Department will testify; and, in the distribution of Government favor, it is hoped there is no principle opposed to a fair discrimination between such as have aided the nation and those who have comparatively withheld their co-operation.

The Board of Directors must entertain a hope that, as this bank has given every facility that could promote the convenience of the superintendent of the works at Fort Washington, an example of which is disclosed in my report of to-day, you will obligingly secure to it any advantage that may be supposed derivable from a deposit of the agent, if a deposit in this place be necessary, or from an exchange of notes, if an exchange be at any time contemplated.

I hope you will pardon, sir, this intrusion upon your time, engrossed by important engagements, and permit me to have the honor of remaining, with the most perfect respect, your very obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *August* 12, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of 12th ultimo would have been earlier acknowledged but for my indisposition and absence several days from Augusta. It has been laid before our Board, and respectfully and attentively considered. We esteem it a very agreeable circumstance, whether in the end it should be convenient to form a plan on the basis of your communication or not, that you have given us a proof of your confidence.

The Directors are unwilling, and think they cannot undertake the risk of bringing considerable sums of bank bills from St. Stephen's to Augusta; and the amount there of the notes of this bank, we presume, would not be a sufficient object for sending a messenger; and to keep the system in motion would require either the employment of the messenger at various times, or subject us to the greater risk of occasional opportunities; and, so far as the other Georgia banks would feel concerned, (if they desire to have their bills returned in that way, which I do not know,) there might be some perplexity in arranging the expense and hazard, and also in the selections of messengers.

It is also apprehended that, should we undertake to receive only all the Georgia notes, and the public expenditure, as is probable, be but inconsiderable in this quarter, the sum might be so large that the obligation to transfer the balance, when the rate or safety of exchange cannot be anticipated, might subject the bank to delay in fulfilling your expectations, or entail a heavy loss on us; whereas the whole amount *might* be so manageable as to enable us to receive not only Georgia bills, but a number of others which we ordinarily take on deposit.

The United States Branch Bank at Savannah has received considerable sums from the west, and Mr. Wilde, the agent, (now discontinued,) generally opened the packages and gave us choice; and in that way we received large sums of various neighboring banks, to the credit of that bank with which we do all our Savannah business, and they with us here. I state these circumstances to intimate that, should the course of things determine you to order any part of the public moneys from the westward to this State, we should be glad of the privilege to receive all the bills of this bank to the credit of the Treasury

Department, and also permission to take as much more to the same account of other bank paper as we could manage. And, in such cases, I pledge the bank to adopt your suggestion against converting the paper of the other Georgia banks into demands of specie.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMINS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, August* 23, 1819.

SIR: The operation of that section of the charter of this bank which compels it to pay an interest of ten per cent. per annum on its notes, the payment of which has been refused, will be felt by the stockholders in its full force. Moneyed men, aware of the ability of the bank to redeem its notes in a short time, are purchasing the paper and demanding the interest allowed by charter. As the bank receives only six per cent. interest upon its debts, this is a consequent loss of four per cent. per annum on the amount of its circulation until redeemed. To counteract this effect, which is only giving an advantage to speculators and is extremely detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, the President and Directors of this bank would solicit of you a deposit of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, which would be returned in a short time, and on which interest would be paid to the Treasury.

The circulation of this bank is now reduced to $20,495, and is decreasing daily. The Board of Directors sincerely hope that you will afford them this small aid, and relieve the institution from being the prey of speculators.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

By order, CHAS. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, August* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received. In payment of the $11,000, for which you contemplate the Treasury will have occasion to draw on this bank at 60 and 90 days, I would like to send him my checks, *at sight*, on the following branches of the Bank of the United States, viz:

On the branch at Fayetteville, North Carolina	$7,000
On the branch at Charleston, South Carolina	3,000
On the branch at Savannah, Georgia	1,000

Should this proposition not meet his views, I could place the amount to his credit within the period specified, say 60 and 90 days, at the branch in the city of Washington, or that in Richmond.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *August* 30, 1819.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received. It is our wish that the draft which you mention will be made upon us should be made payable at the branch of the United States Bank in New York.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW LONDON BANK, *August* 31, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant came to hand this day. As this bank keeps an account with the branch of the United States Bank in New York, it will be an accommodation to have the Treasury drafts which may be drawn on this institution made payable at that office, as it will save us some inconvenience in preparing funds when we have knowledge of the place of payment before the draft falls due.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, August* 31, 1819.

SIR: Yours of the 20th instant is received, and the contents thereof duly noted.

I am directed to state to you, sir, that it is the wish of the Directors that the draft alluded to in your communication be paid at the Branch Bank in Providence.

I have the honor to be, with perfect regard, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, August* 31, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th is received, in which you inform me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank for $40,000 at the expiration of sixty days, and for $20,000 at the expiration of ninety days. These drafts shall be promptly paid, and it will be most convenient for us to pay them at the branch of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF UTICA, *September* 2, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the Treasurer of the United States' account current with this office for the month past, the statement of balances due to public officers on the books of the bank, together with a statement of our funds.

As we uniformly maintain a balance against the city of New York, it would be more convenient to us to pay the Treasurer of the United States' draft on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at their office in the city of New York than elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th August past was received three days ago, giving notice that "the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balances remaining to his credit in the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches."

The Cashier of this bank will be instructed to forward to the Treasurer of the United States a check on New York or Philadelphia to the amount deposited here; and the Presidents of the branches are written to to prepare for a prompt discharge of what is to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at their respective banks, and I confidently trust they will readily do so.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *September* 2, 1819.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th ultimo is duly received, informing me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days from the 20th of August, for one thousand dollars. The Treasurer's draft for that amount shall be paid at sight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS W. KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *September* 3, 1819.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo was received at this bank on the 31st, in which you state that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank at the expiration of sixty days for $12,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $8,000. This letter was submitted by me to our Board of Directors on the 1st instant, and to which due deliberation has been given. In answer thereto, I am directed to state that the unexampled and unexpected pressure upon all the country banks in Pennsylvania (of which you are doubtless aware) renders it highly probable that the resources of this institution, at the periods mentioned in your letter, will not be adequate to meet the drafts proposed to be drawn. That unceasing exertion has been employed, and much risk and expense incurred by this bank since December, 1814, without an adequate compensation, in converting the money deposited by Collectors, &c., (being entirely in bank paper more or less depreciated,) into such funds as might and has been used without loss by the agents of the Government. That of the sum of $385,527 62, received as above stated, $361,950 23 have been paid in the best of funds, on checks drawn by the Treasurer, together with $8,981 15 interest to the Bank of the United States on balances. That within the last three months $23,396 77 have been paid of the above on the Treasurer's checks, and $13,331 46 to the Bank of the United States, in full discharge of their balances. That the present balance standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on our books is comparatively small; notwithstanding, if now drawn for in the manner proposed, will serve to increase individual distress, which at present exists in this country to an alarming degree. You will observe by our statement herewith transmitted that this bank has funds sufficient to discharge the balance due the Treasurer; unfortunately, however, those funds consist partly in balances due by other banks, and which have been created by remitting their notes received from Collectors, and, although made perfectly secure, cannot at present be commanded.

From the above statement of facts, when duly considered, it is confidently believed that it will not be deemed expedient at this time to direct the drafts to be drawn on this bank in the manner stated, but that a more extended time will be allowed. Permit me to say, at three and six months for $20,000, and to be drawn payable at the offices of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore and Washington, at which places will be most convenient for this bank to pay.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, AT LYNCHBURG, *September* 4, 1819.

SIR: I inclose, according to instructions, the weekly state of this department of the Bank of Virginia and a copy of the Treasurer's account.

I have had the honor to receive your very polite favor of the 20th ultimo. If it is equally convenient to you, I would prefer that the Treasurer's draft should be made payable to J. B. Dandridge, Esq., Cashier of the office of the United States Bank at Richmond.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILMINGTON BRANCH, *September* 5, 1819.

SIR: Your favor of the 24th ultimo excited much surprise. Immediately after the receipt of yours of the 23d of March last, to wit, on the 29th of March, I sent you the account of this branch with the Treasurer of the United States, and inclosed in the same envelope all the Treasurer's drafts in my possession.

At the time of the return sent there was not a suspicion of any abuse of or accident to the mail. At any rate, such a suspicion never transpired. I am, therefore, utterly at a loss to account for the miscarriage of the packet directed to you. Certain it is that it was put into the post office by the Teller of this bank, he having been so particular as to make a memorandum in the letter book of his having done so, on the 29th of March. Inclosed you have a copy of account, including all entries to this date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOOPER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1819.

SIR: The difficulty experienced by every banking institution in meeting the demands upon them at this period is not unknown to you. The most solvent banks can sustain their credit only by the greatest exertion. To guard this institution against any demands which may be made upon it, before we can obtain the means of meeting it by curtailing our discounts, I have to request a deposit from the Treasury of any sum you may find it convenient to make.

As you are fully apprised of the object of this request, and our ability to refund, I hope you may have it in your power to comply with it; and that the sum you may deposit may be checked for in a manner least inconvenient to the bank, but the time and manner must rest with yourself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

O. CARR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September* 15, 1819.

SIR: Yesterday I submitted to the Directors of this institution your letter of the 6th instant, in which you inform me that the Bank of Missouri, and other western banks, have received, to the credit of the Treasury Department, about fifty thousand dollars of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, and requesting to know the nature and extent of the provisions which the situation of this bank will enable it to make for their redemption. And if it could not redeem said notes with checks on specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities, what other mode of payment can be pointed out.

The Directors have instructed me to say, in reply, that they are desirous of meeting every demand upon the bank as promptly as possible; that the dealers with this bank being, generally, farmers and country merchants, it became necessary to issue notes to a larger amount than banks do which transact business principally by running accounts and checks; that, owing to a resolution which they were in some degree forced into, in June last, by repeated and vexatious runs for specie by northern brokers, not to pay such demands promptly in future, an alarm was raised which had the effect to bring in from northern merchants and others a large quantity of the notes of this institution, which were promptly paid; that these demands have necessarily taken from us most of our foreign specie-paying bank credits and diminished the specie of the bank; that at present, owing to this circumstance, and to the indulgence which the

Directors have deemed it necessary to extend to their dealers, in order to prevent the great distress which would inevitably have been produced by pressing them for payment of any considerable portion of their debts before they had an opportunity of getting part of their crops to market, this bank is not prepared promptly to take up the notes referred to in your letter except with specie. But, by the time said notes shall probably be placed in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it is confidently expected we shall be able to redeem them with checks on specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities. The moderate receipts now required from our debtors will enable us, by the month of December next, to regain our former good standing. But should we be disappointed in this expectation, a possibility to which we do not look forward, and thereby rendered unable to redeem the notes in question in a manner acceptable to the Treasury Department, and a delay put the General Government to any inconvenience, the Directors of this bank will be willing to allow such interest for the deferred payment as shall be deemed equitable and proper.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, September* 17, 1819.

SIR: Your favor, under date of the 20th ultimo, has been received, stating that we shall be drawn on, at the expiration of sixty days, for $10,000, and ninety days for $5,000, and granting us liberty to pay at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in this quarter of the Union.

As the branch at Providence, in this State, is nearest, and opportunities more frequent, we should prefer paying at that place, more especially as we should not be under the necessity of cutting the notes of the Bank of the United States, and thereby, in the transmission of them by mail, subjecting ourselves to loss on account of a new regulation of said bank. But at this time we should be better accommodated if a draft of $5,000 should be drawn on the 20th October, payable at the New York branch; a draft of $5,000 on the 20th October, payable at the Providence branch; a draft of $5,000 on the 20th November, payable at the Providence branch.

Some time since we were told by the Navy Agent and Purser at this place that checks were to be furnished them by us, on the back of which a receipt was to be taken of the person to whom the money was paid, which checks were to be transmitted by us monthly to the Treasury Department. It appears to me to be a good regulation, and I think it would answer many valuable purposes. If you wish it carried into effect here, please send me a form, in order that we may have them printed, and signify your wish whether it is to be extended also to the Collector of the Customs and all other officers embraced in our monthly returns.

If it would not be too much trouble, please cause notice to be given to us that this letter has been received, as we shall keep $5,000 in New York for the payment of a draft to be drawn on the 20th of October.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October* 1, 1819.

SIR: Annexed I hand you our statement and the Treasurer's account current with this bank; balance in his favor $49,823 55. On the 14th instant I shall have at my credit, with Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Washington branch of the United States Bank, about $14,000, for any part or the whole of which the Treasurer can pass his check on me if he thinks proper in favor of Richard Smith, Esq.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October* 2, 1819.

SIR: Upon my return to the bank, from which I had been summoned to attend as a witness in the Fredericksburg Superior Court of Law, I have been informed of a circumstance as painful as it is extraordinary. The inclosed letters will introduce it to your knowledge, if you are not previously apprised of it.

Your communication of the 20th August states that "the Treasurer will be instructed, at the expiration of sixty days, to draw on this bank for $25,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for $20,000; and that, if he wished that these drafts be made payable in either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities, instructions shall be given to that effect."

In my letter of the 5th ultimo, which I had the honor of addressing to you, I waived the privilege of designating the place of payment, because it seemed not necessary to the bank that any deviation should be made from the usual mode in which the Treasurer's drafts are drawn upon it, as the Bank of the United States has transmitted them to its branch in Washington for collection.

In a letter addressed by me to the President of the Bank of the United States, I state that such drafts will be drawn, and that the *means of payment* shall be *preserved applicable to this purpose through their Washington branch;* and as the President, in his reply to this letter, takes an occasion to observe that the Bank of the United States is in the constant habit of throwing into the District of Columbia immense sums, over and above all the collections on account of Government, I retained the impression that the

Treasurer's drafts would, as usual, reach us through the channel I have indicated; and I hope this impression will seem to have so naturally arisen that your mind will be divested of an opinion injurious to me or prejudicial to the bank I serve.

I beg leave to request that directions may be given to replace the warrant by one made payable in the office in Washington, where funds shall be immediately placed, and (if pleasing to the Department) I should wish *it* to pass through the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Alexandria, *October* 5, 1819.

Sir: In obedience to your printed requisition, under date of the 23d July last, I transmit to you "a statement exhibiting the state of the Bank of Alexandria at the respective periods of the 30th September, 1813, September 30, 1815, and September 30, 1819."

I have had the honor of receiving your communication apprising this bank that you should, on the 25th of this month, cause the Treasurer to draw upon it for $25,000, and, in thirty days thereafter, for the further sum of $20,000, and granting permission to it to designate any branch of the Bank of the United States within the Atlantic States through which it might be most convenient to make the payment.

I beg leave to state that the very liberal and friendly deportment of the Bank of the United States towards this institution renders the latter exceedingly willing that the Treasurer draw upon it through the National Bank.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Office of the Bank of Virginia, *Petersburg, October* 11, 1819.

Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. It was our intention that the $14,000 which will be at the credit of this office in that of the United States Bank at Washington on the 14th instant should be applied in payment of the amount required in your letter of the 26th August last. For the additional deposits to your credit we can probably pay you, at any time, about $10,000 at Norfolk; the same sum about the 15th proximo at Washington; and if it would be convenient, we should be pleased to give you checks for about $12,000 or $15,000 on the offices of the United States Bank in Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah.

Our Cashier, now absent, will have returned by the time you can answer this, and will probably be able to give you a more satisfactory answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MAY, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Franklin Bank, *Alexandria, October* 14, 1819.

Sir: Your favor of the 20th August, advising that you would, in sixty days, draw upon this bank, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the amount of your deposit, has been duly received.

The Board of Directors of this bank have instructed me to inform you of their inability, at this time, to make a payment, and that Mr. Ricketts will wait upon you in a few days to advise you of the measures adopted by the Board, and the probable time at which the whole of said deposit shall be paid.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

CHA. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

Bank of Virginia, *Petersburg, October* 18, 1818.

Sir: Your favor of the 14th instant, addressed to the President, is received. The drafts which you have instructed the Treasurer to pass upon this bank, that is, the $14,000 to Richard Smith, Esq., and the $10,000 to the office at Norfolk, are duly provided for.

But Mr. May made a mistake of one month in calculation when he informed you that we should have $10,000 more in Washington by the 15th proximo.

Our collections there will not be made till the 15th December. I should, therefore, be pleased if you could conveniently pause till then before you instruct a further draft in favor of Mr. Smith, Cashier.

It is probable that I may in the meantime, however, be able to place $5,000 or $10,000 more at your disposal in Norfolk, of which you shall be advised.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, *October* 20, 1819.

SIR: The arrangement this bank expected to have made, when I last saw you, has proved unsuccessful with the Bank of the United States.

I exceedingly regret I cannot offer you more than $5,000 at present towards the payment of your deposit in this bank. Nothing that I can do shall fail to be done to meet your wishes and reasonable expectations on the 1st of January.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, October* 25, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I hand you a state of the account of the Treasurer, together with the checks on his deposit at this bank. If this is found correct, I shall then have a balance to the Treasurer's credit of twenty-six hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents. The difficulty in procuring northern bills, added to the uncertainty of payment, growing, as I suppose, out of the circumstance of the involved and distressed situation of our commercial citizens and that of the local depreciation of paper, has, for some months back, rendered it extremely difficult to make payments to the north; and with a view of balancing the account, I have taken the liberty of inclosing to the Treasurer my check on the Planters' Bank of Georgia (Savannah) for the amount See account inclosed in parcel. If this mode of payment will answer, I shall be obliged by its being received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *October* 28, 1819.

SIR: Your favors of the 14th September and 21st instant have been duly received. A reply to the former has been dispensed with from a belief that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as it contained but a rejection of the proposition made to you in our letter of the 3d September, and that the drafts on this bank would be disposed of as might best suit the convenience of the Treasury, and must be met. In reply to the latter, I can only state that it is not in my power at this time to place funds either at Baltimore or Washington to meet the draft of $12,000, but that on or before the 1st of January next a sum sufficient to cover it shall be deposited in the office of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore. I can also confidently state that thereafter no delay will be asked on any drafts from the Treasury Department.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October* 29, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a receipt, by which it will be seen that the money which the President of the Bank of the United States was informed, in my letter of the 16th instant, was "preserved in bank for the payment of the Treasurer's warrant, to be drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States for $25,000," has been deposited for that special object in the Branch Bank of the city of Washington.

In all cases hitherto the Treasurer's drafts on this bank in favor of the National Bank have been promptly collected through the city branch; and as your communication of August 20 does not state that the warrants would be made *payable* in Philadelphia, I waited their appearance through the channel in which they had always been transmitted, and hence arose my omission to designate the place of payment.

I am, with the most perfect respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, October* 29, 1819.

J. L. M'Kenna, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, has deposited in this office, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

$25,000.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, November* 5, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you inform me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on me, at the expiration of sixty days, for $20,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States. The most convenient point for us to meet this draft will be at the branch of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November* 13, 1819.

SIR: I beg permission to request the favor of you to have instructions issued requiring the Treasury draft (proposed to be drawn on the 20th of the present month upon this bank for $20,000) to be made payable in the branch of the Bank of the United States in Washington, in conformity to the privilege conceded in your communication of the 20th of August last.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November* 17, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date 15th current. Mr. Herbert will explain to you the cause of our again soliciting a further indulgence for a part of the deposits. We can, on or before the first day of December, pay $10,000 at Philadelphia or Washington, as you may desire. We will accept your drafts, $10,000 payable April 1st, and the balance, $10,000, sixty or ninety days thereafter, paying interest on the whole from the time you require, assuring you at the same time that an earlier payment will certainly be made if within our power.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, November* 18, 1819.

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of the 6th of September last, in which you inform me that about fifty thousand dollars of the notes of this bank and its branches were placed to the credit of the Treasury Department in the Bank of Missouri and other western banks, I am glad to observe that the credit of our notes is restored almost everywhere to nearly their former good standing. This fortunate restoration, whether arising from the large amount taken out of circulation by our banks, or from the well grounded expectation of our being able to redeem those in circulation with northern and other Atlantic good bank funds, leads us to hope that the Treasury Department will not find it necessary to send home for redemption the notes referred to, but may make such a disposition of them as to prevent the risk, expense and trouble attending their transportation, and relieve this institution from the difficulty of providing means for a satisfactory redemption of them. But should it not be admissible to make such a disposition of said notes as is wished by us, we have only to regret it, and to reiterate to the Secretary of the Treasury that this bank and its branches will endeavor to redeem them after their arrival, in the manner pointed out in my letter of the 15th of September last.

The half-yearly accounts now due from our branches have nearly all reached us, and as soon as the balance arrives a statement of the condition of the institution will be forwarded to you, agreeably to our promise made you through Mr. Hill, the Secretary of State for North Carolina, which statement we confidently believe will put out of doubt any fears for the solvency of this bank and its branches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, November* 20, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo is received. The amount of the draft you allude to, $15,000, will be placed at maturity, in the Office of Discount and Deposit in New York, for this object. Permit me to add, that to pay the Treasurer's drafts at the Branch Bank in Providence would always be preferable whenever it would suit your convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM. SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, November* 25, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant was duly received and laid before the Board of Directors of this institution, who have directed me to furnish you with a statement of the situation of this bank, which I beg leave to hand you herewith annexed, and which will unfortunately furnish but too conclusive evidence of its total inability at this time to transfer even a portion of the amount of your deposit to the Bank of the United States or either of its branches.

I am instructed, however, to assure you that the most strenuous efforts are making to procure the means of extinguishing this debt; and from the number of suits that have been brought by this bank, and now at issue, it may be confidently expected that a considerable portion, if not the whole amount of this deposit, may be paid in the way you require early in the next year; and in the meantime I am instructed

to offer such security as you may require for the ultimate payment of the principal as well as interest that may have accrued.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, November 25, 1819.

Amount of capital stock paid in	$364,599	
Amount of Merchants' Bank notes in circulation	25,382	
Deposits, viz:		
Treasurer of the United States	57,000	
Private deposits	2,066	
Deposits by banks	1,934	
Dividends unpaid	1,240	
		$451,221
Amount of notes and bills discounted	354,509	
Amount of specie	$1,467	
Amount of current notes	874	
Amount of notes not current	3,749	
	6,090	
Debts due this bank, viz:		
Individuals for overdraws	69,582	
Due by banks	1,780	
Mechanics' Bank stock	22,682	
Real estate	36,054	
		490,697
Surplus in favor of the bank		39,476

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 25, 1819.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December* 1, 1819.

SIR: I duly received your favor of the 29th ultimo, and have forwarded a copy of the opinion of William Bradford, Esq., Attorney General, dated 15th April, 1794, to Isaac Lawrence, Esq., New York, as requested.

Inclosed I return you his letter, and have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK, *November* 25, 1819.

SIR: An injunction has been issued by the Chancellor of this State, among others, to the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in New York, prohibiting the transfer of certain stock in the debt of the United States at the Loan Office here.

The present case may not probably occasion much difficulty or embarrassment to the Loan Office in this city, but it suggests the inquiry how far proceedings of this nature, emanating from the State courts, are to be recognized as obligatory; and I shall be thankful for instructions from your Department on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC LAWRENCE, *President, acting as Commissioner of Loans.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, December* 29, 1819.

SIR: I have placed to the use of the Treasury about $20,000 in the Branch Bank of the United States in your city. You can therefore instruct the Treasurer to check, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., on this office for that amount whenever it may suit his convenience.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DARIEN, *January* 3, 1820.

SIR: This bank having received from its office at Milledgeville a draft drawn by General David Merriwether for $6,000 on the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah, with an extract from his instructions and his letter to said Cashier on the subject, has forwarded the same to the United States office in Savannah for collection; but as the Cashier has received no instructions from you on the subject, as you will perceive by the following extract from his letter of the 30th ultimo to the Cashier of this bank, viz: "I have received no instructions as respects Mr. Merriwether's authority to check on this office. I shall, as directed by you, hold his draft, and the moment funds are placed here by the Treasury Department advise you of the same," will you have the goodness to direct said funds to be placed to the credit of General D. Merriwether, or the Commissioners, if so authorized, to facilitate the negotiation of the draft in question? I am induced to take this liberty in consequence of the arrangement made with our office by the Commissioners in receiving these drafts as cash.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

T. SPALDING.

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN, *January* 24, 1820.

SIR: The dividend on the stock of the Bank of Metropolis, transferred by this institution to the Treasurer, amounts to $1,300 50, due the 1st instant, which you will please place to the credit of this bank. You will also draw on us, through the United States branch at Washington, for $3,699 50; making, with the above, a payment on account of $5,000.

The negotiations pending in the early part of this month with another institution here are broken off, without being able to bring them to satisfactory terms. They finally declined assuming the debt we owe to you, which, being the principal point with us, closed the business. I confidently hope we shall be able to pay you the whole within the stipulated time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

UNION BANK, *Alexandria, February* 9, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of the 7th current.

Mr. Herbert, one of our Directors, who has heretofore had the honor of making similar negotiations with you, and as the last arrangements entered into can be better explained (as understood on our part) by him, it is deemed best that he should attend, and whatever pledge he may make will, if possible, be duly carried into effect.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BURLINGTON, *February* 10, 1820.

SIR: A communication from your Department, under date of the 29th of January ultimo, is received, and has been submitted to our Board of Directors. In answer thereto, I am instructed to say that this bank will receive on deposit all such public moneys as you may direct, upon and subject to the conditions therein mentioned. In the monthly returns to the Treasury Department it is required that a note should e made of "any moneys which may be in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States." It is presumed their credits as public officers and not their individual accounts is intended. Should that presumption be incorrect, I will thank you to have it corrected in due time.

I am, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

A. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *February* 22, 1820.

DEAR FRIEND: A certificate, bearing date March 1, 1819, for $17,376, payable in twelve months, with interest, was issued by this institution to the Treasury Department, and which becomes payable on the first of next month; in connexion herewith, permit us to state the following facts:

A few weeks after the date of the above certificate the stockholders of this bank saw proper, at a general meeting, to make an interchange in the direction; this new Board believed it due to the public and the interest of the stockholders to place this bank on a specie payment, which was commenced in July last, and is still continued; in the course of which time we have retired from circulation the whole amount of our old notes, with the exception of a few small ones, in doing which it was found necessary to make some temporary loans with some of the banks, which it has not been in our power yet to liquidate. We mention this circumstance to show that we have not been able to receive from those indebted to this bank but a feeble assistance in those unprecedented times of obtaining money.

Such are the facts which have prompted us to ask of you the following aid, and which we hope you will be disposed to grant us, for we have not the means of meeting the payment of the certificate on the first of next month, and the institution will be much obliged.

We ask as a special favor of you to take another certificate, dated March 1, 1820, for the same amount, $17,376, subject to interest, and payable in twelve months, and the interest due on the first day of March next we will pay in any manner you may direct, and the collateral securities given already, as noted at foot of the certificate in your possession, to remain with you as before.

Permit us to make one remark more before we close this communication. The citizens, dealers in merchandise and numerous manufactures of this neighborhood, did petition some time since for a branch of the Bank of the United States, but without success, and the only loan of public funds received, known to us, is the amount of the above certificate you were good enough to grant this bank last year; we have therefore had to depend on the reduced means of the capitals of our banks, and take the difficulties of the times, hard as they are, and we still hope to get through with a little further assistance.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN FORBERT, *President Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, February* 26, 1820.

SIR: You can instruct the Treasurer to check upon this office, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier, for $10,000, and for the same amount, in favor of Luke Wheeler, Esq., payable at the office at the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, whenever it suits his convenience to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, March* 9, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received, in which you inform me that the $42,000 of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, received by the Missouri Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have been transmitted to the city of Washington, and asking payment for these, as well as for $15,311 received at this bank from the Tombeckbe Bank.

The Directors of this institution have instructed me to assure you that provision is now making for their payment on receipt of them at this bank, which, it is hoped, will not be long, as the returning home of our members of Congress will afford a safe conveyance. It is desirable to ascertain the amount of the issue of this bank and the several sums issued by the branches, that each may be called on for its quota.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *March* 16, 1820.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th, informing me that the Treasurer will be instructed to draw on this bank for the $8,000 mentioned in your letter of the 20th August last.

To meet this draft it will be equally convenient for us to deposit the amount in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, or in its branch at Baltimore; but to either place some weeks may elapse before a safe opportunity may occur to remit so large a sum. We have, therefore, to request that the instruction to the Treasurer may be deferred thirty days. In the interim the funds shall be remitted to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and of which you shall be duly advised.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *March* 16, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant is received, and, in answer, I am directed to say that it will be more convenient for the bank to have the draft you mention made payable at the United States Branch Bank in New York.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, March* 18, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant is received. The amount of the drafts you allude to will be placed at maturity in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, March* 20, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, giving notice that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank for $30,000 at the expiration of sixty days, and for $30,000 at the expiration of ninety days, is received. These drafts shall be promptly paid at the office of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, March* 21, 1820.

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant I made arrangements at Norfolk for meeting the Treasurer's draft on this office for ten or twelve thousand dollars. I will therefore thank you to cause the draft to be forwarded to the United States Bank at that place, and at the same time desire the Cashier to call on the office of the Bank of Virginia there for payment.

I will also thank you to cause the draft to be drawn immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, March* 22, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant has been received. It would be very difficult at this time to provide funds in New York, Middletown, or Boston, those which we have on hand being either on Providence, or such as might be made so. We therefore request that the drafts might be drawn payable at the branch in Providence.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *Bath, March* 29, 1820.

SIR: By your letter under date of 21st October last I was instructed "to transfer every six months to the Cumberland Bank the public moneys which may be deposited in the Bath Bank." The amount standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer on the 1st instant was eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-two cents; arrangements have been made for transferring this sum to the Cumberland Bank, agreeable to your direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOS. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *April* 11, 1820.

SIR: Congress having lately appropriated about $30,000 for the completion of public buildings in the neighborhood of Augusta, where the deposit will probably be made, it may be convenient and desirable to the Treasury Department (if measures have not already been taken for transmitting the amount wanted) to make the deposit at some bank in the Territory of Columbia, to the credit of this bank, and allow us to place the same amount to its credit here. All risk would by this means be avoided, and both parties be accommodated. The Department may desire to have funds to a greater amount arranged in this way for other purposes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMINGS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *April* 12, 1820.

DEAR SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on this bank for $8,000 will, by an arrangement, be accepted at the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia. You will be pleased, therefore, to direct that it be drawn payable at that place. Part of the funds to meet this draft are now placed in that bank, and the balance will be there in due time, as it is in readiness to forward.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BURLINGTON, *April* 13, 1820.

SIR: On the 10th of February I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of yours of the 29th January ultimo, to which I beg leave to refer you.

It was not then, nor is it now, supposed that any statement of our affairs would be expected until public moneys were actually received; yet, as we have no inducement to withhold it, I have herein inclosed to you a statement showing the condition of this institution on the 30th March last; and should the proposed order be issued to the Collectors to make their deposits in this bank, a similar statement will hereafter be made on the last Thursday of each succeeding month.

The pressure of business, it is presumed, crowded the subject from your recollection; and the only inducement I have in calling your attention is, that a knowledge of the consummation of the proposed arrangement would, in a degree, vary our estimates.

With accustomed respect, your obedient servant,

A. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, April* 25, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 22d instant is received.

At this moment it is not convenient to us to place the amount you require in Norfolk. We have about $17,000 in the office of the United States Bank in your city, which has been placed there for the purpose of meeting, in part, the Treasury demands upon us. I presume Mr. Smith can readily place the same in Norfolk for you. You can therefore, on receipt hereof, check in his favor on this bank for that amount, *i. e.*, $17,000.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, May* 2, 1820.

SIR: I have just placed funds in the Virginia Bank, at Norfolk, for the purpose of meeting the Treasurer's draft on this office. You will therefore oblige by forwarding the Treasurer's draft to the United States Bank at that place, and at the same time desire the Cashier to call at the office of the Bank of Virginia for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, May* 25, 1820.

SIR: This morning I accounted to the General Treasurer of this State for a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on us for $15,000, and there is now remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with us only $628 23 to meet the Treasurer's draft which is to be drawn on us on the 10th of June next for $10,000. The Collector of the Customs informs me that he does not expect that any money will be placed by him to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States during the present quarter, which appears probable from the following statement of bonds payable during that period, viz:

May 26	$87 36		
May 26	280 00		
June 2	219 23		
June 8	37 92		
June 8	132 89		
June 8	3,986 46	Debenture issued	$3,849 20
June 13	309 12	Principal dead	309 12
June 18	1,502 68		
June 18	42 00		4,158 32
June 18	62 62		
June 18	372 00		
Making	$7,032 28		

, and being the whole amount of bonds due the present quarter; to which add $1,471 87, being amount to credit of Collector with us, and making altogether $8,504 15, of which only $4,345 83 are applicable to the payment of the current expenses of this office the present quarter; and if such expenses should amount to about $4,500, as was the case the last quarter, there would be a deficiency of about $150, from which it appears that we shall not be in funds to meet the draft of $10,000 to be drawn on the 10th of June. Please inform me whether you have relinquished your intention of causing said last mentioned draft to be drawn on us, and if not, whether we are to have a draft of like amount on the Providence branch to meet it. It has been intimated at Washington that this money may remain some time in the hands of our General Treasurer. On the contrary, it is asserted that it is in contemplation to reduce this State's debt with it, (after payment of $4,400 to the town of Providence,) which may be carried into effect at the June session of our Legislature.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *June* 13, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 8th instant is received. Inclosed is the Treasurer's account and a statement of the situation of the bank to this time. It was owing entirely to forgetfulness that they were not rendered before.

We should prefer paying the drafts you mention in New York, as we there keep our surplus funds for the purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *June* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have this day received your letter dated the *8th ultimo, by which I am informed that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on me, at the expiration of sixty days, for $5,000.

You will be pleased to direct the draft to be drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Branch of the United States Bank at Baltimore, where the money shall be deposited to meet it.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, June* 14, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of advice, dated the 8th of May,* that the Treasurer of the United States would be instructed to draw on us, at sixty days, for $10,000, is received; but as we having already been advised that a draft of $30,000 would be made payable on the 8th of July, it is presumable a mistake is made, and that the advice of the draft of $10,000 was meant to be dated on the 8th of June instead of the 8th of May, inasmuch as the postmark on the back of the letter is the 8th of June. The object of this communication is merely to ask whether it is intended we are to provide the $10,000 in sixty days from the 8th of May or the 8th of June; in either case funds will be provided at the United States Office of Discount and Deposit in New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, June* 26, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I presume you have heard of the differences between the local banks and the office of the United States Bank at this place. I herewith transmit you a copy of a report of a joint committee of the Planters' Bank and Bank of Georgia, adopted by their respective Boards of Directors on that subject, by which you will perceive the grounds taken by the local banks in their stand against the United States Bank. The interposition, however, of Mr. John Bolton, at Philadelphia, (though unauthorized on our part,) having occasioned suggestions of arrangement on the part of the United States Bank, evincing the spirit of a friendly desire to accommodate matters, we have paid the total amount of our bills held by their office, agreeably to the statement furnished by Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, at our request.

The inclosed document will put you in full possession of our views and determinations, and we are desirous of communicating to you the causes of difference, and to inform you of the perfect ability of the local banks to meet all calls upon them which are considered just and proper; for, notwithstanding it is confidently expected that the Directors of the United States Bank will see in the course pursued on the part of the local banks abundant reasons why they should desist, still, if they persist in their system, it can only terminate in a decided collision. You have no doubt been informed of the use made of the Government funds in the possession of the offices of the United States Bank; and you will observe, in this instance, that one of the reasons urged to justify the course of conduct pursued here with regard to us—that is, the alleged unprofitable nature of the Government funds in their hands—has been fully confuted by the offer of the local banks to do that for the Government about which the United States Bank makes so much complaint.

I am, with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Total amount of its notes taken up by the Bank of Georgia from the office of the United States Bank, $81,700.

Total amount of its notes taken up by the Planters' Bank, $105,000.

* This letter was dated 8th of May by mistake; it should have been 8th of June. Vide 8th of June.

Report adopted by the Bank of the State of Georgia on the 21st of June, 1820.

The joint committee of the Planters' Bank and the Bank of Georgia, appointed to confer and report on the subject of the communication from the President of the office of the United States Bank at Savannah, of the date of the 13th instant, (and which communication incloses a copy of an adopted report of a committee of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, which had been transmitted to them for their government in its relations with those institutions,) after mature consideration, report:

That in relation to the aforementioned communication and its accompanying documents, the committee will proceed, in the *first place*, to reply thereto, as they consider it an act of justice to the local banks to do so, and thereby furnish a brief exposition of the views taken by them in their stand against the demand made by the office of the United States Bank for daily cash settlement; and then, *secondly*, as the transaction has assumed different features since the receipt of the communication above referred to, by the propositions made by the Bank of the United States, as communicated by Messrs. J. and C. Bolton, they will respectfully recommend what course they think advisable for the local banks now to pursue.

First. The requisition by the office of the United States Bank for a *daily cash settlement* from the local banks has been resisted, not only as unnecessary and totally without example in the intercourse of the banks in this quarter of the Union, who have always acted towards each other with unlimited and distinguished confidence, but as otherwise objectionable.

That, in the opinion of the committee, there is nothing in this renewed requisition which materially varies from that which was first made by the office of the United States Bank, above alluded to, for a *daily cash settlement* with the banks of Savannah, and which has already been determined to be objectionable, and therefore not acceded to. That while the objection to this mode of settlement is reiterated, the committee take the liberty to state that, until the recent demand made upon the local banks for daily cash settlements, (and for which demand the committee have looked in vain for a justifiable reason,) a good understanding and a correct intercourse had existed between the office of the United States Bank and these institutions; that in the early establishment of the branch of the United States Bank here the most friendly disposition and conduct were evinced by the local banks towards that institution, which have been cherished and supported until the present period. That however painful it may be to the party extending a favor to recall to the party receiving it the recollection of the obligation, still, in the present view of affairs, these institutions ought not to withhold the declaration that, in the early establishment of that office, frequent opportunities were afforded greatly to have embarrassed the office in its operations, if a disposition had been felt in any way unfriendly; but no such state of feeling existed. That they have never yet had occasion to ask an accommodation from the office of the United States Bank located at this place, though the committee have no hesitancy in expressing their belief that, if circumstances had rendered it necessary to make such an application, it would have met with the most amicable reception from that office; and if any exigency had made it essentially important for the office of the United States Bank to make a call on the specie capital of the local banks their vaults would not have been closed against such an application, for the local institutions have ever considered that there was abundant field for the operations of the local banks and the branch bank of the United States, within their respective legitimate limits, without hostility and with mutual benefit. That if the course which they determinately recommend eventuated in a decided collision between these institutions and the office of the United States Bank, the charge of producing it would rest on the United States Bank. In this expression of opinion, the committee cannot refrain from commenting on some of the observations made by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States in their communication furnished by the branch to these institutions.

It is said in that document that "the balance against the local banks grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue of the United States, which yield no profit to the office." Now, there is no fact better known in this community than that those balances consisted in the paper or bills of the local banks, held by the office of the United States Bank, upon which that office operated by discounting individual notes or bills of exchange, for which they received the legal discount, and thereby derived a profit, and issued paper or bills of the local banks which the local banks might be called on the next hour to redeem in specie. And the knowledge of these circumstances, on the part of the Directors of the United States Bank, is evinced in the aforementioned adopted report, where they state that the balance against the local banks were invested in current exchange to a great extent.

Again, it is further said that the balances against the local banks grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue, which yielded no profit, even in the shape of deposits to the office, because the bank was ordered to transfer them to, and was obliged to pay the amount at, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, long before it was possible for the bank to have it transferred. The committee conceive the most irrefragable and conclusive answer which can be furnished to such an allegation is a willingness on the part of the local banks, which they readily avow, to receive the revenue of the United States at this place, and to transfer and pay the amount over at any place the Government may require.

It is also said in that document that "eighteen months have elapsed since a cent of income has been received from the stockholders of the United States Bank from that institution," and an attempt is made to involve the banks in Savannah with being instrumental (though in a very remote degree) in producing that effect. This charge is declared to be unjust, for the committee repeat that, whenever the Branch Bank of the United States has held the paper or bills of the local banks, they could have discounted, and actually have discounted individual paper upon its faith, by which they have not only received an interest, but were without the responsibility to meet the specie payment of the bills which they thus used in discounting such individual notes or bills of exchange; and the inconsiderable amount which the office now holds in the bills of the local banks would be readily put out by the office, if it would discount unexceptionable business paper which the local banks are compelled to reject, because of the state of things arising out of the course pursued by the office of the United States Bank. At any rate, if such balance should be converted into specie by the redemption of the same by the local banks, it is asked whether that specie deposited in the vaults of the office of the United States Bank would produce an interest to that institution? Certainly not more so than the bills themselves if retained. Hence, we are left to conclude that the measure adopted in the demand for specie seems calculated to supply the office here with a specie capital from the vaults of the local banks, and that, too, with Government funds, which is not considered either proper or just. And, further, it is worthy of remark that one of the local banks, the

Planters' Bank of Savannah, is a large stockholder in the Bank of the United States, inasmuch as it holds four thousand shares in the stock of that bank; it therefore cannot be readily believed that it would take part in any measures by which that institution might be injured.

The committee cannot refrain from remarking that other reasons than those intimated by the aforementioned communication may be assigned to show why the stockholders of the United States Bank have not received a cent of income from their stock; they shall not, however, even suggest them. But, in defence of themselves, they will say that they hope the attempted oppression of the State banking institutions is not a measure resorted to with the view of ultimately destroying them, or advancing to an unreasonable extent the interests of the stockholders of the United States Bank. But the systematical demand for specie, by a daily call for specie settlements, (while the Branch Bank of the United States issues none of its paper so as to enable the local banks to equalize accounts, but receives the paper of the local banks not in the ordinary way of banking operations exclusively, but also as the depository of the United States funds, derived as well from the custom-house revenues as from the sales of public lands to the west,) affords very strong evidence to authorize such an apprehension of their motives.

The committee deny in unequivocal terms the suggestion contained in the aforementioned communication, that it would ever have been advantageous for the office of the United States Bank to have thrown its own notes into circulation, when it was making use of the bills of the local institutions, acquired in the manner before particularly mentioned, because every individual practically acquainted with business here, and the state of exchange against this section of the country for some time past, knows that the office was benefited by retaining its paper and not putting it into circulation.

While the committee regret that "the stockholders of the United States Bank have looked, and so long looked in vain, for their subsistence from that institution," they protest against the banks of Savannah having been any way instrumental in producing that unfortunate state of things; and if the local banks of Savannah "have never ceased to make large dividends," they hope it is to be attributed to a judicious and fortunate course of conduct in their Directors and agents; they know it does not arise from operations beyond the authority invested in them by their respective charters.

The committee will conclude by remarking that if "there is a helpless portion of stockholders in the Bank of the United States who look up to that institution for their necessary support," that widows, orphans, literary, charitable, and other laudable institutions, and the State herself, are largely and seriously interested in the stock of the banks of the State of Georgia.

Those interests the Directors are appointed specially to guard, advance, and protect. The course adopted by those institutions in relation to the office of the United States Bank is founded in their views of the whole subject, and of the best interests of those they represent, upon sound and just principle, independently of every other consideration; and they hope to pursue such a system of measures as shall best promote the interests of the stockholders, silence opposition, and exhibit the most sensitive regard to justice and true moderation.

It now only remains for the committee, in the *second* place, *distinctly* to state that the measures adopted by the local banks did not arise from inability on their part to pay the demands of the office of the United States Bank, but from what they have deemed considerations involving principle, and to which it is trusted they will continue to adhere. Yet, as the transaction has recently assumed different features by the proposition of the Bank of the United States for an adjustment, as communicated by Messrs. Jno. & C. Bolton, and while no necessity exists for the local banks to avail themselves of the proposed arrangement of the Bank of the United States and Messrs. Boltons, the committee, nevertheless, see in that measure the spirit of a friendly desire to accommodate the difficulties which have arisen between the institutions; and they think it furnishes evidence on which the banks can feel assured that they will not again be called upon to accede to a system to which, from its objectionable nature, they have already avowed their determined opposition; and in the expectation that the office here will be authorized to issue its own bills, and thereby afford the opportunity of an exchange of paper, and bear its proportion of specie responsibilities with the other banks of the city, the committee recommend that the banks of Savannah, respectively, forthwith pay to the office of the United States Bank the total amount of their bills held by that office.

Extract from the minutes.

A. PORTER, *Cashier.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June* 29, 1820.

SIR: I have been directed to hand you the inclosed copy of a report, made by the joint committee of the State and Planters' Bank of this city, on the subject of the communication from the President of the office of the United States Bank, Savannah, of the date of the 13th instant, and which communication incloses a copy of an adopted report of a committee of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, which had been transmitted to them for their government in its relations with those institutions.

The report has been received and approved of by the Directors of this bank; and, according to their resolution of 21st instant, I offered to pay the whole amount of notes held by the office of this bank, that amount having been stated at $105,000 (one hundred and five thousand dollars;) the same was paid to it in specie dollars.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[The report is the same as the one attached to a letter from W. B. Bullock, President of the Bank of Georgia, dated Savannah, June 26, 1820, and is signed by J. Marshall, Cashier.]

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *July* 3, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 29th ultimo, expressing your intention to direct the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this bank, at the expiration of sixty days

for fifty thousand dollars. I beg leave to observe that provision shall be duly made for this draft by the period of its appearance; and have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *July* 3, 1820.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 1st instant, just now received, I herewith inclose three protested notes of Peter Bauduy, which had been placed here as a part of the special deposit, as collateral security for the debt due by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, viz:

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due July 3—6, 1818, protested, for $1,450.

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due and protested, 24th—27th July, 1818, for $875.

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due and protested, August 7—10, 1819, for $2,340.

Your order calls for a note of $1,470. I conclude the order was intended for $1,450, which I find to have been at the time mentioned for $1,470; and therefore I send it, as above. It does not appear that we ever had a note of Mr. Bauduy's for $1,400.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, July* 3, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, which has been laid before our Board of Directors; and I am requested to refer you to my letter of the 26th ultimo, which incloses a copy of the joint report adopted by the Board, and to repeat that we had required of the branch of the United States Bank the total amount of our paper held by that office, and that we had paid for and taken up the same, agreeably to the statement furnished by Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, at our request; and to express and communicate our confident hope and desire that no further difficulties would arise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, July* 5, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, apprising me that the Treasurer of the United States would be instructed to draw on me, at thirty days, for $10,000, was duly received, and laid before the Board of Directors of this institution, by whom I am instructed to inform you that on or about the last of this month you will be advised of the amount which it will be practicable for this bank to pay; and I am further instructed most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to accommodate your draft to the extent of our means to pay, and to be assured that we shall continue to make you payments as fast as funds can possibly be obtained.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *July* 6, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I have received a letter from Mr. Bullock, in which he informs me that the Bank of Georgia, in conjunction with the Planters' Bank, have made an application to you that they should become the depositories of the collections for the United States in their quarter, upon the condition of laying them down for the United States when they may be required.

You will no doubt have been informed of the ground upon which this application has been made, and I will not trouble you by a repetition of them.

The State Bank of Georgia and the Bank of Darien, over which I am placed, have the greater portion of funds of Georgia invested in them. But they are not more identified with the interests of the State than they are identified with the feelings of the people at large, who think, if there is any benefit resulting from being the receivers of the revenue, those benefits should (if reconcilable with security) be given to local institutions where those collections are made.

Permit me, then, sir, without going over the ground which has made this application particularly necessary at this time, to request that, for the collections to be made at Darien and south, the Bank of Darien might become the depository of the national fund; nor does the Board of Directors over which I preside feel any doubt of being able to place your moneys where you may require them, for the valuable commodities of these United States grow in the southern quarter, and exchange is but seldom against them.

And I remain, dear sir, yours, with respect and esteem,

T. SPALDING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK, *Boston, July* 26, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received, and I am instructed by the Directors of this institution to return you their sincere thanks for your agency in closing their account with your Department, and to inform you that whenever the Treasurer's draft on this bank for $28,061 73 is presented we will pay it, with the two drafts mentioned by you, to wit:

Richard Smith, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, on the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, for	$4,063 57
And my draft on the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans, for	23,998 16
	28,061 73

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July* 26, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant I have the honor to acknowledge, authorizing me to draw on John Donnell, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans, for the sum of $738 08, which sum, you observe, with the remittance formerly made to me, will make the compensation of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the whole amount of Treasury notes cancelled and returned by me to the Treasurer. By an examination of the inclosed schedule and account current you will perceive this to be a mistake.

One-fourth of 1 per cent. on $600,572 99, the sum transmitted by me in Treasury notes		$1,501 43
I received from the Treasurer, January 12, 1818	$184 52	
I received from the Treasurer, June 22, 1818	115 75	
Liberty, by your letter of the 21st, to draw on John Donnell, Esq., for	738 08	
		1,038 35
Leaving a balance due of		463 08

Which balance of $463 08, if found to be correct, I will thank you for liberty to draw for in like manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in account with John W. Treadwell, Cashier of Merchants' Bank.

DR.

1817, July 5. For services in receiving, cancelling, and transmitting Treasury notes, amounting to $600,572 99, at one-fourth of 1 per cent	$1,501 43

CR.

1818, January 12. By R. Smith, Cashier, draft on the office of the Bank of the United States, Boston	$184 52
January 22. Treasurer's draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Merchants' Bank, No. 1518	115 75
1820, July 26. My draft on John Donnell, Esq., Baltimore, Commissioner of Loans, pursuant to authority from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury	738 08
Balance due	463 08
	1,501 43

JOHN W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

SALEM, *July* 26, 1820.

Statement of Treasury notes cancelled and remitted from Merchants' Bank by John W. Treadwell, Cashier:

I cancelled and remitted in my letter of the 27th August, 1816, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by T. T. Tucker, Esq., on the 8th September, 1816	$114,812 64
Ditto, on the 4th September, 1816; acknowledged on the 9th September, 1816	124,622 80
Ditto, on the 20th September, 1816; acknowledged on the 26th September, 1816	123,362 24
Ditto, on the 29th October, 1816; acknowledged on the 4th November, 1816	57,498 40
Ditto, on the 11th November, 1816; acknowledged on the 18th November, 1816	38,459 57
Ditto, on the 14th January, 1817; acknowledged on the 21st January, 1817	68,179 32
Ditto, on the 11th April, 1817; acknowledged on the 16th April, 1717	68,631 02
Ditto, on the 28th June, 1817; acknowledged on the 5th July, 1817	5,007 00
Whole sum transmitted	600,572 99
One-fourth of 1 per cent on this amount is	1,501 43

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, August* 3, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received, in which you inform me that the $42,000, notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches, received from St. Louis, were delivered to General Stokes, on his departure from Washington, to be brought to this bank, and asking when and where it will be convenient to pay the amount, together with the balance due on those remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank.

This bank and its branches have been prepared for some months to pay the amount, and will do so on receipt of the notes, as I assured you in my letter of the 9th March last. But we have not received the notes handed to General Stokes, nor heard from him on the subject since the rise of Congress. A private letter, some five or six weeks ago, from him, mentioned that he expected then to be at this place in a few days; and I presume his silence on the subject of the notes arose from the fear of a miscarriage of his letter, and thereby endangering his safety in travelling with so large a sum of money.

Desirous that no inconvenience should occur to the General Government by any further delay in the arrival of General Stokes, induced me to write him a private letter some few days ago on the subject of the notes committed to his care, which I expect ere this he has received; and I therefore hope he will be here in a few days.

On receipt of the notes, no longer delay will occur in forwarding payment than the necessary time of obtaining from the branches of this bank a portion of such funds as we are aware that they have, and these are credits in "specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities"—a mode of payment as pointed out in your letter of the 6th September last, and as acceded to in my answer of the 15th of that month. But, as we presume you will prefer funds to the north of Washington, we shall endeavor to accommodate you with the greater portion of such. The balance will be principally on Charleston, and none south of Savannah.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *August* 14, 1820.

SIR: In conformity to the instructions of your letter of the 10th instant, I herewith hand you the evidences of the debts of the following banks, which form part of the Treasurer's special deposit in the Bank of Columbia, viz:

The Elkton Bank of Maryland, Granville Alexandria Society, Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon, Bank of Parkersburg, German Bank of Wooster, Bank of New Salem, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Virginia Saline Bank, Bank of Somerset and Worcester, The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, ——— Cromwell, (for the Urbana note of $5,000,) Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania, Huntington Bank of Pennsylvania, Washington Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Muskingum, and Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

On the receipt of the Treasurer's drafts, the notes or obligations of the several banks in whose favor they shall be drawn will be immediately transmitted to them.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHANN, *Cashier*,
By LUND WASHINGTON, Jun.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *August* 29, 1820.

SIR: Yours of the 10th instant is received, referring to a report of Mr. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, stating a balance to be due him of $1,584 96. The balance due from this institution at this time is considerable short of that amount, owing, I presume, to payments made since that report was made out; the balance still due that bank we calculate on paying as soon as we can.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOS. KING, *Cashier.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September* 2, 1820.

SIR: By the hand of General M. Stokes I have received and placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., forty-two thousand dollars in the notes of the issue of this bank and its branches, of which the Treasurer is this day advised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *September* 5, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I am advised by your letter of the 29th ultimo that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank, at the expiration of sixty days, for $5,000.

It will be most convenient for us at this time to remit our funds to Baltimore. You will therefore be pleased to direct that the draft be drawn payable at the office of the Bank of the United States in that city.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FOSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *September* 5, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of yesterday's date, desiring to be informed of the amount of public money it would be convenient for this bank to transfer to Washington on the 30th of the present month, and what further sum on the 20th of October. In reply to this requisition, I beg leave to state that the interests of our commercial community have required that an indulgent course should be pursued towards it on the part of the bank, which, by an impartial distribution of its means of aiding, has very materially promoted the collection of the revenue. A large proportion of the public deposit has been paid on the draft for $50,000 just drawn; but I entertain a hope that no inconvenience would result to us from paying fifteen thousand dollars more on each of the days suggested in your letter. This further sum of $30,000 will make nearly a moiety of the balance now due by us to the Treasury, and I beg the favor of you to signify whether it will be satisfactory.

I am sir, with very great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, September* 6, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo is received, and have now to reply that the last advice of a draft from the Treasury, which was $10,000, has been paid at the United States Office of Discount and Deposit in New York, and transmitted to the Treasurer, discharged. This draft was at sixty days from the 8th of June, not at ninety. A recurrence to my return to the Secretary of the Treasury, in August 15, it will be seen is charged; consequently you will perceive the draft you allude to has already been issued and paid.

I am, in the interim, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAM. SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, September* 6, 1820.

SIR: We have, within a few months past, paid out considerahle sums in bills of this bank, destined for the western States, under a positive assurance to the individuals that they would be received at the different Land Offices, and, indeed, in all payments to the General Government. We, however, observe, from a circular which you have been pleased to issue, that our bank is not mentioned among those whose bills will be taken out of the State in which they are located, by which we find ourselves in an awkward and very unpleasant situation; if, therefore, you will forgive this trespass on your attention, and can, with propriety, accord to us the favor of having our bills taken in payment to Government generally, it will be gratifying to our Directors and friends, and, we trust, not altogether undeserved. Our bills have ever been redeemed at par in the city of New York, and I venture to say that no bank in the State is in better credit; of the good standing of our institution, I beg leave to name a few of our friends from whom we can obtain any evidence that you may deem necessary: Mr. Van Buren, Judge Roger Skinner, and Mr. Dudley, are perhaps better known at Washington than many others we could mention, and the latter gentleman has been for many years a Director in the bank, until his late appointment in the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH, *September* 8, 1820.

SIR: Mr. Robinson, the Cashier of this bank, being absent for a short time, your letter under date of the 2d instant was laid before the Directors, who have instructed me to say that the money received at this bank on account of the Government is in the bills of the banks generally in this quarter of the State; that they are not received as a deposit at the Cumberland Bank; that it is a great inconvenience to the trading part of the community to make their payments in this way, and the payments to the Government are more regular in consequence of it; that we can continue to receive the bills generally, provided it will be agreeable to you to make your drafts payable at sixty days, and draw them on the 1st of January and July; this would barely give time for the exchange of the money without loss, and to place it in the Cumberland, or in the Boston Branch Bank, should you prefer it, without loss.

The Cashier of this bank paid on the 1st of the month ten thousand dollars into the Cumberland Bank on account of the Treasurer, as it is understood they will have a large deposit at the Cumberland Bank after paying the pensioners. We presume you will have no objections to equalizing the deposits, and that

you will direct the remaining part of the deposit here to be paid the 1st of March; should it be more convenient to have the money placed in the Cumberland Bank before that time, we wish you to draw at sixty days, after deducting the ten thousand paid over; this will give us a little time for the exchange, as it can be effected without loss to the bank.

I am, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

WILLIAM KING, *President of the Bath Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, September* 13, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have to inform you that it will not be practicable for this bank to pay a larger sum at present than $5,000.

It was our intention to have increased this amount to $20,000, but our just expectations have been from time to time disappointed, which occasioned the delay in replying to your last letter.

We shall continue to make you payments as fast as the funds received in bank shall accumulate to a similar amount, of which you shall be duly apprised.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, September,* 27, 1820.

SIR: I am directed by the Board to state that they are induced to suppose the reasons given to the Branch Bank of the United States in this place for not complying with the demand of payment of the sum of $14,311, alluded to in your letter of the 12th instant, would have been considered sufficient and satisfactory. The determination then taken by the Board, circumstances which have since occurred are calculated rather to confirm than to alter. Some of the small portion of the Directors who had intended to remain here during the season have been compelled to seek refuge in the country from the malignant fever which pervades this city; the remaining Directors, from their peculiar situation, do not feel themselves authorized to act on the subject of your communication. You will, however, do this Board the justice to believe that their non-compliance is not dictated by any desire to evade the payment of the just debts of the bank, or for any purpose of hostility towards the Government of the United States. They have every reason to hope that when a full meeting of the Board takes place, (which will be in November next,) such arrangements will be made as will be satisfactory to the Treasury Department.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

G. W. OWENS, *President pro tem. of Planters' Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *September* 27, 1820.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th of September is before me. The Bank of Darien has paid all the Alabama collections demanded of them by the United States Bank in Savannah on the part of the Treasury.

The inclosed copy of letters will show that if the $17,817 have not been cashed, that the fault is not with the Bank of Darien, for I presume it could not be expected we were to send the specie to Savannah.

And I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. SPALDING.

EDWARD JONES, *Treasury Department, Washington.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, August* 9, 1820.

SIR: I am directed to demand payment, in behalf of the Treasury of theUnited States, of $17,817 in the notes of your bank in specie. You will oblige me by having the same ready for the next trip of the stage, when I shall send for the same.

Repectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

EBEN. J. REES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Darien.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *August* 18, 1820.

SIR: The mode adopted by me in pledging payment of the bills of this bank previous to the presentation of said bills is considered irregular, as some circumstances in the interim might occur tending to affect such pledge. Therefore I will say it is the intention of this bank to *redeem its bills promptly on demand*

until such circumstances should arise, *at present unknown*, to render a change of such determination necessary.

I am, &c.,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October* 13, 1820.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 11th instant, and I immediately complied with your request to present *personally* to Dr. Peake, the Collector of the Port, the letter inclosed in it, and directed to him. I now transmit to you, as you direct, copies of the only accounts which public officers or public agents keep with this bank; and am, with very great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq.

DR. *Josiah Watson, Postmaster, Alexandria, with Bank of Alexandria.* CR.

1820.			1820.		
Sept. 4	To check in favor of A. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General	$1,350 00	Sept. 1	By balance	$1,355 82
Oct. 7	To balance	486 75	Oct. 5	By cash	341 87
			7	....do	139 06
		1,836 75			1,836 75
				By balance	486 75

E. E.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, October 12, 1820.

J. L. M'KENNA, Cashier.

Humphrey Peake, Collector of the Customs, district of Alexandria, in account with the Bank of Alexandria.

DR. CR.

1820.			1820.		
Sept. 5	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States	$5,000 00	Sept. 1	By balance	$4,299 14
			2	By cash	717 64
16	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States	6,000 00	4	....do	646 14
			5	....do	356 17
23	To cash	485 33	6	....do	2,526 00
30	....do	1,219 80	7	....do	396 61
Oct. 9	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States	5,000 00	8	....do	585 25
			9	....do	80 18
	Balance	2,819 05	11	....do	65 38
			12	....do	838 84
			13	....do	101 67
			16	....do	133 20
			18	....do	997 35
			19	....do	125 33
			20	....do	1,162 26
			22	....do	67 28
			23	....do	1,969 77
			25	....do	351 18
			26	....do	670 85
			Oct. 2	....do	1,695 74
			5	....do	1,809 75
			6	....do	997 57
		20,524 18			20,524 18
				By balance	2,819 05

E. E.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, October 13, 1820.

J. L. M'KENNA, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, October* 18, 1820.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I now transmit a statement of the different sums that have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States since the receipt of your communication of July 11, 1818, and of the drafts of the Treasurer upon this bank which have been paid, exhibiting a balance now due from the United States to this bank of $224 78.

The face of this statement will, I presume, afford a sufficient reason why the weekly or monthly returns required by the Government have not been made to your Department, especially when I add that, with the exception of Major Samuel Babcock, (who for a while made his deposits in this bank, but for

upwards of a year past has made them elsewhere,) not another officer or agent of the United States has made a single deposit in this branch of the Farmers' Bank, the regulation of the President of the United States, as communicated in your letter of December 8, 1818, to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COUPER, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Treasurer of the United States in account with the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at Newcastle.

DR.					CR.
1819.			1818.		
July 3	To Treasurer's draft No. 9360, previously transmitted	$198 31	Nov. 12	By cash, per W. D. Waples, D. tax	$79 00
1820.			1819.		
Oct. 9	To Treasurer's draft No. 284	80 69	Feb. 27	....do.....do.....do.	200 00
17	To Treasurer's draft No. 306	323 10	1820.		
			May 4	By cash, per J. Merritt, D. tax	98 32
			Oct. 18	By balance due bank	224 78
		602 10			602 10

E. E.

JAMES COUPER, *President.*

BRANCH OF FARMERS' BANK AT NEWCASTLE, *October* 18, 1820.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, November* 11, 1820.

SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant is received, and, in reply, I have to say that the balance now at the credit of the Treasury Department on our books shall be placed, as you wish, in the office of the United States Bank at Norfolk by about the middle of December. I notice, by your entries, that the last credit to that account, which is about the amount of the balance, is dated September 30, and that the terms upon which this bank undertook the collection of the revenue entitle us to pay at sixty and ninety days from the date of such collections; and as we have heretofore been always prompt in meeting your wishes in relation to the transfers of these collections, it is hoped the present arrangement will be satisfactory.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November* 16, 1820.

SIR: I beg leave to address you on a subject connected with the interest of the Bank of Alexandria; but feeling a great degree of reserve lest the obtrusion may be offensive to you, I pray you to pardon me if my zeal to benefit the bank has led me in this instance to the commission of an impropriety. In conforming to the requisition of an act of the last session of Congress, a general meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be convened on the 22d of the present month, in order that their acquiescence may be expressed in the prolongation of the existing charter to the year 1822. The capital of this bank is peculiarly important to the commerce of this town, as it is almost entirely derived from a distance, and the presence of gentlemen deeply interested as stockholders, and who reside in Virginia, principally, is expected at the proposed meeting. To these gentlemen it is known that for many years their bank has been connected with your Department by its agency in the collection of the revenue, and it would be highly gratifying to them to know that its duty in this respect has been faithfully discharged, and in a manner meriting the approbation of the Treasury Department.

If, in promptly and faithfully accounting for revenue collected by it, and in patriotically directing its energies (as far as they could contribute) to the supply of the nation's wants in frequent emergencies, under the influence of motives free from the taint of speculation or the hope of profit, the Bank of Alexandria has merited your approbation, I would most respectfully request its expression upon an occasion when the interests of the bank may be essentially promoted by it.

I earnestly entreat, sir, that if there be an impropriety in this request, you will pardon it in consideration of the purity of the motive which induces me to make it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, humble servant.

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *December* 3, 1820.

SIR: In addition to the usual monthly return of the Treasurer's account, I have the honor to transmit to you the statement required to be made annually, exhibiting the state of this institution.

The statement I inclose is a copy of the one submitted to the stockholders of the bank at their general meeting, on the 22d of last month; and, as notes were added for their information, I avail myself of this occasion to beg you, sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 20th ultimo, which justified the concluding observation.

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, December* 5, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo,* and for the causes of difference, &c., between the local banks and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, I have to refer you to my previous communications, or correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not to have been expected that difficulties with that office would have been again so soon created. At any rate, after the demand for the total amount of our paper, and payment, as we wished, in full, though a deposit on your account was retained, which we wished included, the course recently pursued was not to have been expected at a season when we had scarcely a number of Directors present sufficient to transact the ordinary business of the bank, and so that office has been informed. Your communication shall be laid before the Directors of this bank whenever a Board can be constituted; at present a Board cannot be formed; the afflicted condition of our city, suffering under the ravages of a dreadful disease, has dispersed the population.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department, Washington.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *December* 5, 1820.

SIR: In an adjustment of accounts now pending between the Bank of the United States and the Bank of Columbia, growing, in the first instance, out of the sums remaining at the credit of the Treasury in this bank at the time of the establishment of that institution, and assigned to it, it has become necessary to fix with it, whether a certain item, making part of the special deposit fund, which, by an order from you, was, in the early part of last year, transferred from that bank to this for collection, shall continue in this bank at the credit of the Treasury, and be accounted for by it.

The case, I beg leave to state, occurred in this way: At the time the order was given, the Bank of the United States at once charged the Treasury, and gave the Bank of Columbia credit for the whole sum, being something less than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and as the several evidences of the debt, consisting of the paper of, and the credits in, a great variety of banks, most of them distant, were sent in to the Bank of Columbia by the Bank of the United States, they were respectively charged to the former by the latter, until the credit so given was reduced to one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, (nearly,) and so it has since stood; the Bank of the United States expressing a desire to take this part of that special deposit fund on itself, and to settle it with the Bank of Columbia, against so much of its claim on account of the Government credits assigned as before mentioned. To the Bank of Columbia it would be a convenience that it should be so arranged, and I take the liberty in its behalf respectfully to solicit that the credit, as described, may be permitted to remain as it now stands.

It was, I believe, understood, at the time that the Bank of Columbia undertook for the Treasury the settlement with the great number of banks concerned, and dispersed over a very large extent of country, the sum which this special deposit embraced, that its compensation would be found in the deposit with it, for a reasonable time, of such portion of that fund as could be made soon available; and as it will be seen that, of the special deposit fund contained in the original list turned over to the Bank of Columbia, nearly all that part applied by the Bank of the United States was of this description, it will really be but stating the fact to say that it was the expectation of having the benefit of that part of the list which, together with the sincere desire to be useful to the Treasury, induced the Bank of Columbia to accept the agency you were pleased to confide to it, and which made it necessary that it should send its principal officer, accompanied by an assistant, at a considerable expense and some risk, on several journeys, one of which, in the interior of the neighboring States and in the western country, was not accomplished in less time than between four and five months.

I am authorized to say, on the part of this institution, that, should it be your determination, sir, to compensate its agency in the settlement it has made for the Treasury by the deposit of the available parts of it, as before mentioned, it will be willing to commence the return of them in the course of next summer, and that the whole, by payments made from time to time, be refunded by the end of three years from now.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. MASON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, December* 9, 1820.

SIR: A few days since a draft from the Treasurer of the United States upon this bank for $6,000 was presented by Jonathan Swift, and the immediate payment of it demanded.

I had the honor to state to you a few weeks since the actual situation in which this bank was placed; the utter impossibility of its making you a payment at this moment, and to solicit in its behalf a little longer indulgence.

It is well known, as I had the honor to represent to you, that the debts of the bank are in court, and judgments expected this term, on some of which the money will be made, but the precise time when it may be reckoned on cannot be defined. Until, then, it is received we will be unable to meet this draft; in the meantime the holder of it, Mr. Swift, is pressing us for the money, and has threatened to return it under protest. In this dilemma I must earnestly solicit, in the name of this bank, your friendly interpositions in delaying the payment of this draft until we can procure the means of discharging it. No intimation whatever was given us of the intention of the Department to draw on us at this time.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

* This letter is not on file.

BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, December* 13, 1820.

SIR: I received a letter from Mr. Jones, principal clerk of the Treasury Department, of the date of the 12th of September last, to which I replied on the 5th of October;* and, agreeably to what I then stated, I laid the communication before our Board of Directors, and the sum of twenty-eight thousand and twenty-three dollars, which the Branch Bank of the United States held of our paper as a special deposit for the United States Treasury, has been paid and taken up.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, December* 18, 1820.

SIR: We are now prepared to pay the balance due from this office to the Treasury Department. You can therefore direct the Treasurer to draw upon me, in favor of Luke Wheeler, Esq., Cashier, whenever it suits his convenience to do so.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *December* 22, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 19th instant, which I have had the honor of receiving, I beg leave to state that the bank of Alexandria may place, without inconvenience, to the credit of the Treasurer, fifteen thousand dollars in the office of the Bank of the United States in Washington on the 30th of the present month, and the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars on the 15th of the ensuing month.

These two sums united will make nearly a moiety of the present balance to the credit of the Treasurer of this institution; but if the proposed payments and periods of payment be not satisfactory to you, we will endeavor to conform entirely to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, January* 24, 1821.

SIR: If agreeable to you, I will thank you to draw on this office, through the United States office at Norfolk for $5,300, and make the draft *payable* at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia, *Norfolk.*

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Whereas it is proposed by the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to direct that the bills of the Bank of Geneva, in the State of New York, be received in payment of debts due the United States for land, and that the bills so to be received shall be deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, the Bank of Chillicothe, the Bank of Steubenville, and the Bank of Columbus, in the State of Ohio:

Now, therefore, the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Geneva do hereby promise and engage that they will receive the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States upon the offices of the Branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, the Bank of Chillicothe, the Bank of Steubenville, and the Bank of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, for their bills so as aforesaid to be deposited in those banks to his credit. The said drafts to be given quarter-yearly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October; and that the amount of the drafts so to be received shall be deposited in the office of the Branch of the United States Bank at Boston, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, within ninety days after the date of his drafts.

In witness whereof, the signature of Henry Dwight, President of the Bank of Geneva, and the corporate seal of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Geneva, are hereunto affixed, [L. S.] at Geneva, in the State of New York, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1821.

H. DWIGHT, *President.*

JAMES REES, *Cashier.*

BOSTON, *January* 31, 1821.

We, J. & E. Dwight, of Boston, merchants, for a valuable consideration, hereby guarantee the punctual performance of the within contract, according to the terms and conditions therein stated.

J. & E. DWIGHT.

Attest:

JONA. DWIGHT, Jr.

* Not on file.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, February* 5, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th November last, relative to a difference which existed in my certificate of October 28, 1816, and my credit in the Treasurer's account at that time. I have thus delayed an answer, in hopes of obtaining the amount in small Treasury notes, but they are not to be had either in this town or in Boston. I shall now forward to the Treasurer his account, with $10 in small notes, (which are all that can be obtained,) leaving a balance of $94, which I hold myself ready to pay in cash when and where I shall be directed so to do.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *March* 28, 1821.

SIR: This institution for more than three years has, in the character of an office of the United States Bank, performed the public business of the Government in this State. At the time it assumed this duty we were informed by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States that one of the regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury was, "that all public moneys placed at the disposition of a public officer shall be deposited in one of the banks having the deposits of the public money, if there be any such bank at the place where it is to be disbursed, when the nature of the disbursement will admit of such deposit;" and that the revenue of the General Post Office should be deposited, as collected, in the Bank of the United States, its offices, or banks employed as offices, whenever it could be done without inconvenience. We have not, heretofore, received those deposits that we considered were assured to us by these regulations.

The Collector of the Customs at Wilmington does not deposit in the Farmers' Bank at that place. The late Postmaster at that place kept no account with us. Major Babcock, who resides here, and who superintends the erection of fortifications on the Pea Patch, immediately below this place, has not, for more than a year, made a deposit with us. His disbursements during the last season on these works were considerable, but the moneys were kept in some other bank.

In consequence of our not obtaining the deposits of the public money in the hands of those officers, which we relied on as a remuneration for the labor imposed on our officers by the Loan Office and pension business, a compensation for the clerks in this institution was asked for from the Bank of the United States; this was refused. The report of a committee of that bank, which was adopted by the Board, has been received by us, and a copy of it is herewith inclosed. The Board recommend that you should be requested to direct the deposit in the Farmers' Bank of the public moneys when the convenience of the Treasury will permit; this being considered by them as the only and proper remuneration.

The public deposits have always been considered by us as the consideration for which we transact the public business, and we know that the officers, whose deposits we ask for, can, with equal, if not greater facility to themselves and to the persons to whom the money is to be disbursed, keep the public funds in our bank, as in any other. We have to ask that they may be required to do so. We have a branch in Wilmington and one in this place. The officers, whose deposits we claim, reside in those places, and we trust the Farmers' Bank will receive the benefit of the deposits of the public moneys they hold.

We therefore request that, in pursuance of the Treasury regulations on this subject, you will cause the following officers to be directed to make their deposits of public moneys in the Farmers' Bank:

1. That Allen M'Lane, Esq., Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, shall deposit all the public moneys collected by him in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington.

2. That Nicholas G. Williamson, Postmaster at Wilmington, shall deposit the revenue received by him in the same branch.

3. That Major Samuel Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, who resides at Newcastle, and superintends the erection of fortifications on the Pea Patch, shall deposit the public moneys placed at his disposition in the branch at Newcastle, as the disbursements are made at that place.

4. That James Riddle, Esq., the Navy Agent at Newcastle, shall deposit in the branch at that place all public moneys placed at his disposition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BLACK, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF DARIEN, *Darien, April* 23, 1821.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th* instant is received; and having called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Darien, it has been unanimously decided that we should accept the offer you make us of becoming the depository of the collections of money for land sales in Alabama, on the condition of placing the funds where the Government may require them.

You will therefore, at your pleasure, transmit your instructions to the Bank of Tombigbee; we will have a fund in Philadelphia or New York of from $50,000 to $70,000, which shall be retained to meet your desires in that quarter, and which will come up to the verbal understanding between us, that we should throw from $50,000 to $100,000 to the north in advance, when any other account might remain until October and November, when bills are procurable on moderate terms. Hereafter the Bank of Darien will direct its utmost efforts to meet this arrangement in good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING, *President of Bank of Darien.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

* This letter is not on record. It must, therefore, have been a private letter, or, by an omission of the clerk, have not been recorded.

BANK OF DARIEN, *April* 23, 1821.

The foregoing letter was read, and unanimously approved by the whole Board.
Extract from the minutes.

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

FRANKLIN BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *June* 11, 1821.

SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant,* requesting a statement of the affairs of this institution and a list of its debtors, has been duly received.

I shall lose no time in preparing those statements, and in a few days will have the honor of laying them before you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DARIEN, *June* 16, 1821.

SIR: We have received, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, from the Tombigbee Bank, the sum of $96,445 18, which is passed to his credit. The Bank of Darien has $27,000 in Philadelphia and $25,000 in New York, which we can check for at your will. If there should be expenditures in Florida now called for by the Government, the Bank of Darien will obey your directions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, July* 11, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant was duly received, and laid before the Directors of this institution without delay. I am directed to inform you that Mr. Hagner's letter of the 4th of May gave the first intimation of there being any Treasury notes in this bank unaccounted for. On receipt of that letter, Levi Cutter, late Cashier, was called upon for an explanation; the amount, being seven hundred and thirteen dollars, was paid over by him in bank bills, but no explanation given. That sum was placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to Mr. Hagner's request.

On the receipt of your letter the demand on Mr. Cutter was renewed for a full explanation, accompanied with a copy of your letter. Annexed is a copy of his answer.

The Directors are sensible of the impropriety of Mr. Cutter's conduct, and much lament it. As guardians of the institution, they hold it accountable for all sums that may be deposited in the bank by the Government, and for the unfaithfulness of its officers.

Mr. Cutter ceased to be Cashier in April, 1818. When he left the bank no Treasury notes were in it, and no record of those deposited by William Swett.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PORTLAND, *July* 9, 1821.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry relative to the Treasury notes deposited by William Swett in the Cumberland Bank for account of Robert Brent, late Paymaster General, I can only say that the notes received of Captain Swett were, according to the best of my recollection, small Treasury notes, not drawing interest, and that soon after they were exchanged for bank bills, in expectation that the sum would soon be drawn for. I would further state that there was not, to my knowledge, any Treasury notes remaining in bank at the time I left it.

Yours, respectfully,

LEVI CUTTER.

JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, on July 12, 1821—

Resolved, That all such bills and notes as are now in a regular course of curtail, or not under protest, shall be set apart and pledged to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be collected by the said bank as speedily as possible, and the proceeds paid over to the said Treasury of the United States at the expiration of every sixty days; and it is further resolved, that this bank will make and execute a deed of trust on the whole real estate owned by the bank for the further security of the debt due from the Mechanics' Bank to the United States.

Resolved, That the President and Directors will carry into effect the foregoing resolves in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, or his attorney, shall approve.

JOHN LONGDEN, *President.*

CHAS. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

* Not on record.

SAVANNAH, *July* 12, 1821.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th of June I have received at Savannah; I am there on my way to New York, where I shall remain a few weeks, and probably see you before the beginning of October at Washington.

The Cashier of the Bank of Darien is instructed to obey the contents of your letter, which has been transmitted to him for that purpose.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING.

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, July* 17, 1821.

SIR: I am directed by the Directors of this institution to inform you that a committee from this bank will wait on you on Friday next, in place of Thursday, as contemplated when Mr. Dickins was here, when it is hoped such propositions will be made as will meet your approbation respecting the debt due from this institution.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July* 21, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and, in hastening to reply, must anticipate the acknowledgment of the Directors of this institution, while I would express my own for your consideration in suspending proceedings on the notice you have received of its having suspended specie payments until an explanation could be obtained.

Such a notice could only have been transmitted from the branch of the United States Bank in this city, as it is only to that bank, and neither to the "United States," *i. e.*, the Government, not to individuals, nor other banks, that the Planters' Bank has refused or does refuse specie payments. If so, the branch has acted (to say the least) very unfairly, in neither accompanying their notice with a statement of the attending circumstances, nor allowing us an opportunity of doing it.

The facts are these: The correspondence that had taken place between the different banks of the city on the subject of former differences, and which was published in a pamphlet last summer, and of which I had the honor, while President of the branch, of sending you a copy, terminated, on the return of the several Boards of Directors in the winter, in an agreement that each bank should receive the paper of the other, make weekly exchanges, retain $50,000 of the paper of each without demand of payment or interest, and only demand specie or interest for the excesses, and to be annulled on sixty days' notice being given by either party. This agreement was entered into in January. The Bank of Georgia and the Planters' Bank might be considered as one party, and the branch the other, although the Bank of Georgia entered first into it, through a deputation from its Board of Directors, and without giving any notice to the Planters' Bank, which adopted it afterwards from a sentiment that the State banks ought not to allow themselves to be separated in any measures which might be concluded on in relation to the branch.

Both had been severely crippled by the measures of the Bank of the United States; both had ceased to do any new business, and were only engaged in calling in their accommodation debts, which the commercial and agricultural embarrassments of the country did not admit of being effected in the rapid ratio which was required by the accumulation of their bills in the hands of the branch. They were already brought to a state that caused every dividend to be an inroad upon their capital, and in this situation it was that they came to the determination of refusing specie payments to the branch, and of showing, while they might, that their issues were not without a specie basis. It was then that the branch made the offer of keeping an interest account with them, in lieu of demanding specie; and as this enabled them to consult their own convenience in the procurement of specie from abroad, and there was every prospect of an improvement in the exchanges of this section of the country, while it was represented that the payments into the branch on account of the public, both from the local revenue and from the western land receipts, would be very inconsiderable, they were induced to accept the terms proffered by the branch, hoping, from the considerations suggested, that it might still be possible for them to keep their doors open and preserve an intercourse with the branch.

Still they curtailed their discounts and did no new business, except in the purchase of bills of exchange on the north, which was pursued to a very limited extent, although necessary to enable them to meet the demands of the spring and summer.

The Bank of Georgia paid interest under the agreement. This bank continued to import and buy, at a considerable premium, specie to pay the excesses, except where it had funds at the north, and then it paid checks in discharge of the excesses, and which was allowed under the agreement at the option of the State banks.

In spite of the expectations that were entertained that the accumulation of their bills in the branch would become less and less, and that there would be an improvement in the exchanges which would admit of the branch issuing its own bills, the evil seemed to augment instead of diminish, and the agreement must have been annulled very soon by sheer inability on the part of the State banks to comply with its provisions. Still they would have endeavored to hold out until the winter, in order to see what another crop would do for them, had not the branch suddenly changed its measures.

Before, it had supplied to the community the capital which it took from the State banks, and their curtailments were not, consequently, so severely felt by individuals as they would otherwise have been; but now, it both declines all new business and is *shipping away* the specie which it has been taking from the State banks. Its vaults are rendered as bare of specie as the others are, and it is declared to be the cause of its suspending business. The simple facts, however, spoke volumes to the other banks. They

at once destroyed all hopes of any benefit being derived from the agreement, and of any opportunity occurring by which these banks could retrieve their situation or avoid absolute ruin as long as the branch continued to receive their paper. It could not be supposed that the Bank of the United States would continue its branch here without a specie capital sufficient to do business, nor that it would take to the north in summer, to return to it in fall, the specie it may have already acquired. It could only be inferred that the vault here was to be replenished in the same way in which it was originally filled, viz: by means of the State Bank bills, and that the mercantile and agricultural interests of the State were to be left to suffer until this could be effected; and no guaranty can be afforded that this thing will not be repeated—it might be, without end. Aided by such an immense capital, and having the additional weapon of the federal revenue, it is impossible to maintain intercourse with such an institution. The Planters' Bank saw no relief but in requesting the branch to refuse the receipt of its bills, and to bring the agreement to an immediate annulment by paying up the *whole amount* now on hand, instead of waiting the expiration of the sixty days' notice. Inclosed is a copy of that communication, by which you will perceive that the branch was at the same time notified that this bank would not redeem, on the demand of the branch, the future accumulation of its bills. The immediate annulment of the agreement was acceded to, and checks on the north agreed to be taken, as stipulated, for the amount of our paper on hand; but the request to refuse it thereafter was not granted. On the delivery or tender of the checks for the paper on hand the day the agreement was annulled they were refused, because they were only signed by the Cashier, although in the very form in which they had all along been taken, not only for our bills, but in exchange for specie, and which is practiced all over the United States. The branch required them to be signed by the President as well as Cashier, in consequence of a clause in our charter requiring "all bills, obligatory and of credit, and all contracts whatever," to be signed by both officers. Contrary constructions were placed on this clause by the two banks, and both refused to yield. The consequence was a demand for the excess of our bills over $50,000, and a refusal to pay them; and then a protest for the whole amount, $71,000. Had checks been received a protest would not have ensued, because time was afforded to hear from the parent bank on the subject before a further $50,000 could be collected; in which case only was the bank authorized to demand payment. And it is to be presumed that the Bank of the United States would have directed a compliance with our request not to receive any more of our bills, on our paying up the whole amount collected up to the date of the receipt of the instructions, and which we were prepared to do.

In taking such a step, this bank did not lose sight of the embarrassment it was likely to produce in the payment of the revenue, and other engagements to the branch. It ascertained the amount of the former becoming due in the ensuing six months, and could judge pretty accurately of the amount of the latter becoming due in the same period, as all accommodation paper had been renewed until late in November, and no new discounts were granted. It possessed the means of furnishing the merchants with specie and checks on the north at par, and offered both for the purpose of paying all custom-house bonds and all existing engagements to the branch. So far, this bank, as having created the difficulty, might be supposed bound to provide; but, while it will continue to furnish the holders of its bills with specie or checks on the north to pay their custom-house bonds, it will refuse them for other engagements, and which they could control, that may be contracted at the branch after the adoption of our recent measures. The great inducement for us to enter upon those measures at the moment we did was the general pecuniary embarrassment produced by the measures of the branch, which not only stopped discounting itself, but caused the Bank of Augusta also to stop, by demanding payment of a large balance accumulated in the exchange of mutual services in the collection of bills running between the two places. The Bank of Darien could not avoid also being affected by this state of things, and ceased doing any new business likewise. The relief that was required was not, as to the amount, of any great magnitude; but it was of infinite importance at such a moment. But for this consideration, this bank would not have resumed its business until the fall. If calculations of the limited amount that was required for the relief of the community have proved correct, and if new business has not deprived it of the powers of furnishing others as well as debtors to the custom-house and branch with specie and checks for both their payments and remittances, it challenges the branch itself to a comparison of the conduct of the two institutions when they are called on for specie by the public, or for loans to provide for their custom-house payments. This bank has not only granted discounts to pay bonds while the branch refused them, but, while the branch has threatened *to mark* accounts of individuals whose checks should be presented for specie, has granted discounts when it was known they would be drawn in specie. So much is it allowed to us to say in self-defence.

As the branch does not pay a premium for checks or drafts it takes on the north, this bank furnishes them, for payments there, at par; but, for the purpose of remittance, it offers them at one per cent. premium, or specie, at the option of the holder of its bills. The inhabitants of the place, aware of the efforts which the bank is obliged to make to support itself under such circumstances, only call upon it in extreme need for either specie or checks, and resort to every contrivance to supply their wants before they will do so. This relieves the bank very much, and enables it to pay specie the more unreservedly to the northern tradesmen and mechanics who will not incur the expense of a check.

I should remark that, as the branch continues to receive Bank of Georgia and Augusta paper, only one application has been made to this bank for a check to pay engagements with to the branch; but the party receiving it did not offer it for his payment, but exchanged it for a check on the branch. It is probable the branch will not now receive our checks in consequence of the supposed want of form, and the parent bank having now instructed it to receive our bills for all *payments*, intending, we presume, to protest and sell them.

The checks that were tendered still remain in our Cashier's hands, subject to the call of the branch, and this bank will stand a suit for the amount, rather than make what it considers so unnecessary and unprecedented an alteration to them.

The Bank of Georgia has not united with us on this occasion, although it was invited to do so. It may not be so convenient at the present moment to pay up its debt to the branch as it was to us, or it may calculate on greater indulgencies from the branch in consequence of our rupture with it. But stand it cannot, under the present system, and continue to do business; at least we could not, and our unappropriated or reserved funds are much greater than its.

It will not be considered irrelevant to the object of this letter to state that the stock of this bank has risen from $72 to $78 per share for $80 paid in since the new system of measures was adopted, while that of the Bank of Georgia is difficult of sale at $75 for $100, or 25 per cent. discount.

It serves to show that the credit of this bank has not, *in this section of the country*, been affected by

the protests of the branch; and we trust that the circumstances of the case, as above detailed, will induce you to attach no importance to the protest of our bills made by the branch. It was since that protest was made that the Bank of Darien proposed to us to take our part in the agreement made between it and the Treasury for the transmission of the western land revenue to the north or other points where it might be required; and desirous, as this bank has always been, of manifesting its disposition to facilitate the fiscal operations of the General Government, it acquiesced. A reference to the files of Mr. Secretary Dallas will satisfy you that this disposition was exhibited during the trial of the war by something more than words. More than $400,000 (two-thirds of its then capital) was loaned to the Government by this bank at that period, *and not in stock at eighty per cent.*, but in Treasury notes at par, and mostly on the authority of the commanding officer of the division or military district while waiting appropriations or instructions from Washington.

A feeling of dissatisfaction or irritation against the Government never existed in the banks or in this community until this mammoth came here to destroy our very substance. Ships, plantations, negroes, wharves, stores, all the sources of wealth of the State have been —— by this all consuming power! And this has been effected by the use of the revenue of the *Union!*

Your predecessors nor yourself, sir, ever complained of the conduct of this bank while entrusted with the management of that revenue; and there was no need of the Branch Bank to take it in hand, nor is there now. The State banks would all unite in performing the same services on the same conditions; and I am authorized to say that this bank would undertake this *alone.* If the Bank of the United States, as it has pretended, considers its obligation to render those services onerous, this bank does not, nor would any of the State banks; and they are all as competent and able (as far as the branch capital assigned it goes, as the branch.

You will perceive readily that our main object is, to prevail on the Bank of the United States to refuse our paper, and to deal on their own. While they decline issuing their own bills, and none (comparatively) of the public revenue is expended in this quarter, it is impossible for the State banks, located in the same place with it, *to exist.* And while our laws require the embodying in our bills the declaration that they shall not be negotiable, in order to forbid their being received, we must wait until it pleases the Board at Philadelphia to order the discontinuance of their receipt by the branch here in any shape, or until the aid of the Legislature can be obtained.

If I have been prolix in this communication, I beg that you will attribute it to my desire to acquaint you with all the circumstances that seemed calculated to enable you to form a correct opinion on the subject of your inquiry, and to the disposition entertained by the Directors of this institution to afford to the General as well as the State Government, and the public at large, an explanation of its views and motives on all occasions eliciting a public interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Planters' Bank, *Savannah, June* 25, 1821.

Sir: The Directors of this institution, having come to the determination of annulling the agreement now existing between it and the office of the Bank of the United States over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days' notice stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your Board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith retire all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your Board to declare briefly our views and motives.

We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter, and I am instructed to request that, from the date of the annulment of the present agreement, it may not be received at your office in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment, to avoid the only alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the United States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months' experience (during which every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead (arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubt as to the policy which they ought to pursue.

It *is in vain* that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if their paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office (at a moment when it has so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar) also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistibly impels the Directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the State institutions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Robert Campbell, Esq., *President pro tem. Office of Bank of United States, Savannah.*

Bath, *July* 23, 1821.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 18th instant. You state that the semi-annual drafts will be issued in favor of the Cumberland Bank on the 1st of August and the 1st of February for the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the 31st December and 30th June, respectively.

As our understanding was that sixty days' deposits were to remain as an indemnity to this bank for making the exchange of money and paying the same over to Portland, the drafts will, of course, be drawn payable thirty days from the 1st of August and February, which will place the money to your credit on the 1st September and March at Portland. If convenient to you, there will be a convenience to this bank in having you draw for twenty thousand dollars, payable the 1st of September, and the residue, deducting the hospital appropriation, on the 1st of October.

I am, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DARIEN, *July* 24, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo to the President of this bank was duly received, and he has directed me to say that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia is authorized and empowered to meet the Treasurer's draft on this bank for twenty-seven thousand dollars, and the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States, New York, for twenty-four thousand dollars.

I have now the pleasure to hand you a copy of the state of our bank, taken this day, and will continue to furnish you monthly the same, as you have directed. Our President is now absent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July* 25, 1821.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th and my reply of the 21st instant were laid before the Board of Directors of this institution to-day, who beg leave to confirm my expression of their sentiments for your consideration in obtaining an explanation of the nature of the protest of our paper by the Branch Bank before acting on the notice you had received.

I have further to request that you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of my reply, and to communicate any ulterior proceedings which may be adopted in consequence, as well of my communication as of the notice from the Branch Bank that we had suspended specie payments. It being probable that the branch will refuse our paper in *payments*, even as soon as the parent bank should be made acquainted with the provisions made by this bank for enabling the merchants to pay their custom-house bonds, and the parent bank having considered the conduct of the branch in refusing our checks on the north in the form tendered, I am instructed to inquire whether it would be allowed to the Collector of the Customs to receive such checks in discharge of bonds that may lay over in consequence of the branch refusing them, and to request, if it would be, that instructions be transmitted to him accordingly. The merchants had determined, in case the branch refused our checks on the north in payment of their bonds, by reason of this alleged want of form, to remit them direct to the Treasurer; but it would be preferable, if receivable at all, that they should be allowed to pay them on the spot. If security were any consideration, they could be made payable direct to the Treasurer.

The conduct of the branch, in issuing and distributing circulars throughout the country *of our suppression of specie payments*, is an act of hostility which will forever prevent all intercourse between it and this bank.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SAVANNAH, *January* 18, 1821.

The committees appointed by the office of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of the State of Georgia "to confer as to some arrangement in regard to future balances" having met and conferred upon the subjects, report:

That in the same spirit of amity and conciliation which dictated the measure, the committees, acting jointly, have, upon mature deliberation, agreed upon the following articles, which, if adopted by the office of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of the State of Georgia, will form the basis of an amicable arrangement upon which they shall in future operate, and effectually prevent, it is confidently expected, a repetition of those unpleasant collisions which have heretofore for a time interrupted that perfect harmony and good understanding which did exist, and should continue to characterize the proceedings of the United States and State banking institutions, in their conduct towards each other. Therefore, in order to restore their former relations of the most friendly feeling, and for the mutual benefit and convenience of both parties, it is respectfully proposed by the undersigned, committees for that purpose—

1. That settlements shall take place between the aforesaid banks weekly; but that application shall be forthwith made to the mother bank, by the direction of the office of the Bank of the United States, to extend the time to monthly settlements in lieu thereof, as being much more agreeable to the Bank of the State of Georgia.

2. That each of the aforesaid banks, upon settlement and exchange of paper, shall retain any balance which may remain of the paper of the other bank, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, free of interest or demand for specie payment thereof.

3. That the settlement shall be for the present, and until altered to monthly settlements, on Monday in each and every week; and when altered, on the first Monday in each month. When exchanges of paper shall be made, and the excess which the one bank may hold of the paper of the other, over and above the aforesaid sum of *fifty thousand dollars*, shall be paid in specie, (or interest shall be allowed thereon,) at the option of the debtor bank, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in which case such excesses of paper shall be deposited in the debtor bank and become an item of account between them.

4. The checks on the cities of Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, shall be taken at par, in lieu of specie, at the option of the debtor bank, by the creditor bank, until the first day of December next, inclusive.

5. That a settlement and payment of the reciprocal interest account (if any there should be) shall be made on the first Monday in December next, and every six months thereafter, or oftener should the debtor bank prefer so to do, or whenever this agreement shall be terminated finally.

6. That each of the aforesaid banks shall receive the bills or notes of the other, payable on demand, in payment of all debts due to either of them, or which may be placed with them for collection.

7. That this agreement shall continue and be in force indefinitely, except as to the fourth article thereof; but it may be finally terminated at pleasure by either of the parties to it upon first giving sixty days' notice of such intention to the other party.

EDWARD HARDEN,
S. B. PARKMAN,
Committee of the Bank of Georgia.
R. RICHARDSON,
SAMUEL NICHOLAS,
HENRY W. HILLS,
Committee of the Office of the Bank of the United States.

Extract from the minutes of the 16th of January, 1821.

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, January* 20, 1821.

SIR: The joint committee appointed on the part of this bank and that of the Branch Bank in this city in relation to an arrangement in regard to future balances, &c., between the two institutions, having yesterday made a report on that subject to our Board of Directors, I have been instructed to inform you that the said report has been adopted on the part of this institution.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

A. PORTER, *Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, January* 20, 1821.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, and hasten to express my sincere congratulations and heartfelt pleasure in being informed that such arrangements have been made between your respective banks as will, I trust, insure that friendly feeling which should exist. I am directed to say that the Board of Directors of this office have adopted the report of the joint committee under date of the 18th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

ANTHONY PORTER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of Georgia.*

The question proposed is, whether, under the charter of the Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, the Bank of the United States could make the funds of the Planters' Bank liable for $32,592 12 *without any other evidence* than the bill or draft, of which the following is a copy:

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June* 29, 1821.

No. 74.—$32,592 12.

Pay to James Hunter, Esq., Cashier, or order, thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twelve cents.

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

CASHIER *of the City Bank, New York.*

In the consideration of this question, it is, I presume, to be taken for granted that the signature of James Marshall is the genuine signature of James Marshall, and that he is the Cashier of said Planters' Bank; that the United States Bank is the legal holder of the said paper; that the said draft or bill has been duly presented for payment at the City Bank of New York; that payment thereof has been refused, and that there is no laches on the part of the holder.

What is the paper before us? It is not a check. It is payable *to order*, and checks, says Chitty, are always payable *to bearer*.

Is it a bill of exchange? There is a drawer, a drawee, and payee; it is payable to order, and negotiable only by endorsement. It is, therefore, a bill of exchange, as far as we can judge from the face of the paper. The clause of the charter of the Planters' Bank under consideration, and under which the question is made, is in these words:

Rule 12. "The bills obligatory and of credit, notes, *and other contracts* whatever, on behalf of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the said company, *provided the same be signed by the President, and countersigned or attested by the Cashier* of the said *corporation;* and the funds of the said *corporation* shall *in no case be liable* for *any* contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be *so signed* and *countersigned or attested aforesaid.*"

A bill of exchange is certainly included under the words "*other contracts whatever,*" in the first clause of the twelfth rule, and under the words "*any contract or engagement whatever,*" in the latter clause.

I have shown that the paper in question is, on its face, a bill of exchange, and is, consequently, such a contract as comes within the provisions of the charter.

Then are the funds of the Planters' Bank bound by this contract? Or, in other words, is this a contract of the Planters' Bank?

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering his opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Head and Amory, *vs.* The Providence Insurance Company, in 2d Cranch, 127, says: "A corporation may correctly be said to be precisely what the incorporating act has made it; it derives all its powers from that act, and is capable of extending its faculties only in the manner which that act authorizes."—(Page 166.)

He goes further: "The act of incorporation is to them an enabling act. It gives them all the power they possess. It enables them to contract; and when it prescribes to them a mode of contracting they must observe that mode, or the instrument no more creates a contract than if the body had never been incorporated."—(Page 168.)

See also Beatty *vs.* Marine Insurance Company, 2d Johnson, 109, decided on the authority of the above case, and recognizing the same principles.

These principles are too well settled to require reference to other authorities.

Is this paper a bill of exchange drawn in a mode prescribed by the twelfth rule? Certainly not.

It is signed by the Cashier alone, and not *by the President,* nor is it countersigned by the Cashier.

Then it is not signed in the mode prescribed by the charter; and, in the language of the Chief Justice, "the instrument no more creates a contract of the Planters' Bank than if that body had never existed."

It is true that Mr. Justice Johnson, in the case of The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* The Bank of Columbia, 5th Wheaton, 334, in delivering the opinion of the Court, in reference to a paper precisely the same as the one now in question, says: "That a check is neither a bond, bill, nor note, *with regard to the bank drawn upon,* but an acquittance; that checks are generally made payable to *bearer,* and that that paper was made payable to order; *but it was in evidence* that it was drawn as a check, and paid as a check."

In that case the paper acquired its character as a check from intrinsic evidence; hence, it was considered an acquittance, and not a contract, within the provision of the charter of that bank.

I am of opinion that, under the charter of the Planters' Bank of Georgia, the Bank of the United States could not make the funds of that corporation liable for the sum of $32,592 12, *or any other amount, without other evidence* than the bill or draft of which a copy is above set forth.

Having answered the question as propounded to me, according to my best judgment, it would, perhaps, be superfluous to go into further explanations; but, as there is an *important reservation* in that opinion, I am unwilling to allow this paper to pass out of my hands without such explanations as may relieve from misconstruction. I have said "*without other evidence than the bill or draft.*"

I have no doubt that, according to the well established principles of the Courts, both of law and equity, and particularly in reference to the case in 5th Wheaton, 334, above referred to, that the bona fide holder of such a bill or draft, in an action brought against the bank, upon the production of proof that the bank had actually received a valuable consideration for the draft, that that was the usual mode of drawing such drafts at that bank, and that it was drawn in the usual course of the business of the bank, and in furtherance of its operations; I say I have no doubt that such bona fide holder, upon such proof, or even, perhaps, upon less ground, would be entitled to recover from the bank, and could recover, the consideration which he had paid for such draft; for such intrinsic evidence would raise an *implied promise* or contract on the part of the bank, not subject to the restrictions of the twelfth rule, and by which implied contract the bank would be bound. So in the case of a deposit, evidence that the entry was made in the customers' book in the handwriting of the Teller, or officer who usually receives the deposits, or of an officer of the bank acting in his place, according to the practice of the bank, would be sufficient evidence of such deposit on which to raise an implied promise or contract, on the part of the bank, to refund, and would bind the bank, though not a contract made in conformity to the twelfth rule.

The restrictions contained in the twelfth rule of the charter of the Planters' Bank are made to protect the corporation from fraudulent practices of its agents by placing checks upon its officers. But no Court will permit such a corporation to use the means provided for its protection against the fraud of its own officers as weapons to practice frauds upon an innocent or ignorant individual or community.

Hence, if the corporation desire the benefit of a contract made by its agents, not in pursuance of its charter, it will be required to refund, to the extent of their benefit, to the individual who has suffered by such act of non-conformity.

The case in 5th Wheaton is a stronger case than the one now under consideration.

The draft there is precisely in form similar to the one under consideration here.

The clause in the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria is in precisely the same words as the clause in the charter of the Planters' Bank, and the draft is signed by the Cashier in his individual name, and not as Cashier, and is not signed by the President, and yet the defendant in error, who was the acceptor of the draft, by the decision of the Superior Court, recovered against the plaintiffs in error, that is to say, the bank drawing on the extrinsic evidence produced to the Court. It is remarkable that the same clause is contained in the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Augusta, and the State Bank of Georgia, as that which has been cited from the charter of the Planters' Bank, yet seems to have been carefully avoided in the charters of both the former and present Bank of the United States.

If I have erred in the opinions I have expressed above, I must urge in extenuation of my errors the very limited period which has been allowed to me for this investigation.

R. W. HABERSHAM.

SAVANNAH, *July* 2, 1821.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June* 22, 1821.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions contained in the agreement entered into by your bank and this institution on the 25th January last, you will please to take notice that, on the expiration of sixty days from this date, this bank will consider itself absolved from the obligations of said agreement, and that the same shall then cease and determine.

Your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Should your Board consent to annul the agreement at once, the notes of this bank in your possession would be taken up by the following drafts, to wit:

At sight, $4,000	on Philadelphia or New York.
5 days, 18,000	
30 days, 8,000	
60 days, 20,000	
50,000	

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June* 25, 1821.

SIR: The Directors of this institution, having come to the determination of annulling the agreement now existing between it and the office of the Bank of the United States over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the 60 days' notice stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your Board acquiesces, and the means proposed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith retire all the paper you hold of ours. In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your Board to declare briefly our views and motives. We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter; and I am instructed to request that, from the date of the annulment to the present agreement, it may not be received at your office in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment, to avoid the only alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the United States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands." The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months' experience (during [which] every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead (arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubt as to the policy which they ought to pursue.

It is in vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if their paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office, at a moment when it has so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar, also decline business.

From such a system there can follow but one result; and it irresistibly impels the Directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the State institutions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

R. CAMPBELL, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, August* 10, 1821.

SIR: I yesterday received a note from the Cashier of the Planters' Bank, containing a request of so singular a nature, in my opinion, that I thought it proper to inform you of it. You will accordingly receive, annexed, a copy of his note to me and of my reply thereto.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. HUNTER, *for the Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier.*

P. S. After this letter was closed, I received another note from Colonel Marshall, of the Planters' Bank, and opened my letter for the purpose of annexing a copy.

W. P. H., *for the Cashier.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, August* 9, 1821.

SIR: I am directed to request the favor of your furnishing me with a statement of the payments made into your office, at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, from the period of its establishment to the last return, exhibiting for your convenience the amount of each periodical return—

1. Of receipts from the customs;
2. Of receipts from the District Attorney;
3. Of receipts from the western Land Offices.

If you could add to the above the amount of Treasurer's drafts to disbursing officers in this section of the Union, you would further oblige your most obedient servant,

JAMES MARSHALL, *Cashier of the Office of the Planters' Bank.*

WM. P. HUNTER, Esq., *Acting Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

SAVANNAH, *August* 10, 1821.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was received, in which you state that you are directed to request me to furnish you with a statement of the payments made into this office, at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, from the period of its establishment to the last return.

In reply, I have to state to you that, acting in a situation altogether novel to me, and that only for a temporary period, I should perhaps be doubly particular in all my official acts. I should, where its propriety was only doubtful in my mind, decline furnishing any documents of the nature you suggest.

But in this instance I must say that I was surprised at your request, for I do not know that it has ever been customary, or that it could be expected that one bank should furnish another with such minutiæ of its business, as, by a compliance with your request, I should furnish the Planters' Bank, and more particularly whereby the situation of the accounts of a third party would be exhibited.

Not a shadow of doubt exists on my mind but that my reply should be (and such you will be pleased to consider it) that, in the absence of contrary instructions from this or the parent Board, I must decline complying with your request.

Permit me, at the same time, to express my regret that a request should have come through you which it is not in my power to accede to, consistently with a sense of propriety.

WM. P. HUNTER, *Acting Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters' Bank.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, August* 10, 1821.

SIR: I have received your letter of this morning, in reply to mine of yesterday.

The information and detail which I therein requested can certainly be obtained, though from more distant sources, and it was only with a view to the saving of time that the application was made, certainly not with the slightest wish to obtain information which you could not with propriety grant.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

WM. HUNTER, Esq., *Acting Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

One bond due the 3d of October next	$347 78
One bond due the 18th of September	133 10
One bond due the 20th of September	25 33
One bond due the 20th of August	2,937 20
One bond due the 25th of August	83 98
One bond due the 25th of October	83 98
	3,611 37

SAVANNAH, *August* 14, 1821.

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed check is offered to retire from your office the above bonds. From the late arrangements of the Bank of the United States, I find it difficult to procure anything else to meet these payments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER STURGES.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, August* 9, 1821.

No. 83.—$3,611 37.—Pay to Oliver Sturges, or order, three thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of City Bank, New York.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, August* 28, 1821.

SIR: I have been duly honored with your letter of the 7th instant, to which I have deferred a reply until the fate of the drafts issued for custom-house bonds became fully known. The first was returned yesterday, and we of course calculate on all of them being returned. In consequence thereof, this bank has ordered to be remitted to this place, in *United Sates Bank notes,* the funds that had been set apart at the north for the public payments falling due for the remainder of this quarter and the first half of the next, and which it was probable this institution would have been called on to provide the means for. We are determined at least to be no longer the purveyor of specie for the branch.

The Directors have perceived, with regret, that you cannot accede to their views in a matter so important to their constituents and to the community, and which they conceive could be productive of no injury to the Government. It was not expected that the Treasury could agree to receive the mode of payment tendered *before* the bonds became due, because the United States Bank was the only legal channel for collection. But after they were past due, and were, indeed, placed in suit, we did expect that the discretion which was then vested in the Treasury would have been exercised in behalf of a community that has suffered so much as this under the lash of the United States Bank, and especially as the tender of payment was made (and at par) in a quarter where all the revenue concentrates, and to which the United States Bank has been remitting it from hence at a very great expense. It is hardly necessary to assure you, sir, that, were the specie wanted for the use of the *Government,* it should be furnished without a murmer and with the greatest cheerfulness; but this, we respectfully contend, is not the case in the

present instance. The demands made by the United States Bank on the State banks in this quarter for specie to remit, while, only by waiting the coming in of the crops, bills of exchange could be had at a profit, can only be calculated to promote its own benefit, which it imagines is best effected by the destruction of the other banks.

Fortunately for them, the receipts into the custom-house after this year will not be considerable, and an opportunity will be afforded, before their destruction can be completed, of resorting to constitutional means of relief from any future oppression. Congress can hardly consent to see the southern States torn to pieces and rendered disaffected towards the Federal Government (which would seem to be the inevitable consequences of the present measures of the United States Bank, and which it is enabled to pursue only by the means derived from the collection of the revenue,) while they can be so easily avoided by transferring to the State banks the performance of the duties undertaken by the other. In the one case we should have prosperity and concord, and in the other an increase of the distress and dissatisfaction that now prevail.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Planters' Bank, *Savannah, September* 7, 1821.

Sir: Having been refused the information by the United States Branch Bank here, I am under the necessity of applying to the only other source from whence it can be obtained, to know the amount paid in to the credit of the United States Treasury, from the Alabama remittances, since the 1st March, 1820. May I take the liberty of requesting you to cause the inquiry to be answered by the proper officer, and to have the amounts and dates specified?

The simple object of this bank in intruding upon you on this occasion is, to be enabled to form a comparative statement of the whole of the public revenue paid into the branch here, and of the specie drawn from the State institutions, *ostensibly* for the use of Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Cumberland Bank, *Portland, September* 11, 1821.

Sir: Your letter of the 4th instant was duly received and laid before the Directors. They have requested me to say they will make provision for the payment of a draft from the Treasurer, for fifty thousand dollars, on the 30th instant, at the Bank of the United States in Boston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Office of the Bank of Virginia, *Fredericksburg, October* 26, 1821.

Sir: If agreeable to you, I wish you to draw on *this* office for $5,000, and make the draft *payable at the office of the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

T. T. Tucker, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States, Washington.*

Darien, *Georgia, December* 17, 1821.

Sir: Inclosed you will receive the receipt of the Cashier of the Darien Bank for one hundred thousand and thirty-nine dollars, deposited in that bank by me, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to my instructions from the Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank, Alabama.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. DUFPHEY.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

$100,039.

Received from Mr. William L. Dufphey, agent for the Tombeckbe Bank "one hundred thousand and thirty-nine dollars," to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of sales of western lands, and for which I have signed duplicates.

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, December* 31, 1821.

SIR: Mr. Swann having communicated that you would not extend the time of payment of your deposit in this bank longer than the ensuing year, I have the honor to inform you that your draft in favor of the Bank of Alexandria, to be secured as proposed, will be accepted and duly honored.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *January* 24, 1822.

SIR: The Collector of the Customs for this district has this day, in my absence from the bank, called on the Cashier to deliver to him all the bonds taken for duties, which he did. As this is unusual, I wish you to give me information whether the Cashier was correct in giving them up. Had Mr. Bates taken a bond from the bank that had fallen due, I should have thought nothing of it; but as he has taken the whole amount, and none of them due, I thought proper to ask for information to regulate the conduct of the Cashier in future.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *February* 5, 1822.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, expressing your intention to draw on this bank, at the expiration of thirty days, for thirty thousand dollars. The means of payment will be provided, as you desire, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *March* 5, 1822.

SIR: I now hand you a copy of the state of this bank, made this day, in obedience to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Since writing the above, a letter received from our agent in New York advises me of the further deposit of forty-five thousand to our credit in the office of the Bank of the United States, New York, which we hold to meet the views of your Department.

Respectfully, &c.,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *March* 13, 1822.

DEAR SIR: The Bank of Darien has deposited fifty-four thousand dollars in the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of New York, which will be at the command of the Treasurer, on account of the collections from Alabama, where you will please to direct it.

I am, sir, with much respect,

T. SPALDING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WILMINGTON, *Delaware, May* 2, 1822.

SIR: Yours of the 26th ultimo, directed to me as President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, on the subject of the debt due from that institution to the United States, was duly received. I hastened to lay it before the Board at their first meeting, and am directed to tender you their acknowledgments for the indulgence you have heretofore granted. Was it in their power they would at once meet your request, and deposit the whole amount agreeably to your wish; but, on a full examination of their resources, they propose to deposit in the *Bank of the United States*, to the credit of the Treasury, five thousand dollars on the 1st June next, and five thousand dollars more in three months after, and forward on duplicate receipts to you for the same. This will be discharging about one-half of the debt, and for the balance they must rely on your further indulgence. Doing more at this time, when the banks in the city are pressed, might affect the general business of the institution, which must, if possible, be avoided. A line signifying your assent to the above will oblige

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN TORBECK.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.